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William K. Dickson
from Dr Warner
BRITISH MUSEUM. 1906

GUIDE

TO THE

MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPHS, CHARTERS, SEALS, ILLUMINATIONS AND BINDINGS

EXHIBITED IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS

AND IN

THE GRENVILLE LIBRARY.

WITH THIRTY PLATES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1906.

Price Sixpence.

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PREFACE.

THE last previous edition of this Guide was issued in 1899. It is now exhausted, and the necessity for a new one has afforded an opportunity, not only to incorporate in the exhibition several manuscripts of special interest acquired since that date, but to make some further alterations. In particular, the selection of Biblical Manuscripts has been augmented and so arranged in two new cases as to illustrate the history of the text and translations of the Holy Scriptures in a more systematic and instructive way. With a similar object considerable changes have also been effected among the Illuminated Manuscripts. These have hitherto formed a single chronological series, without distinction of schools. A larger number, including finer examples, are now shown, and they are distributed according to the countries in which they were executed. It is hoped that by this means their educational value, as well as their outward attraction, will be sensibly enhanced.

In 1899, for the first time, twenty plates of facsimiles were included in the Guide. In the present edition it has been found possible to increase the number to thirty.

GEO. F. WARNER,
Keeper of MSS.

26 Feb., 1906.

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DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

THE collections of this Department have been formed partly by the acquisition of private libraries and partly by purchases and donations from year to year. The Manuscripts of Sir Robert Cotton, of Robert and Edward Harley, Earls of Oxford, and of Sir Hans Sloane, were among the first collections brought together by the Act of Parliament of 1753, to which the British Museum owes its origin. The Cotton MSS. were presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, grandson of Sir Robert, in 1700, and the sums paid for the Harley and Sloane MSS. were acknowledged to be much below their real value. The other collections are: The Royal MSS., presented by George II. in 1757; the King's MSS., collected by George III.; the Birch MSS., bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D., in 1765; the Lansdowne MSS., of William Petty, Marquess of Lansdowne; the Arundel MSS., of Thomas Howard, 14th Earl of Arundel; the Burney MSS., of the Rev. Charles Burney, D.D.; the Hargrave MSS., of Francis Hargrave, K.C.; the Egerton MSS., bequeathed by Francis Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, in 1829, and since augmented by purchases made from funds provided by him and by Charles Long, Lord Farnborough (1838); the Stowe MSS., collected by George Temple-Nugent-Grenville, Marquess of Buckingham; and the Additional MSS., the largest of all the collections, purchased from the annual parliamentary grant or acquired by donation or bequest. The Department contains upwards of 50,000 volumes; 75,000 charters and rolls; nearly 16,000 detached seals and casts of seals; and over 1,400 ancient Greek and Latin papyri. A list of the principal benefactors to the Department is given at the end of the Guide.

The selection exhibited to the public* is, roughly speaking, divided into four classes: historical (pp. 3, 89, 113), literary (p. 48), palaeographical (p. 72), and artistic (p. 121). The first two classes mainly consist of autographs; the third exemplifies the progress of writing from the third century before Christ to the fifteenth century of our era; and the fourth comprises manuscripts of the ninth to the sixteenth centuries embellished internally by the illuminator and miniaturist, or externally with ornamental bindings. Many of the examples, however, in each class present other elements of interest: and special mention may be made of the "English Manuscripts" (p. 86) and the "Biblical Manuscripts" (p. 109), including the famous "Codex Alexandrinus."

The contents of the first four cases are intended to illustrate the course of English history by a selection of autograph letters and other original documents. They begin (p. 3) with a complete series of autographs of English sovereigns from Richard II. to Victoria, no signature or other handwriting of any earlier sovereign being known to exist. In the last compartment of the same case are also shown autographs of six of the most famous foreign sovereigns from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Further examples of English royal handwriting will be found in the general series of "Historical Autographs and Papers" in Cases II.-IV. (p. 12). This series begins in the reign of Henry VI., but the earlier periods receive illustration in the Charters exhibited in Cases V. and VI. (p. 34), and in the collection of English Chronicles in the central table-case F (p. 89). The documents are arranged in order of date, and, so far as the limits of space permit, the aim has been, by means of autograph letters, etc., of kings and queens, statesmen, naval and military commanders, ecclesiastics and others, to direct attention to the leading events and most eminent historical characters of each reign.

A few introductory remarks on some of the other classes will be found prefixed to them in their place in the Guide.

* For purposes of study and research the Students' Room is open to all persons provided with reading-tickets from 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. daily, with the exception of the first four week-days in March and September.

ROYAL AUTOGRAPHS.*

Case I.

[On the left as the visitor enters from the Grenville Library.†]

1. RICHARD II. Particulars of an agreement, in *French*, for the restoration of the castle of Brest to the Duke of Brittany [A.D. 1397]. Signed by the King, "LE Roy R. S." i.e. "Richard Second." [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 3.]
2. HENRY IV. Letter, in *French*, to his Council in London, announcing that "la Dame Spenser [Constance, widow of Thomas Despencer, Earl of Gloucester] et lez enfauntz de la Marche [Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and Roger his brother, confined at Windsor] sount fuyez par Abyndon" on their way to Glamorgan and Cardiff, and ordering the arrest of a squire named Morgan, whom they had sent to Flanders and France, if he should still be in London. Dated, "a nostre chastiell de Wynd[sor] en hast yeste dismenge matyn" [?14 Feb. 1406]. Signed by the king, "H. R., nous prions penser de la mer." [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 4.]
3. HENRY V. Portion of a letter relating to the Duke of Orleans and other French prisoners taken at Agincourt in 1415, and to James I. of Scotland, captured on his way to France in 1406, as follows:—"Furthremore I wold that ye convend with my brothre, with the chanceller, with my cosin of Northumbrelond, and my cosin of Westmerland ; and that ye set a gode ordinance for my north marches, and specialy for the Duc of Orlians and for alle the remanant of my prisoners of France, and also for the K[ing] of Scotelond, for as I am secrely enfourmed by a man of ryght notable estate in this lond that there hath ben a man of the Ducs of Orliance in Scotland and accorded with the Duc of Albany, that this next somer he schal bryng in the maumet of Scotlond to sturre what he may, and also that ther

* N.B.—When a letter or document is entirely in one hand it is described as *Holograph*.

† The Manuscripts exhibited in the Grenville Library are described on p. 121.

schold be founden weys to the havyng awey specialy of the Due of Orlians, and also of the K[ing], as welle as of the remanant of my forsayd pryoners; that God do defende. Wherfore I wolde that the Due of Orliaunce be kept stille within the castil of Pontfret with owte goyng to Robertis place or to any othre disport, for it is bettre he lak his disport than we were deceyved. Of alle the remanant dothe as ye thenketh." [A.D. 1419?] *Holograph.* [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 5.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 1.*

4. HENRY VI. *Inspximus*, in *Latin*, confirming a grant by Queen Joanna [of Navarre, widow of Henry IV.] to Edmund Beaufort, Count of Mortain, for the term of her life, of the offices of Constable of Nottingham Castle and Keeper of Sherwood Forest, 20 Jan., 3 Hen. VI. [1425], and an assignment of the same by the said Count to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, 12 June, 12 Hen. VI. [1434], and prolonging the latter's term after the death of the Queen, if he should survive her. Dated, Westminster, 14 Feb, a° 15 [1437]. Signed at the top by the King, "R. H. nous avons grante." [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. xiii. f. 41.]

5. EDWARD IV. Letter, in *French*, to his "good cousin" Francis II., Duke of Brittany, praying for assistance in the recovery of his kingdom, from which he had been expelled "by the great treason which was compassed towards me" [the combination of the Earl of Warwick with the Lancastrian party, resulting in Edward's flight from England on 3 Oct. 1470]. Dated, St. Pol, 9 Jan. [1471], two months before his return to England, and three months before his recovery of his kingdom by the battle of Barnet. Written by a secretary, with *autograph* signature, "voster cousyn EDOWARD R." [Add. MS. 21404, f. 5.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 1.

6. EDWARD V. A slip of vellum [cut from a volume] containing the three inscriptions, "R. Edwardus quintus"; "Loyaulte me lie. Richard Gloucestre" [Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards RICHARD III.]; and "Souente me souenne. Harre Bokyngham" [Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham]. [Apr.—June, 1483.] [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. xiii. f. 53.]

7. HENRY VII. Letter, in *Latin*, to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, acknowledging the receipt of their letters in which they announce their agreement to the contract of marriage of the Princess Katherine with Arthur, Prince of Wales, and their intention of sending her to England at the end of the summer, etc. Dated, Canterbury, 20 June, 1500. Signed by the King, "HENRICUS R." [Egerton MS. 616, f. 19.]

8. HENRY VIII. Letter to "myne awne good Cardinall" Wolsey, as follows: "I recomande me unto yow with all my hart and thanke yow for the grette payne and labour that yow do dayly take in my bysynes and maters, desyryng yow (that

* For a full list of facsimiles sold in the Department, with prices, see p. 154.

wen yow have well establiyssyd them) to take summe pastyme and comfort, to the intente yow may the lenger endure to serve us, for allways payne cannott be induryd. Surly yow have so substancyally orderyd oure maters bothe off thys syde the see and byonde that in myne oppynion lityll or no thyng can be addyd . . . Wryttyn with the hand off your lovyng master, HENRY R." [March, 1518.] *Holograph.* [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. xiii. f. 71.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 1.

9. KATHERINE OF ARAGON, QUEEN OF HENRY VIII. Letter to the King (then in France), with the news of the battle of Flodden [9 Sept. 1513]: "To my thinking this batell hath bee to your grace and al your Reame the grettest honor that coude bee, and more than ye shuld wyn al the crown of Fraunce: thankend bee God of it, and I am suer your grace forgeteth not to doo this, which shal be cause to sende you many moo suche grete victoryes, as I trust he shal doo. My husband, for hastynesse with Rogecrosse [Rougecroix] I coude not sende your grace the pece of the king of Scottes cote whiche John Glyn now bringeth; in this your grace shal see how I can kepe my promys, sending you for your baners a kings cote. I thought to send hymself unto you, but our Engliss hem[ens] heretes wold not suffre it . . . My lord of Surrey, my Henry, wold fayne knowe your pleasur in the buryng of the king of Scottes body, . . . and with this I make an ende, praying God to sende you home shortly, for without this noo ioye here can bee accomplished." Dated, Woburn, 16 Sept. [1513]. *Holograph.* Signed, "your humble wif and true servant, KATHERINA." [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 15.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 1.

10. ANNE BOLEYN, QUEEN OF HENRY VIII. Letter, written before her marriage, to Cardinal Wolsey, thanking him "for the gret payn and travell that your grace doth take in stewdyeng by your wysdome and gret dylygens howe to bryng to pas honerably the gretyst welth that is possyble to come to any creatour lyvyng, and in especyall remembryng howe wrecchyd and unworthy I am in comparyng to his hyghnes"; and promising "that after this matter is brought to pas you shall fynd me, as I am bownd in the meane tym, to owe you my servyse, and then looke what thyng in this wорld I can immagen to do you pleasor in, you shall fynd me the gladdyst woman in the wорld to do yt." [1528-1529.] *Holograph.* [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. xiii. f. 73.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 2.

11. EDWARD VI. Letter to the Lord Protector Somerset, on receipt of the news of the victory over the Scots at Pinkie [10 Sept. 1547]: "Derest Uncle, by your lettres and reporte of the messenger, we have at good length understanded to our great comfort the good succese it hathe pleased God to graunt us against the Scottes by your good courage and wise foresight. . . . So do we give unto you, good Uncle, our most hartie thankes, praying you to thanke also most hartelie in our name

our good cosin thurle of Warwike and all the othere of the noble men, gentlemen, and others that have served in this journei, of whose service they shall all be well assured we will not (God graunte us lief) shew our selfes unmindfull, but be redy ever to consider the same as anie occasion shall serve." Dated, Oatlands, 18 Sept. [1547]. *Holograph*. Signed, "your good nevew, EDWARD." [Lansdowne MS. 1236, f. 16.]

12. LADY JANE GREY, AS QUEEN. Order to Sir John Bridges and Sir Nicholas Poyntz, to levy forces "and with the same to repaire with all possible spead towardes Buckinghamshire, for the repression and subdewing of certain tumultes and rebellions moved there against us and our Crowne by certain seditious men." Dated, Tower of London, 18 July. "in the first yere of our reign" [1553]. Signed at the top, "JANE THE QUEENE." [Harley MS. 416, f. 30.]

13. MARY. "Instructions for my lorde previsel [Lord Russell, Lord Privy Seal, sent to receive her husband, Philip of Spain, on his landing at Southampton in July, 1554]. Fyrste, to telle the Kyng the whole state of this Realme with all thynges appartaynyng to the same as myche as ye knowe to be trewe. Seconde, to obey his commandment in all thynges. Thyrdly, in all thynges he shall aske your aduyse to decl[are] your opinion as becommeth a faythfull conceyllour to do. MARYE THE QUENE." *Holograph*. [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 12.]

14. ELIZABETH. Draft of a speech from the throne on the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament [2 Jan. 1567], rating the members for their persistence in troubling her on the questions of the succession to the Crown and the liberties of Parliament: "Two visars have blinded the yees of the lokers one in this present session . . . and thes be the Succession and liberties. As to the first . . . it had bine convenient that so waigthy a cause had had his originall from a zelous princes consideration, not from so lippe labored orations out of suche *iangling* [this word has been cancelled] subiects mouthes, wiche what the[y] be tyme may teache you knowe and ther demerites wyl make them acknowlege how the[y] have done ther lewde indeavour to make all my realme suppose that ther care was muche whan myne was none at all . . . I think this be the first time that so waigthy a cause passed from so simple mens mouthes as began this cause." After discriminating between various grades of aberration on the part of members, she concludes by advising them to "let this my disppling [discipline] stand you in stede of sorar strokes never to tempt too far a princes paciens." A different version of the speech appears in Froude's *History of England*, vii. 484. *Holograph* [with signature from another document]. [Cotton Charter, iv. 38 (2).]

15. JAMES I. Letter to Charles, Prince of Wales, ordering his return from Spain: "My dearest sonne, I sent you a comandement long agoe not to loose tyme quhaire ye are; but ather to

bring quikelie hoame youre mistresse, quiche is my earnist desyre; but if no bettir maye be, rather then to linger any longer thaire, to come without her, quiche for manie important reasons I ame now forcid to renew. And thairfor I charge you upon my blessing to come quikelie ather with her or without her. I knowe your love to her person hath enforcid you to delaye the putting in execution of my former comandement. I confesse it is my cheifest wordlie ioye that ye love her, but the necessitie of my effaires enforcith me to tell you that ye muste prefferre the obedience to a father to the love ye carrie to a mistresse. And so God blesse you. JAMES R." Dated, Cranborne, 10 Aug. [1623]. *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 6987, f. 143.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 7.

16. CHARLES I. Letter to his nephew, Prince Maurice, stating that he has been obliged to dismiss his brother, Prince Rupert, from all his commands in the army, in consequence of his surrender of Bristol [11 Sept. 1645], but adding: "Yet I asseure you that I am most confident that this great Error of his (which, indeed, hath given me more Greefe then any Misfortune since this damnable Rebellion) hath no waise proceeded from his change of Affection to me or my Cause, but meerly by having his Iudgement seduced by some rotten-harted Villaines, making faire pretentions to him; and I am resolved so litle to forgett his former Services, that, whensoever it shall please God to enable me to looke upon my Frends lyke a King, he shall thanke God for the paines he hath spent in my Armys." Dated, Newtoune [co. Montgomery], 20 Sept. 1645. *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 6988, f. 190.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 9.

17. HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHARLES I. Letter to her son Charles [afterwards Charles II.], chiding him "because I heere that you will not take phisike," and threatening that, if he will not take it to-morrow, "I must come to you and make you take it." Lord Newcastle, his Governor, is to send word that night whether the physic has been taken [compare the following letter, no. 18]. Undated [about 1638]. *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 6988, f. 95.]

18. CHARLES II., AS PRINCE. Letter to the Marquess of Newcastle, advising him not to take too much physic, "for it doth alwaiers make me worse, and I think it will do the like with you." Undated [about 1638]. *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 6988, f. 101.]

19. OLIVER CROMWELL. Letter to his wife, referring to their daughter Bettie [Elizabeth Claypole] and other members of their family: "I praise the Lord I am encreased in strength in my outward man, but that will not satisfie mee except I gett a heart to love and serve my heavenly Father better and gett more of the light of his countenance, which is better then life, and more power over my corruptions . . . Minde poore Bettie of the Lords late great mercy. Oh, I desire her not only to

seeke the Lord in her necessitye, but indeed and in truth to turne to the Lord and to keepe close to him," etc. Dated, [Edinburgh], 12 Apr. 1651. *Holograph.* [Ererton MS. 2620, f. 9.]

20. CHARLES II. Letter to Sir George Downing, English Ambassador at the Hague, giving instructions for his conduct: "I have thought fitt to send you my last minde upon the hinge of your whole negotiation and in my owne hand, that you may likewise know it is your part to obey punctually my orders, instead of putting yourselfe to the trouble of finding reasons why you do not do so. . . . But upon the whole matter you must allwaies know my minde and resolution is, not only to insist upon the haveing my flag saluted even on there very shoare (as it was alwaies practised) but in haveing my dominion of these seas asserted, and Van Guent exemplarily punished." Dated, Whitehall, 16 Jan. 1672. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 142, f. 84.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 8.

21. JAMES II. Letter to William Henry, Prince of Orange, referring to the complicity of certain of the magistrates of Amsterdam in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, whose names he would transmit: "When I can gett any authentike proffs against them, I shall lett you have it, which I feare will be hard to be gott, tho tis certaine some of them knew of the D[uke] of Mon[mouth's] designe." Dated, Windsor, 25 Aug. 1685. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 28103, f. 68.]

22. WILLIAM III. Letter, in *French*, to the Prince de Vaudemont, touching on the prospects of the campaign and the progress of the siege of Namur: "L'on va ouvrir la trenchée cette nuit du coste de St Nicola," etc. Dated, "Au Camp devant Namur, ce 11^e de Juilliet. 1695, au soir a 9 eures." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 21493, f. 5.]

23. MARY II. Letter to the Countess of Scarborough, announcing the news of the battle of Steinkirk [24 July, 1692]: "The first I asked after when ye news of ye batle came was your Lord and, finding him not mentioned in any of ye leters, take it for ye best signe, for there is an exacte acount come, so much as of ye Lieutenants of ye gards who are eithere wounded or kild, by which, tho you shoud hapen to have no leter, yet you may be sure he is well. I thank God ye King is so, and, tho we have got no victory, yet ye french have had an equal losse, so yt thay need not brag. We have great reason to thank God for thus much. . . . Your affectionate kind friend, MARIE R. The batle was fought Sunday last, from 9 till 6." Dated, Kensington, 29 July. 1692, "12 at night." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 20731, f. 6.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 11.

24. ANNE. Letter to the Marquess of Tweeddale [Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland], regretting the failure of his negotiations with the Scotch Parliament for the settlement of the succession to the Crown of Scotland, and expressing her intention of not employing those for the future

who have opposed and obstructed his endeavours for her service. Dated, Windsor, 24 July, 1704. *Holograph* [with signature from another letter]. [Stowe MS. 142, f. 99.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 12.

25. GEORGE I. Letter, in *French*, to the Emperor Charles VI. on the occasion of sending Abraham Stanian as Ambassador to Constantinople. Dated, Hampton Court, 17 Oct. 1717. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 22046, f. 48.]

26. GEORGE II. Letter to Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle, on the formation of the Ministry, which the Duke had undertaken after the dismissal of Pitt from office [6 April, 1757]: "If Pitt will come in with a great number of followers, it is impossible you can direct the Administration, and I know that by inclination he will distress my affairs abroad, which are so enough already." Dated, 4 June [1757]. *Holograph*. Eventually Pitt returned to office as Secretary of State under Newcastle, and the victories of the Seven Years' War were the result. [Add. MS. 32684, f. 100.] *Presented, in 1886, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 13.

27. GEORGE III. Paragraph written out by himself for insertion in his first Speech from the Throne:—"Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Britain; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my Throne." [15 Nov. 1760.] *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 32684, f. 121.] *Presented, in 1886, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 16.

28. GEORGE IV. Letter to Louis XVIII., King of France, announcing the death of King George III. and his own accession to the throne. Dated, Carlton House, 31 Jan. 1820. Signed by the King: and countersigned by [Robert Stewart,] Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State. [Add. MS. 24023, f. 60.]

29. WILLIAM IV. Codicil to the King's will, bequeathing to the Crown all his additions to the libraries in the several royal palaces; 10 July, 1833. With an *autograph* confirmation, signed and sealed by the King, declaring "that all the Books, Drawings, and Plans collected in all the Palaces shall *for ever* continue Heir-looms to the Crown, and on no pretence whatever to be alienated from the Crown." Dated, Brighton, 30 Nov. 1834. [Add. MS. 30170, f. 8.]

30. VICTORIA. Autograph Signature, written in pencil, when Princess Victoria, at the age of four years. [1823.] [Add. MS. 18204, f. 12.]

31. VICTORIA. Summons to Dr. Samuel [Butler], Bishop of Lichfield, to attend her Coronation. Dated, St. James's, 9 May, 1838. Signed by the Queen; and countersigned by [Bernard Edward Howard,] Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal. [Add. MS. 12093, f. 26.]

(FOREIGN.)

32. CHARLES V., Emperor [1519-1555]. Letter, in *French*, to Queen Mary of England, expressing his desire to see his son Philip, her husband [to whom he was on the point of resigning the crown of Spain]. He refers to delays in the necessary arrangements, but adds that he has now instructed Philip to hasten his journey from England: "Je luy ay escrit pour haster sa venue, laquelle je vous prie tres affectueusement vouloyr auoyr agreable"; and apologises for depriving her of Philip's company, "puis que je voys le contentment que vous aves dicelle, mays jespere que vous vous y acomederes, puis que ce sera, sil plait a Dieu, pour peu de temps." [1555.] *Holograph*. Signed "Votre bon pere, frere, cousin et alye, CHARLES." [Colton MS. Titus B. ii. f. 126.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 16.

33. HENRY IV., King of Navarre and France [1589-1610]. Letter, in *French*, to Mons. de Turenne, announcing his departure for La Rochelle and the expected attack on Mauléon by the Due de Nevers. [? October, 1588.] *Holograph*. Signed, "Votre tres affectyoné cousins et parfayt amy, HENRY." [Add. MS. 19272, f. 53.]

34. LOUIS XIV., King of France [1643-1715]. Letter, in *French*, to Mary of Modena, Queen of James II., congratulating her on the birth of a prince [James Edward, afterwards known as the Pretender]: "J'ai souhaité si ardemment l'heureuse naissance du prince dont vous venes d'accoucher que j'ose dire que personne n'en sauroit avoir plus de joye que moy . . . rien n'est plus véritable que la part que prend a tout ce qui vous touche vostre bon frere, LOUIS." Dated, Versailles, 24 June, 1688. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 28225, f. 279.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 18.

35. PETER THE GREAT, Czar of Russia [1682-1725]. Letter, in *Russian*, to Mr. Noy, ship-builder, in St. Petersburg, instructing him to put a ship in order "so as she came from England," with postscript. "I desire you will pay my compliments to all our fellow ship-builders and the rest." Dated, Colonna, 16 May, 1722. *Holograph*. Signed, "PETER." [Add. MS. 5015*, f. 98.]

36. FREDERIC THE GREAT, King of Prussia [1710-1786]. Essay, in *French*, on the military talents of Charles XII., King of Sweden, sent by Frederic, in July, 1757, to Andrew Mitchell, English Ambassador at Berlin in 1756-1763. Among the concluding passages are: "Si lon rapproche les different traits qui caracterisent ce Monarque singuiller, on le trouvera plus vaillant qu'habile, plus actif que prudent, plus soumis a ses passions qu'attaché a ses interets, ausi audacieux, mais moins russé, qu'Hanibal, tenant plus de Pirhus que d'Allexsandre, ausi brillant que Condé a Rocroy, a Norlingue, a Fribour, en aucun tems ausi admirable que Turenne la journée de Guin, cela de Colmar et durant ses dernieres campagnes. . . . Pour former un

parfait capitaine il faudroit qu'il reunît la valeur, la constance, l'activité de Charles XII., le coup d'œil et la politique de Malbouroug, les projets, les ressources, et les expédients du prince Eugene, les ruses de Luxsenbourg, la prudence, la sagesse, la méthode de Montecueuli, et l'apropos de monsieur de Turene. Mais je crains que ce beau phénix ne paraîtra jamais." Ends "Finis operi Federieum." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 6845, f. 15.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 16.

37. NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French [1804-1815]. Letter to his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, in Paris, written while in command of the French expedition in Egypt, the victories of which had been sufficiently disputed "to add a leaf to the military glory of this army." He expresses, however, his intention of returning to France in two months, and of retiring to the country in disgust with the world: "Je suis annulé de la nature humaine! J'ai besoin de solitude et d'isolement; la grandeur m'annule, le sentiment est déseché, la gloire est fade; à 29 ans j'ai tout épousé; il ne me reste plus qu'à devenir bien vraiment égoïste." Dated, Cairo, 7 Thermidor [25 July, 1798]. *Holograph*, without signature, but with seal bearing the inscription, "Bonaparte général en chef." A week later the French fleet was destroyed by Nelson in the battle of the Nile; the letter was intercepted, and is endorsed in Nelson's hand, "Found on the person of the Courier." [Add. MS. 23003, f. 3.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 17.

HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPHS AND PAPERS.

Case II.

38. HENRY VI. Articles "For ye goode Reule, demesnyng, and seuretee of ye kynges persone and draught of him to vertue and connynge and eschuying of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let thereto, or cause eny charge, defaulte or blame to be leyd upon ye Erle of Warrewyk [Richard de Beauchamp] at eny tyme withouten his desert": being a series of proposals made by the Earl, as Royal Guardian, to the Privy Council, with their answers to the same; 29 Nov. 11 Henr. VI. [1432]. The king was just completing his eleventh year. The fourth article is to the effect that, as the king's growth in years, in stature and in knowledge of his royal authority "causen him more and more to grueche with chastising and to lothe it," the Earl begs the Council to support him, if necessary, in his chastisement of his pupil, and to bear him scatheless against his anger. At the foot are the signatures of the Council;—H[umphrey Plantagenet, Duke of] Gloucester; J[ohn Kemp, Archbishop of] York; P[hilip Morgan, Bishop of] Ely; W[illiam Grey, Bishop of] Lincoln; J[ohn Stafford, Bishop of] Bath, Chancellor; J[ohn Langdon, Bishop of] Rochester; J[ohn Holland, Earl of] Huntingdon; J[William de la Pole, Earl of] Suffolk; and H[umphrey Stafford, Earl of] Stafford. [Add. Ch. 17228.]

39. PERKIN WARBECK, pretended son of Edward IV. Letter to Barnard de la Force, Knt., at Fontarabia, in Spain, desiring him to be his "counseillour and ffrende," as he had been to his father Edward IV. Dated, Edinburgh, 18 Oct. [1496]. Signed, "Your frend RYCHARD OFF ENGLAND." [Egerton MS. 616, f. 5.]

40. CARDINAL WOLSEY [b. 1471—d. 1530]. Letter written after his disgrace to Stephen [Gardiner, afterwards Bishop of Winchester], making arrangements respecting appointments in the province of York, and continuing, "that sythyns in thys and all other thynges I have and do moste obediently submyt and conforme my sylf to hys graces pleasure," he trusts "yt wole now please his maieste to shewe hys pety, compassyon, and bowntuose

goodnes towardeſ me without ſufferyng me any leynger to lyē langwyſhyng and conſumyng awey throuth thys myn extreme ſorowe and hevynes." "Wryttyne at Aſher [Eſher] thys twysday [Feb. or March, 1530] with the rude hand of your dayly bedysman, T[HOMAS] CARDINALIS EBOR." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 25114, f. 28.] *Facſimile* in Ser. ii. no. 3.

41. SIR THOMAS MORE [b. 1480—d. 1535]. Letter to Henry VIII., reminding him that "at ſuch tyme as of that great weighty rome and office of your chauncellour . . . ye were ſo good and graciouſe unto me as, at my pore humble ſuit, to diſcharge and diſburden me, geving me licence with your graciouſe favour to beſtow the reſidew of my life, in myn age now to come, abowt the provision for my ſoule in the ſervice of God," he had the promeſe of his favour; and now praying "that of your accuſtumed goodnes no ſinistre information move your noble grace to have eny more diſtrufe of my trouth and devoſtion toward you than I have or ſhall diuryng my life geve the cauſe"; that in the matter of "the wykked woman of Canterbury" [Elizabeth Barton, the Maid of Kent] he had declared the truthe to Cromwell; that, if the King believes him guilty, he is ready to forfeit life and fortune, his compensation being that, "I ſhould onys mete with your grace agayn in hevyn and there be mery with you," but that, if the King thinks that he has acted according to duty, he will relieve him from the Bill brought againſt him in Parliament. Dated, "at my pore howſe in Chelchith" [Chelsea], 5 March [1534]. *Holograph.* [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. vi. f. 176.] *Facſimile* in Ser. iv. no. 1.

42. HENRY VIII. Instructions to the Commissioners for making a ſurvey and valuation of all Church property within the realm. [Jan. 1535]. With *autograph* ſignature of the King. This ſurvey, known as the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus,' was made in purſuance of the acts of Parliament forbidding the payment of firſt-fruitſ and tithes of benefiſes to the Pope, and granting them to the King. It also ſerved as a basis for the ſubsequent diſſolution of the ſmaller monaſteries in 1536 and the larger in 1538, and the conſiſcation of their property to the Crown. [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. iv. f. 200.]

43. THOMAS CRANMER, Archbiſhop of Canterbury [b. 1489—d. 1556]. Letter to [Thomas, Lord Cromwell], thanking him "that your Lordeship at my requeſte hath not only exhibited the Bible [in English, known as Matthew's Bible] which I ſent unto you to the Kinges maiestie, but also hath obteigned of his grace that the ſame ſhalbe alowed by his auctoritie to be bowghte and redde within this realme . . . auſſuryng your Lordeship for the contentacion of my mynde you have ſhewid me more pleauour herin than yf you hadd given me a thowsande pownde." Dated, Ford, 13 Aug. [1537]. Signed, "Your own bowndman ever, T. CANTUARIEN." [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. v. f. 348.] *Facſimile* in Ser. i. no. 2.

44. EPISCOPAL DECLARATION, recognising the authority of Christian princes in ecclesiastical matters; [1537]. Signed by T[homas] Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury; Cuthbert [Tunstall], Bishop of Durham; John [Stokesley], Bishop of London; John [Clerk], Bishop of Bath and Wells; Thomas [Goodrich], Bishop of Ely; Nicholas [Shaxton], Bishop of Salisbury; Hugh [Latimer], Bishop of Worcester; and J[ohn] Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester. [Stowe MS. 141, f. 36.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 4.

45. HUGH LATIMER, Bishop of Worcester [b. 1485?—d. 1555]. Arguments against the doctrine of purgatory, with *autograph* annotations by Henry VIII. in the margin. The greater part of the treatise consists of arguments derived from passages in the Fathers; the concluding paragraph, here exhibited, is an *argumentum ad hominem*: “The fowndyng of monastarys argyed purgatory to be, so ye pullyng of them down argyuth it nott to be. Whatt uncharitabulnesse and cruellnes semyth it to be to destrowe monasterys yf purgatory be. Now it semyth natt convenyentt the acte of parliament to prech won thyng and the pulpyd another clean contrary.” On which the King comments, “Why then do yow so? turpe enim est doctori cum culpa rederguit eum.” [About 1538.] *Holograph*. [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. v. f. 142.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 3.

46. HENRY VIII. The King’s Book, or “Necessary Doctrine for a Christian Man”; published in 1543, being a revision by Henry of the Bishops’ Book, or “Institution of a Christian Man,” published in 1537. The draft is in a secretary’s hand, with *autograph* corrections by Henry. The passage exhibited relates to the claims of the Papacy (the words printed in italics being those inserted by Henry himself): “Herby it may appere that the busshop of Rome contrary to Goddes lawes doth chalenge superioritie and preeminence *over all, and to make an appearance that itt shuld be so hath and dothe wrest Scripture for that porpose contrary bothe to the trw menyng off the same and the auneyent doctors interpretations of the chyrche, so that by that chalenge he wolde nott do wrong wonly to this chyrche off England but also to all other chyrchys in claymeyng superiorityte w^t ought any auctoryte by God so to hym gyffen.” [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. v. f. 34.]*

47. EDWARD VI. Letter of the King and his Council to the Bishops, in confirmation of the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and ordering them to collect and “deface and abholish” all the old service-books. Dated, Westminster, 25 Dec. a^o 3 [1549]. Signed at the top, “EDWARD.” [Stowe MS. 142, f. 16.]

48. EDWARD VI. Diary of his reign, written with his own hand, the page exhibited including: “18 [March, 1551]. The L[ady] Mary my sister came to me to Whestmuster, wheare after salutacions she was called with my counsel into a chambre, where was declared how long i had suffered her masse *against my will*

[erased] in hope of her reconciliation, and how now being no hope, wch i perceived by her lettres, except i saw some short amendement, i could not beare it. She answerid that her soul was God[’s] and her faith she wold not chaung, nor dissemble hir opinion with contrary doinges. It was said i constrained not her faith, but willed her not as a king to rule but as a subject to obey. And that her exaumple might breed to much inconvenience. 19. Th’ emperours embassadour came with short messag frome his master of warre, if i wold not suffre his cosin the princesse to use hir masse. To this was no aundswer given at this time.” *Holograph.* [Cotton MS. Nero C. x. f. 30 b.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 4.

49. LADY JANE GREY. Letter from her, as Queen, to [William Parr] Marquess of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, etc., announcing her entry into possession of the kingdom of England, and requiring his allegiance against the “fayned and untrewe clayme of the Lady Marye, bastard daughter to our greate uncle Henry th’ eight.” Dated, from the Tower, 10 July, “the first yere of our reign” [1553]. Signed, “JANE THE QUENE.” [Lansdowne MS. 1236, f. 24.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 4.

50. QUEEN MARY. Order of her adherents to Sir N. Pelham and to “all other the gentilmen of the Shere of Sussexx,” requiring them to proclaim her Queen in that county, and denouncing “the ladie Jane, a quene of a new and pretie invencion.” Dated, 19 July [1553]. Signed by Henry [Neville], Lord Abergavenny, [Sir] T[homas] Wyat, and others. [Add. MS. 33230, f. 21.] *Presented, in 1887, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 5.

51. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY [b. 1554—d. 1586]. Letter to [Lord Burghley?] on the condition of his garrison of Flushing: “The garrison is weak, the people by thes cross fortunes crossly disposed; and this is ye conclusion: if these 2 places be kept, her Mati hath worth her monei in all extremities; if thei shouold be lost, none of the rest wold hold a dai.” Dated, Flushing, 14 Aug. 1586 [about five weeks before his mortal wound in the battle of Zutphen. on 22 Sept.]. *Holograph.* [Stowc MS. 150, f. 50.]

52. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Letter, in *French*, to Queen Elizabeth, complaining of the rigour of her imprisonment: “Bien que je ne veuille vous importuner de ce qui concerne mon estat, laquelle connoissant vous ettre si peu chere je remets a la misericorde de Dieu je vous priray aussi (a ce forcee par le zelle de ma conscience) de me permettre avvoir ung prestre de lesglise catolique, de la quelle je suis membre, pour me consoller et sollisiter de mon devvoyr; lesquelles resquestes acordees, je priray Dieu et en prison et en mourant de rendre vottre eueur tel qui luy puisse estre agreable et a vous salutaire, et si j’en suis refeusee je vous laysse la charge den respondre devant Dieu. . . . Il me reste encores vous fayre une autre resqueste de peu d’importance

pour vous et dextresme consolation pour moy, cest quil vous playse, ayant pitay dune desolee mere d'entre les bras de qui on a arasche son seul enfant et esperance de future joye en ce monde, me permetre decrire a tout le moingns lettres ouvertes pour m'enquerir a la veritay de ees nouvelles et luy ramentervoir sa triste mere." Dated, "de mon estroite prison de Chefield" [Sheffield], 29 Oct. [1571]. *Holograph.* Signed, "Votre bien bonne sœur et [cousine] MARIE R." [Cotton MS. Caligula C. iii. f. 239 b.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 5.

53. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY [b. 1520—d. 1598]. Letter to Sir Christopher Hatton concerning the trial of Anthony Babington for conspiring to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and release Mary, Queen of Scots, delivering Elizabeth's pleasure with regard to the evidence to be given as to the complicity of Mary, namely "that ther be no enlargment of hir cryme, butt brefly declared for mayntenance of the endytment that she allowed of Babynghons wrytyng or lettre; nether wold she that ether by my L. Cobham, your self, or by any other, any sharp speches be used in condemnation or reprooff of the Scotts Quene cryme." Dated, 12 Sept. [1586, the day before the trial]. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2124, f. 30.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 5.

54. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Rough sketch by Lord Burghley of the arrangement of the hall of Fotheringhay Castle for the Queen's trial, on 12 Oct. 1586, the "chayre for y^e Q. of Scotts" being placed in the centre just above a dividing rail across the hall. [Cotton MS. Calig. C. ix. f. 587.]

55. JAMES VI. of Scotland. Letter to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, congratulating him on his absence from England at the time of "the pretendit condemnation" of his mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, and desiring him to exert his influence that "the rest of this tragedie may be unperfytid." Dated, Holyrood House, 4 Dec. 1586. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 32092, f. 56.]

56. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. An account of her execution at Fotheringhay, 8 Feb. 1587, sent to Lord Burghley and endorsed by him "The manner of y^e Q. of Scotts deth at Fodrynghay, wr[itten] by Ro[bert] Wyngfield]." The final scene is thus described: "Then lying upon the blocke most quietly and stretching out her armes [she] cryed, '*In manus tuas Domine*,' etc., three or fowre tymes, then she lying very still on the blocke, one of the executioners holding of her slitely with one of his handes. she endured two strokes of the other executioner with an axe, she making very smale noyse or none at all, and not stirring any parte of her from the place where she lay Then one of the executioners espied her litle dogg which was crept under her clothes, which could not be gotten forth but by force, yet afterward wold not departe from the dead corpes but came and lay betweene her head and her shoulders." [Lansdowne MS. 51, ff. 99-102.]

57. THE SPANISH ARMADA. Resolution of a Council of War of

Howard George Clements

15th Febr. 1859. 11.30 A.M.

Fr. Boettcher

Elizabeth R

~~1-1007-1008~~

Thomas Remond

177. *Pyrrhuloxia* (Pyrrhuloxia) *mitrata* (Baird)

the English commanders, after the defeat of the Armada off Gravelines: "1 Augusti, 1588. We whose names are herunder written have determyned and agreeede in counsaile to folowe and pursue the Spanishe Fleete untill we have cleared oure owne coaste and broughte the Frithe weste of us, and then to returne backe againe, as well to revictuall oure ships (which stand in extreme scarsitie) as alsoe to guard and defend oure owne coaste at home; with further protestatione that, if oure wantes of victualles and munitione were suppliede, we wold pursue them to the furthest that they durste have gone." Signed by C[harles Howard, Lord] Howard [of Effingham, Lord High Admiral], George [Clifford, Earl of] Cumberland, [Lord] T[homas] Howard, Edmund [Sheffield, Lord] Sheffield, [Sir] Francis Drake, [Sir] Edward Hoby, [Sir] John Hawkins, and [Capt.] Thomas Fenner. [Add. MS. 33740, f. 6.] *Fucsimile* in Ser. i. no. 6.]

58. SIR WALTER RALEGH [b. 1552?—d. 1618]. Letter to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Governor of the Low Countries for Queen Elizabeth, protesting his zeal in the performance of his commissions: "But I have byn of late very pestilent reported in this place, to be rather a drawer bake then a fartherer of the action wher yow govern. Your Lordshippe doth well understand my affection towards Spayn and how I have consumed the best part of my fortune hating the tirranus sprosperety of that estate, and it were now strang and mounsterous that I should becun an enemy to my countrey and conscience . . . In the mean tyme I humble besiech yow lett no poeticall scrib worke your Lordshippe by any device to doubt that I am a hollo or could sarvant to the action, or a mean wellwiller and follower of your own." Dated, "from the Court," 29 March, 1586. In a postscript Ralegh adds, "The Queen is in very good tearms with yow, and, thank be to God, well pacified, and yow ar agayne her sweet Robyn." *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 6994, f. 2.] *Fucsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 6.

59. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE [b. 1540—d. 1596] and SIR JOHN HAWKINS [b. 1520—d. 1595]. Letter to Lord Burghley on the eve of their departure on their last voyage, the expedition against Porto Rico: "We humbly thanke your lordship for your many-fold favours, which we have allwayes fownd never varyable, but with all favour, love, and constancye, for which we can never be suffyciently thankfull, but with our prayers to God long to blesse your good lordship with honour and hellthe. . . . And so lokyng daylye for a good wynd, we humbly take our leve." Dated, Plymouth, 18 Aug. 1595. Neither returned from this voyage, Hawkins dying off Porto Rico on 11 Nov. 1595, and Drake off Porto Bello on 28 Jan. 1596. *Autograph* signatures. [Harley MS. 4762, f. 84.]

Case III.

[Immediately opposite Case II.]

60. SIR FRANCIS BACON [b. 1561—d. 1626]. Letter to Lord Keeper Puckering, with reference to the office of Solicitor-General, which he was anxious to obtain: “Thear hath nothing happened to me in the course of my busines more contrary to my expectacion then your L[ordship] failing me and crossing me now in the conclusion when frendes are best tryed. . . . And I for my part thowgh I have much to alledg, yet neverthelesse, if I see her Ma[jesty] settle her choise upon an able man, such a one as Mr. Sergeant Flemyngh, I will make no means to alter it. On the other side, if I perceyve any insufficient obscure idole man offred to her Ma[jesty], then I think my self dowble bownd to use the best meanes I can for my self, which I humbly pray your L[ordship] I may do with your favour.” Dated, Gray’s Inn, 28 July, 1595. *Holograph.* Fleming was appointed, and Bacon did not become Solicitor-General until 1607. [Harley MS. 6997, f. 72.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 6.

61. QUEEN ELIZABETH. Letter to James VI. of Scotland [afterwards James I. of England], vehemently repelling some charges brought against her policy by the King of Spain, and warning him against believing them. She begins, “Hit pleaseth me not a litel that my true intentz without glosis or giles ar by you so gratefully taken, for I am nothinge of the vile disposition of suche as while ther neghbors house is or likly to be afire wyl not only not helpe but not afourd them water to quenche the same”; and ends, “Thus you se how, to fulfil your trust reposed in me, wiche to infring I never mynde, I have sincerely made patente my sinceritie, and thogh not fraught with much wisedome yet stuffed with great good wyl. I hope you wyl beare with my molesting you to long with my skrating hand, as proceeding from a hart that shall ever be filled with the sure affection of your loving and frendely sistar, ELIZABETH.” [5 Jan. 1603, two months before her death.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 18738, f. 39.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 7.

62. ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY, Secretary of State [b. 1550 —d. 1612]. Letter to Sir T. Edmondes, ambassador at Brussels, giving a detailed account of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, “the most cruell and detestable practize against the person of his Majestie and the whole Estate of this Realme that ever was conceaveed by the harte of man, at any time, or in any place whatsoever. . . . The person that was the principall undertaker of it is one Johnson” [the assumed name of Guy Fawkes] “a Yorkshire man and servant to one Thomas Percy. . . . I must needs do the Lord Chamberlain” [the Earl of Suffolk] “his right, that hee would take noe satisfaction untill hee might search to the bottome, wherein I must confesse I was

lesse forward, not but that I had sufficient advertisement that most of those that now are fled had some practize in hande for some sturre this parliament, but I never dreamed it should have bin of such a nature, because I never red nor heard the like in any state to be attempted in grosse, without some distinction of persons." Dated, Whitehall, 9 Nov. 1605. *Autograph* signature. [Stowe MS. 168, f. 213.]

63. ARABELLA STUART. Letter to her cousin James I., after her arrest for marrying William Seymour, thanking him for a relaxation of her imprisonment and begging for his favour: . . . " And since it hath pleased your Majesty to give this testimony of willingnesse to have me live a while, in all humility I begge the restitution of those comforts without which every houre of my life is uncomfortable to me, the principall whearof is your Majestys favour, which none that breathes can more highely esteeme then I." [1610.] *Holograph.* [Harley MS. 7003, f. 89.]

64. THOMAS WENTWORTH, Viscount WENTWORTH, afterwards EARL OF STRAFFORD [b. 1593—d. 1641]. Letter, as Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining his difficulties, arising from the attempts of his subordinates to keep all knowledge from him: " I am purposed on the other side to open my eyes as wide as I can, and dispaire not in time to be able to sounde the depthe they covett soe much to reserve from me. . . . I shall be sure to doe the uttermost that lies in me, for I have a hartte can willingly sacrificise all that ever I have for his Majesty (if I doe not deceave myself) with a chearfullnesse and faithe extraordinary, only I am fearefull that, whilst impossibilities are exspected at my hands, the best I can doe should not be accepted, nay imputed unto me as a crime." Dated, Dublin, 27 Aug. 1633. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2597, f. 150.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 8.

65. WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury [b. 1573—d. 1645]. Letter to Lord Conway, with reference to the Scotch invasion: " If the Scotts come into England and that Newecastle be taken, I will not dare to wright what I thinke of y^e busynes. But if they gett such footinge in y^e North, the South beinge affected, or rather infected, as they ar, it may prove that which I beleeve ye Enimye yett expects not. . . . God send us well out of these darke tymes." Dated, Croydon, 14 Aug. 1640. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 21406, f. 13.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 7.

66. CHARLES I. Instructions to Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General, relative to the impeachment of Lord Kimbolton [Viscount Mandeville] and the Five Members [3 Jan. 1641]. *Holograph.* It is evident that Mandeville's impeachment was an afterthought, the King having at first, as appears from the erasures, included his name among the peers whom he intended to call as witnesses. [Egerton MS. 2546, f. 20.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 8.

67. EDWARD HYDE, afterwards EARL OF CLARENDON [b. 1608—d. 1674]. Letter to the Countess of Carnarvon, on the eve of the Civil War, urging her to secure the adhesion of an unnamed person [probably her father, the Earl of Pembroke] to the royal cause: “Tis not possible for me to say more in the argument to him then I have, nor can I imagyne what ill spiritt can engage him thus to venture his fortune and his fame, his honour and the honour of his house, in a vessell where none but desperate persons have the government. . . . I know not what argument they have at London for ther confidence, but truly they seeme to have very few frendes in these partes, and I doe not think ther condicion is much better in other places. . . . I am not yet out of hope of kissinge your Ladyshyps handes before the summer endes.” Dated, Nottingham, 22 July, 1642. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 142, f. 47.]

68. JOHN HAMPDEN [b. 1594—d. 1643]. Letter to Colonel Bulstrode and others commanding parliamentary troops, written a few days after the battle of Edgehill [23 Oct.], which was followed by the retreat of the Parliamentarian army: “The army is now at North Hampton, moving every day nearer to you. If you disband not, wee may be a mutuall succour, each to other; but, if you disperse, you make yourselves and your country a pray.” Dated, Northampton, 31 Oct. [1642]. [Stowe MS. 142, f. 49.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 8.

69. JOHN PYM [b. 1584—d. 1643]. Letter to Sir Thomas Barrington, on the fall of Bristol and the efforts being made to save Gloucester: “It is true that Bristow is a great loss, and may endanger all the west if not quickly prevented, and therefor wee use all the meanes we can to raise a considerable army to send into those partes. . . . In the North, God be thanckd, matters goe reasonable prosperously. Col. Cromwell in the taking of Burlye House [Burghley House, in Lincolnshire] took 5 troupes of Horse, 3 of Dragoones, 3 companyes of foot. Since that they have beaten Generall Kings forces before Gainsborough, and if my L[ord] of Newcastle's whole army had not come upon them in the very instant, they had had a more compleat victory. Wee are studiying all the ways we can to save Gloucester, Exeter and the other western townes now in danger upon the loss of Bristowe.” Dated, Westminster, 2 Aug. 1643 [four months before his death]. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2643, f. 13 b.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 9.

70. JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUESS OF MONTROSE [b. 1612—d. 1650]. Letter to Lord Fairfax, with reference to an exchange of prisoners: “Mr. Darly being ane parlament man and on[e] that hitherto hes beane much imployed and very usefull to your party, and the other only in the degree of a cornell, bot admitt of the odes [i.e. odds], iff your l[ordship] will dispeut it, the difference shall be maide up. Iff otherwayes you will be rather gallantly pleased to make it a curtesye, ane very thankfull and

3. bing^o comand^d by you to this
service, I think^e my selfe bound to ac-
quaint^g you with the good hand of God
towards you, and vs. We marched yesterday
after the Kinge whoe went before vs
from Danvers to Hannebours, and quare-
lled about six miles from him, this day
we marched towards him, hee drew out
to meet vs. both Armies engaged, was
after 3. howres fight, very doubtful
at last routed his Armie, killed and
took about 5000. very many officers
but of what qualitie we yett know
not, we took also about 200. car-
riages all he had, and all his guns, bing^o
12. in number, whereof 2. were brim-
canon, 2. deau^l culverines, and (I
think^e) the rest pieces, we pursued
him from thire miles short of Ha-
ven to nine beyond, even to right of Leic-
ester whether the Kinge fled. Be this is non
other but the hand of God, and to him
alone belongs the Glory, wherein so
great^g a share with him, The yeare an-
sweare you with all faythfullness, in
honor, and the best commendations from
giving him is, &c &c & say the
conquer^g of vs^g for his
for the libertie of his figh^g for. In this these ristes will be
done most humbly^g serv^g to you

January 14, 1645.
Hannover.

W. W. HARRIS.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

acceptable returne shall, I hope, (er long) be randered your I[ordship].” Dated, 22 July, 1644. *Holograph.* [Sloane MS. 1519, f. 78.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 4.

71. OLIVER CROMWELL. Letter to William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, reporting the victory of Naseby: “Wee after 3 howers fight, very doubtful, att last routed his [the King’s] Armie, killed and tooke about 5000, very many officers, but of what qualiltye wee yett know not, wee tooke alsoe about 200 carrag[es], all hee had, and all his gunns. . . Sir, this is non[e] other but the hand of God, and to him aloane belongs the Glorie.” After high commendations of the General, Sir T. Fairfax, Cromwell proceeds: “Honest men served you faythfully in this action. Sir, they are trustye, I beseech you in the name of God not to discourage them. I wish this action may begett thankfullnesse and humilitye in all that are concerned in itt. Hee that venters his life for the libertye of his cuntrie, I wish hee trust God for the libertye of his conscience, and you for the libertye hee fights for.” Dated, Haverbrowe [Market Harborough], 14 June, 1645 [the day of the battle]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 5015,* f. 13.] *Presented, in 1758, by Mr. Wright.* *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 5.

72. PRINCE RUPERT [b. 1619—d. 1682]. Letter to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, referring to aspersions upon him as being unfavourable to open counsels; and on military movements: “As for military disignes ye king will faile, as [he] ded last, if he [trust] not to his officers opinions.” Dated, Bristol, 5 July, [1645]. *Holograph*; partly in cipher, with decipherings by Sir E. Nicholas. [Add. MS. 18738, f. 80.]

73. SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, afterwards LORD FAIRFAX [b. 1612—d. 1671]. Letter, written while Generalissimo of the Parliamentarian army, to his father, reporting his defeat of Goring’s army at Langport [10 July, 1645, about a month after Naseby]: “I have taken this occasion to let your Lordship know God’s great goodnes to us in defeating Gen. Goring’s army: 2000 prisoners are taken, 2 peeces of ordinance, many armes and coulers [colours] both of horse and foot, but not many slaine. . . . The King had given Gooring strickt commands not to ingage befor himselfe with the Welch forces were joynd with him and Greenwel with those out of the West, which altogether would have maid [a] very great army . . . so as we cannot esteme this marcy less, al things considerd, then that of Neasby fight.” Dated, Chedsey, 11 July, 1645. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 18979, f. 204.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 6.

74. CHARLES I. Letter, when prisoner at Carisbrooke, to Henry Firebrace, relative to plans for his escape, etc. Dated, 24 July, 1648. Written, partly in cipher, in a feigned hand, speaking of himself in the third person. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 1788, f. 34.]

75. OLIVER CROMWELL. Letter during his Irish campaign to Lord

Fairfax, congratulating him on "the prosperite of your affaires, wherin the good of all honest men is soe much concerned," and announcing the capture of Wexford: "The Lord shewes us great mereye heere, indeed Hee, Hee only gave this stronge towne of Wexford into our handes." Dated, Wexford, 15 Oct. 1649. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2620, f. 7.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 9.

76. GEORGE MONCK, afterwards DUKE OF ALBEMARLE [b. 1608—d. 1670] and ROBERT BLAKE [b. 1599—d. 1657]. Official despatch to Cromwell as Lord General, announcing their victory over the Dutch off the coast of Essex on 2 and 3 June, 1653, in which the Dutch lost about twenty ships, of which eleven were captured. Dated at sea, off Ostend, 4 June, 1653. *Autograph* signatures. [Add. MS. 36652, f. 3.]

77. OLIVER CROMWELL. Order of the Council of State requiring the presence and assistance of the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of London on the 19th December [1653] at the proclamation of "his Highness Oliver Cromwell" as "Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland and the Dominions therunto belonging." Dated, Whitehall, 17 Dec. 1653. With the *autograph* signatures of the members of the Council of State, John Disbrowe [or Desborough], J[ohn] Lambert, P[hilip] Viscount Lisle [afterwards Earl of Leicester], E[dward] Mountagu [afterwards Earl of Sandwich], [Sir] Gil[bert] Pickering, Wal[ter] Strickland, Phi[lip] Jones, Ric[hard] Maior, F[rancis] Rous, W[illiam] Sydenham, [Sir] Ch[arles] Wolsey, [Sir] An[thony] Ashley Cooper [afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury], and He[nry] Lawrence. [Add. MS. 18739, f. 1.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 8.

78. OLIVER CROMWELL and JOHN MILTON. Warrant to Gualter Frost, Treasurer to the Council of State, to pay a quarter's salary to various persons. Dated, Whitehall, 1 Jan. 1654. With *autograph* signature of Cromwell as Lord Protector, "OLIVER P." Appended are the receipts, with the *autograph* signatures of the persons concerned, among them being John Thurloe, principal Secretary to the Council of State (quarter's salary £200), and John Milton, Secretary for Foreign Tongues (quarter's salary £72 4s. 7½d). [Stowe MS. 142, ff. 60, 61.]

79. ROBERT BLAKE [b. 1599—d. 1657]. Letter, as General in command of the fleet, to the Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy, on the eve of his departure for the Mediterranean, asking for the payment of his salary "unto the day of the date hereof, it being uncertain whether I may live to see you againe another. Howere my comfort is and I doubt not but wee shall meet together at the last day in the joyfull fruition of that One Faith and Hope of the common salvacion in the Lord, upon whome alone I do waite and to whose free grace and everlasting goodnes I do heartily recommend you." Dated, Plymouth, 25 Aug. 1654. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 9304, f. 89.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 9.

80. RICHARD CROMWELL, late Lord Protector of England. Letter to General George Monck, asking his interest with the Parliament "that I bee not left liable to debts which I am confident neither God nor Conscience can ever reckon mine." Dated, 18 Apr. 1660. Signed, "R. CROMWELL." [Egerton MS. 2618, f. 67.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 10.

81. CHARLES II. Letter, in *French*, to his sister Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans, written the day after the Restoration : "J'estoiso si tourmenté des affaires a la haye [Hague] que je ne pouvois pas vous escrire devant mon depart, mais j'ay laissé ordre avec ma sœur de vous envoyer un petit présent de ma part, que j'espere vous receverés bien tost. J'arrivay hire a douer [Dover], ou j'ay trouvay Monke avec grande quantité de noblesse, qui m'ont pensé acablé d'amitié et de ioye pour mon retour. J'ay la test si furieusement étourdy par l'acclamation du peuple et le quantité d'affaires que je ne seay si j'escrive du sen ou non ; s'est pour quoy vous me pardonnez si je ne vous dy pas davantage, seulement que je suis tout a vous. C." Dated, Canterbury, 26 May, [1660]. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 18738, f. 102.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 10.

82. CHARLES II. Speech to the Members of the House of Commons, in the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall, 1 March, 1661², thanking them for their zeal and affection, urging them to settle a liberal revenue on the Crown, and warning them against precipitation and impatience in the matter of religion: "I thank you for it, since I presume it proceedes from a good roote of piety and devotion, but I must tell you I have the worst lucke in the world, if, after all the reproches of being a papist whilst I was abroade, I am suspected of being a presbyterian now I am come home." *Holograph*. [Egerton MS. 2546, f. 30.]

83. JOHN GRAHAM, OF CLAVERHOUSE, afterwards VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE [b. 1650—d. 1689]. Letter to [George Livingston] Earl of Linlithgow, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, giving an account of the skirmish with the Covenanters at Drumclog: "We keeped our fyr till they wer within ten pace of us ; they receaved our fyr and advanced to the shok. The first they gave us broght doun the coronet, Mr. Crafford, and Captain Bleith. . . . which so disincoroged our men that they sustined not the shok but fell unto disorder. There horse took the occasion of this and perseud us so hotly that we got no tym to ragly. I saved the standarts, but lost on the place about aight ord ten men, beseids wounded ; but the dragoons lost mony mor." Dated, Glasgow, 1 June, 1679. *Holograph*. [Stowe MS. 142, f. 95.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 10.

84. JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH [b. 1649—d. 1685]. Letter to the Queen Dowager, after the failure of his insurrection, begging her to intercede for his life: "Being in this unfortunate condision and having non left but your Majesty that I think may have some compassion of me, and that for the last Kings sake,

makes me take this boldnes to beg of you to interset for me. I would not desire your Majesty to doe it, if I wear not from the botom of my hart convinced how I have bene disceaved into it, and how angry God Almighty is with me for it, but I hope, Madam, your intersetion will give me life to repent of it, and to shew the King how realy and truly I will serve him hear after." Dated, Ringwood, 9 July, 1685 [the day after his capture]. *Holograph.* [Lansdowne MS. 1236, f. 229.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 11.

85. WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE [afterwards William III. of England]. Letter, in *French*, to Admiral Arthur Herbert [afterwards Earl of Torrington], announcing the landing of his troops at Torbay and his intention of marching on Exeter, and making arrangements for sending on the baggage to Exmouth. Dated, "Au camp de Torbay," ¹⁶_{Nov.} 1688. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2621, f. 39.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 9.

86. GILBERT BURNET, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury [b. 1643—d. 1715]. Letter to Admiral Arthur Herbert [afterwards Earl of Torrington], written while accompanying the Prince of Orange on his march from Torbay to London during the Revolution, and giving details of public events, of the desertion of the King by the Princess of Denmark and others, of the arrival of Commissioners to treat with the Prince, etc. Dated, Hungerford, 9 Dec. 1688. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2621, f. 69.]

87. WILLIAM III. Instructions to Admiral Arthur Herbert for the disposal of the person of the late King James II., in case of his capture at sea. Dated, Whitehall, 16 March, 168⁹_g. With signatures and seal of William III. and countersignature of [Daniel Finch,] Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State. [Egerton MS. 2621, f. 87.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 12.

Case IV.

88. MARY II. Order, in the absence of William III., to Admiral Arthur [Herbert], Earl of Torrington, to engage the French fleet: "We apprehend ye consequences of your retiring to ye Gunfleet to be so fatall, yt we choose rather yt you should upon any advantage of ye Wind give battle to ye Enemy then retreat farther then is necessary to gett an advantage upon ye Enemy." Dated, Whitehall, 29 June, 1690. Signed at the top, "MARIE R."; and countersigned by [Daniel Finch,] Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State. The result of this order was the battle of Beachy Head [30 June], in which the English and Dutch force was defeated by a superior French fleet, Torrington, who did not wish to fight, refusing to engage his squadron closely. [Egerton MS. 2621, f. 91.]

89. JAMES EDWARD STUART, THE PRETENDER [b. 1688—d. 1766]. Letter to Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, promising, in consideration of his ancestors' services, "and now your own so freely hasarding

La plupart des hommes, quels que soient leurs part expérimentée cette paix, seraient restés hier au voisinage de Bruxelles, le 10 juillet, pour donner entre deux hommes et toutes nos forces à nos amis la victoire. Guillaume, le 11 juillet, nous avons obtenu l'assassin, les forces ont battu l'ennemi à Malines dans la ville, mais les expéditions de la ville, les hommes dans l'ensemble, nos électeurs, pendant bien longtemps, avec le devoir respect

ceci de la part des États-Unis et de la Chambre

d'union où il sont, nous faisons estat d'un autre hommage vers Bruxelles, pour ce qui

de l'Assemblée électorale
le 12 juillet, à nos amis
les amis et les amis

Le Prince de Marlborough

JOHN CHURCHILL,
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

your life in comeing hither upon so important an occasion," to create him an Earl, "and that in preference to all I shall create in the Kingdome of Scotland, . . . so as that you shall become an argument to encourage others to serve me zealously." Dated. St. Germains, 3 May, 1703. Signed, "JAMES R."; with the royal signet. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 31249, f. 17.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 13.

90. JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH [b. 1650—d. 1722]. Letter, in *French*, to George Louis, Elector of Hanover [afterwards George I. of England], giving an account of his victory at Ramillies [23 May]: "Le combat se shauffa et dura assez long tems avec une tres grand fureur, mais enfin les ennemis furent oblige de plier Ansi le bon Dieu nous a donne un victoire complet." Dated, Louvain, 25 May, 1706. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 222, f. 412.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 14.

91. SARAH CHURCHILL, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH [b. 1660—d. 1744]. Letter to James Craggs [afterwards Secretary of State] on her dismissal from Court: "The message the Queen sent me, that I might take a lodging for ten shillings a week to put my Lord Marlboroughs goods in, sufficiently shews what a good education and understanding the wolf has, who was certainly the person that gave that advise." [April, 1710.] *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 751, f. 1.]

92. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE [b. 1676—d. 1745]. Memorandum, written when Secretary at War and leader of the House of Commons, probably for insertion in a pamphlet, depicting the consternation of England's allies, and the exultation of her enemies, at the prospect of a change of ministry as the result of the impending general election: "This must be left to ye People of England, who have it yett in their power to save a sinking nation, if they will not be Felo de Se and suffer themselves to be impos'd upon at ye next Elections by ye noise, nonsense, and false colours of Tories, Jacobites, and Papists, who all agree, and alone are pleased with the surprising and destructive measures that are now carrying on." [1710.] *Holograph* [with signature from a letter]. [Add MS. 35335, f. 7.]

93. ROBERT HARLEY, afterwards EARL OF OXFORD [b. 1661—d. 1724]. Letter to George Louis, Elector of Hanover [afterwards George I. of England], announcing the removal of the Duchess of Marlborough from the Queen's service, "as a further instance of her Majesties desire on all occasions to improve that good correspondence which is so necessary. . . . The causes of this ladys disgrace have been so public and of so many years continuance that it wil be needless to troble your Electoral Highness on that head." Dated, ¹⁹ Jan. 171^o. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 224, f. 16.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 11.

94. HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE [b. 1678—d. 1751]. Letter to George Clarke, formerly Secretary-at-War, giving his reason for removing from Paris, relying on the good opinion of

his friends and "a conscience void of guilt," with which supports "I hope to wade thro' that sea of troubles into which I have been the first plung'd ; tho' I confess I do not see the shore on which one may hope to land." Dated, Belle Vue near Lyons, 27 June, 1715. *Holograph.* [Eyerton MS. 2618, f. 217.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 12.

95. JAMES EDWARD STUART, THE PRETENDER [b. 1688—d. 1766]. Declaration, under the title of "James the Third," to all his "loving subjects," previous to the Rebellion of 1745. Dated, "at our Court at Rome," 23 Dec. 1743, "in the 43rd year of our reign." Signed, "JAMES R.": with privy seal. [Add. MS. 33380.]

96. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND [b. 1721—d. 1765]. Letter to Sir John Ligonier, with reference to the battle of Culloden, etc. : "Yesterday I received your kind congratulations on our Victory. Would to God the enemy had been worthy enough for our troops. Sure never were Soldiers in such a temper. Silence and Obedience the whole time and all our Manœuvres were perform'd without the least confusion. I must own that [you] have hit my weak side when you say that the Honour of our troops is restored. That pleases beyond all the Honours done me." Dated, Inverness, May, 1746. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 142, f. 113.]

97. HENRY BENEDICT STUART, afterwards CARDINAL OF YORK [b. 1725—d. 1807], the last of the Stuarts. Letter, in *French*, commanding the Duke of Perth to the protection of the French King, as one of those "qui ont servi le Prince mon frere en Ecosse," and who have consequently to take refuge in France. Dated, Navarre, 26 June, 1746. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 21404, f. 25.]

98. CHARLES EDWARD STUART, THE YOUNG PRETENDER [b. 1720—d. 1788]. Letter to his brother Henry, Cardinal of York, with reference to the transfer of some books to his wife, from whom he was separated, and with whom he declined to hold direct communication: "for it is not possible for me to have to say with my wife in anny shepe, untill shee repents. I am so fatigued in writing this, you cannot immagin, my head being so much bothered." [Florence, July, 1781.] Signed, "CHARLES R." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34634, f. 9.]

99. ROBERT CLIVE, afterwards LORD CLIVE [b. 1725—d. 1774]. Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, as First Lord of the Treasury, reporting his recovery of Calcutta [after the tragedy of the Black Hole, 21 June, 1756] and defeat of the Nawâb's army (50,000 strong) with a force of 600 Europeans and 800 natives: "A little before day break wee entred the camp and received a very brisk fire. This did not stop the progress of our Troops, which march'd thro' the enemy's camp upwards of 4 miles in length. Wee were more then 2 hours in passing, and what escaped the Van was destroyd by the Rear . . ." Dated, "Camp near

Hayes 3000:1759

6528834-1-3
6528834-1-3
begin to continue me there, I find
it is not presumption to say myself (Major) to
a few days, but in most
honorable request his gracious
permission to return, whenever
His Excellency thinks it fit to me, on
the 8th of a place in the service
of the ~~of~~ of America; and to
order his servants to conceal, under
so thick a covering, the said General's
of Boston a few relative to so high
and delicate an object, I am with
great respect your Grace's
most Obedient Servt
John Jay

WILLIAM PITT,
EARL OF CHATHAM.

parts of this young & rising Country, can
 not but be great & full & secure by all its citi-
 zens, and every lover of it. — One means
 to the establishment of which, and its hap-
 piness, is very judiciously portrayed in
 the following words of your letter "to
 " be little heard of in the great world of
 " Politics" These words I can assure
 your Lordship are expressive of my sen-
 timent & on this head; and I believe it is
 the sincere wish of United America to
 have nothing to do with the Political
 intrigues, or the quarrels of European
 nations; but on the contrary, to exchange
 Commodities & live in peace & safety with
 all the inhabitants of the earth; and this
 I am persuaded they will do, if rightly done.
 — To administer Justice
 to, and receive it from every Power with
 whom they are connected will, I hope, be
 always found the most prominent fea-
 ture in the Administration of this Country;
 and I flatter myself that ^{no} short of imperio-
 neality can occasion a breach with any
 of them. — Under such a system if we
 are

Your Lordships Most
 Obedt & Obedient
 George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Calcutta," 23 Feb. 1757. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 32870, f. 216.] *Presented, in 1886, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 12.

100. WILLIAM PITT, afterwards EARL OF CHATHAM [b. 1708—d. 1778]. Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, complaining of the concealment from him of a correspondence between Major-Gen. Joseph Yorke, Minister at the Hague, and an unknown lady at Paris, concerning proposals of peace, made in the course of the Seven Years' War. The letter ends: "I acknowledge my unfitness for the high station where His Majesty has been pleased to place me, but while the King deigns to continue me there, I trust it is not presumption to lay myself at His Majesty's feet and most humbly request his gracious permission to retire, whenever His Majesty thinks it for his service to treat of a Peace in the vehicle of letters of amusement and to order his servants to conceal, under so thin a covering, the first dawning of information relative to so high and delicate an object." Dated, Hayes, 23 Oct. 1759. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 32897, f. 314.] *Presented, in 1886, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 15.

101. "JUNIUS." The "Dedication to the English Nation," in the hand of Junius, of Woodfall's first edition of the Collected Letters of Junius, 1772. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 27775, f. 15.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 13.

102. WARREN HASTINGS, Governor-General of India [b. 1732—d. 1818.] Letter to his wife, referring to his duel with Mr. [afterwards Sir] Philip Francis, Member of the Council: "I have desired Sir John Day to inform you that I have had a meeting this morning with Mr. Francis, who has received a wound in his side, but I hope not dangerous. . . . I am *well* and *unhurt*. But you must be content to *hear* this good from me. You cannot see me. I cannot leave Calcutta while Mr. Francis is in any danger." Dated, Calcutta [17 Aug. 1780]. *Holograph* [with signature from another letter]. [Add. MS. 29197, f. 13.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 14.

103. GEORGE WASHINGTON [b. 1732—d. 1799]. Letter to the Earl of Buchan, partly on the principle which should guide the United States, viz.: "to be little heard of in the great world of Politics." . . . "I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the Political intrigues or the squabbles of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. . . . To evince that our views are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the Plan of a New City [*i.e.* Washington] situated about the centre of the Union of these States, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government, and we are at this moment deeply engaged and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the River

(Potomac) on which it stands, and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country—for hundreds of miles—as any in the world." Dated, Philadelphia, 22 April, 1793. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 12099, f. 28.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 17.

104. WILLIAM Pitt, the younger [b. 1759—d. 1806]. Letter to a member of his Cabinet [probably the Duke of Leeds], on the negotiations with the leaders of the French National Assembly, then being privately conducted by Mr. [afterwards Sir] Hugh Elliot: "I am in hopes you will think that it [a despatch to Elliot] steers quite clear of any thing like *Cringing* to France, which I agree with you ought to be avoided *even* in the present moment of their weakness, and certainly in all others." [October, 1790.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 33964, f. 21.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 14.

105. EDMUND BURKE [b. 1730—d. 1797]. Letter to Bishop Douglas, asking advice as to the propriety of presenting a copy of a new work [*the Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*] to the King, and commenting on affairs in France, with especial reference to the Queen, Marie Antoinette: "A worthy friend of mine at Paris writes me an account of the condition of the Queen of France, which makes it probable that the life of that persecuted Woman will not be long . . . What a lesson to the great and the little! How soon they pass from the state we admire and envy to that the most cruel must pity! I find I am preaching to a Bishop—but they are things and events that now preach, and not either Clergy or Laity." Dated, Margate, 31 July, 1791. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2182, f. 72.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 15.

106. CHARLES JAMES FOX [b. 1749—d. 1806]. Letter to his brother, Gen. H. E. Fox, on the news of Emmet's rebellion in Ireland: "The state of Ireland appears as bad as bad can be. I do not mean that quiet may not be produced for the moment, and perhaps maintained some time, but it looks as if Ireland must always be maintained by mere military power, and this is dreadful." Dated, St. Anne's Hill, Sunday, [28 Feb. 1803]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 37053, f. 13.]

107. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN [b. 1751—d. 1816]. Notes for a speech in the House of Commons, on 30 April, 1805, charging Pitt with misapplication of the public money, in connection with the charge against Lord Melville. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 29964, f. 58.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 14.

108. SIR JOHN MOORE [b. 1761—d. 1809]. Letter, when Lieut.-Colonel Moore, to General Paoli, on his summary recall from Corsica: "I shall present myself to the King and to his Ministers with confidence, conscious of no conduct that deserves reproach—indeed I feel that I am incapable of an improper or unbecoming action. I hope the person who is the cause of my leaving Corsica [i.e. the viceroy, Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto] may upon his return be able to say as much."

Battle, may soon help you bring
Your Nahon down. As. Oct. 20, in the
morning we were on the mouth of the
St. Joseph but the wind had not come in far
enough to the westward to allow the (combined)
South Westerly & the South Westerly to blow
they were wanted as far west as the
River which divides the two of the five
and six brigades, a group of them was
seen off the light house of leading this morning
but it blows so very fresh & fierce weather
that I rather believe they will get into
the Harbor before night. Many for
already give us success over these fellows

Dated, Corté, 6 Oct. 1795. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 22688, f. 114.]

109. HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON [b. 1758—d. 1805.] Sketch-plan of the Battle of Aboukir, generally called the Battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. In the corner is the following attestation:—"This was drawn by Lord Viscount Nelson's left hand, the only remaining one, in my presence, this Friday, Feb. 18th, 1803, at No. 23, Piccadilly, the House of Sir William Hamilton, late Ambassador at Naples, who was present. ALEXANDER STEPHENS." [Add. MS. 18676.]

110. GEORGE III. Letter to [Richard Hurd], Bishop of Worcester, on the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon: "We are here in daily expectation that Buonoparte will attempt his threatened invasion. The chances against his success seem so many that it is wonderful he persists in it. . . . Should his Troops effect a landing, I shall certainly put myself at the head of mine and my other armed Subjects to repell them; but as it is impossible to foresee the events of such a conflict, should the Enemy approach too near to Windsor. I shall think it right the Queen and my Daughters shall cross the Severn, and shall send them to your Episcopal Palace at Worcester." Dated, Windsor, 30 Nov. 1803. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36525, f. 1.]

111. HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON. Letter written two days before the battle of Trafalgar to Lady Hamilton, telling her that the enemy's combined fleets are coming out of port, and that he hopes to live to finish his letter. Dated, on board the Victory, 19 Oct. 1805. A postscript, written on the 20th Oct., the eve of the battle, is added, as follows: "Oct. 20th. In the morning, we were close to the mouth of the streights, but the wind had not come far enough to the westward to allow the combined fleets to weather the shoals off Traflagar [sic]; but they were counted as far as forty sail of ships of war, which I suppose to be 34 of the Line and six frigates. A group of them was seen off the Lighthouse of Cadiz this morning, but it blows so very fresh and thick weather that I rather believe they will go into the Harbour before night. May God Almighty give us success over these fellows and enable us to get a Peace." *Holograph.* Below is written in the hand of Lady Hamilton: "This letter was found open on His Desk and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. Oh, miserable wretched Emma! Oh, glorious and happy Nelson!" [Egerton MS. 1614, f. 125.]* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 18.

112. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON [b. 1769—d. 1852]. Enumeration of the cavalry under his command at the battle of Waterloo, 18 June, 1815. *Holograph.* Given by the Duke to Sir John Elley, Deputy Adjutant General, previous to

* Beside this letter of Lord Nelson is a small box made from a splinter of the *Victory*, knocked off by a shot in the Battle of Trafalgar, and containing a portion of Nelson's hair. *Presented, in 1865, by Capt. Wm. Gunton.*

the battle. [Add. MS. 7110.] Presented, in 1828, by the Rt. Rev. John Jebb, D.D., Bishop of Limerick. *Fæsimile* in Ser. i. no. 19.

113. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Letter to Lord Hill [his former second in command in the Peninsula], offering him the succession to himself in the chief command of the army: "You will have heard that in consequence of my being employed in the Government [as First Lord of the Treasury] I have been under the painful necessity of resigning my office of Commander in Chief In consequence of my resignation I have been under the necessity of considering of an arrangement to fill the office which I have held; and I have naturally turned towards you. There is no doubt that your appointment will be highly satisfactory to the country as well as the army; but it has occurred to some of the Government that, considering the place in which you stand on the list, it is better in relation to the senior officers of the army, some of whom have high pretensions, that you should be Senior General upon the Staff performing the duties of Commander in Chief than Commander in Chief." Dated, London, 1 Feb. 1828. *Holograph* [with signature from another letter]. Lord Hill held the post of General Commanding in Chief from 1828 to 1842. [Add. MS. 35060, f. 512.] *Fæsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 15.

114. HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON [b. 1784—d. 1865]. Letter to Sir J. C. Hobhouse [afterwards Lord Brougham], narrating the progress of negotiations with France in 1840 with regard to Egypt, which resulted in a treaty between England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in opposition to France, for the expulsion of Mehemet Ali from Syria, which he was invading. The French Government had refused to join in coercive measures, and was very angry at the treaty being made without their knowledge: "The great object of France then was to gain time. . . . They reckoned for certain that before the spring of 1841 something or other would happen to enable them to divide the Four Powers, and to patch up an arrangement that would have left Mehemet Ali in possession of Syria, and a pressing candidate for nominal independence, under the protection of France. This calculation of the French Government was perfectly well founded, and it was the signal frustration of such national expectations which excited such uncontrollable fury from one end of France to the other." Dated, 27 July, 1843. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 36471, f. 218.] *Bequeathed, in 1869, by Lord Brougham.*

115. SIR ROBERT PEEL [b. 1788—d. 1850]. Letter to Sir H. E. Bunbury, thanking him for his approval of "the great measures which I am conducting through Parliament" [the repeal of the Corn Laws]: "I have many difficulties to contend with,—much misrepresentation and obloquy to encounter, on the part of those whom I verily believe I am protecting from evils and

London Feb 1. 1828

My dear Sir

You will have heard that in consequence
 of my being employed in the fort I have been
 under the painful necessity of resigning my
 office of Envoy in Chg. I certainly did not
 contemplate this necessity as being para-
 mount when I tendered to H.M. the service
 of forming his fort. but even if I had I
 trust that the Govt. have declined to
 acknowledge the propriety of
 & expect that I shall not make the retention
 of my present post a ground of

her offer most sincerely
 Wellington

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
 DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

dangers of which they seem little aware. I am very indifferent as to the political, that is party, result of the conflict which is now raging, provided only the Lords will consent to pass the Bills which the Commons will send up to them, providing for the improvement of our commercial system and the ultimate extinction of taxes upon food." Dated, Whitehall, 12 March. [1846]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 37053, ff. 37 b, 38.]

116. RICHARD COBDEN [b. 1804—d. 1865]. Letter to—, deprecating alarmist views as to the power of Russia: "She is invulnerable against foreign attack by *land*, because no large army can be concentrated within her borders . . . for want of accumulated stores of food . . . But on the other hand no large empire is so much at the mercy of a maritime power like England, or the United States; for she has but three or four commercial ports, which are shut up with ice for half the year, and might be blockaded for the remaining six months with a small force. She has, it is true, a large force of ships of war; but they are manned by serfs, taken from the villages of the interior, who are undeserving the name of sailors, and it is pretty certain they would never venture into an engagement with an English or American fleet, and if they did, it is quite certain they would be taken or destroyed. As for the Russian finances I leave to time to determine whether I am right in designating the pretensions of that government to great resources as a 'gigantic imposture.'" Dated, 15 Oct. 1849. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 37053, ff. 41, 42.]

117. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, afterwards EARL RUSSELL [b. 1792—d. 1878]. Letter, written while Prime Minister to Bishop Maltby of Durham, with reference to the Papal Bull creating Roman Catholic bishops in England, commonly known as "the Durham Letter": "I agree with you in considering 'the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism' as 'insolent and insidious.' and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject . . . There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign. Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the thirty-nine Articles and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's Supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks 'step by step to the very verge of the precipice.' The honour paid to Saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the Cross, the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written—the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption . . . But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal Martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks

with contempt on the mummuries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul." Dated, Downing Street, 4 Nov. 1850. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35068, ff. 3-5.] Presented, in 1896, by Lieut. G. R. Mallby. *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 14.

118. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, afterwards EARL OF BEACONSFIELD [b. 1803—d. 1881]. Letter to Count A. G. G. D'Orsay, on the subject of a bust, executed by the latter, of Lord George Bentinck [d. 1848], the late leader of the Protectionist party: "I beheld again my beloved friend, and after gazing at the bust with an eye which would glance at nothing else in your studio, I left your room with the consolation, that the magic finger of art had afforded the only solace which his bereaved and devoted friends can now welcome.—the living resemblance of George Bentinck." Dated 7 Oct. 1848. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36677, ff. 2, 3.]

119. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE [b. 1809—d. 1898]. Letter to A. Panizzi, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, with reference to literary work and foreign politics: "I am no Achilles, and have had no provocation, great or small; nor am I, nor can I well be, asked to render any help, when the help I should render would be in the wrong direction. My ideas of foreign policy are, I fear, nearly the contradictions of those now in vogue [under the Palmerston government]. I am for trusting mainly to the moral influence of England, for uttering no threats except such as I mean to execute, for declining to revile to-day the men whom I lauded yesterday . . . in short, for a long list of heresies which the *Times* daily anathematizes *ex cathedra*, and for which I am most thankful not to be burned by a slow fire." Dated, Hawarden, 29 Nov. 1856. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36717, ff. 642, 643.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 18.

120. CHARLES GEORGE GORDON, Governor-General of the Soudan [b. 1833—d. 1885]. The last page of his Diary at Khartoum, 14 Dec. 1884, written on the backs of telegraph forms: "We are going to send down 'Bordeen' to-morrow with this journal. If I was in command of the 200 men of Expeditionary Force, which are all that are necessary for moment, I should stop just below Halfyeh and attack Arabs at that place before I came on here to Kartoum. I should then communicate with North Fort and act according to circumstances. Now mark this, if Expeditionary Force, and I ask for no more than 200 men, does not come in 10 days, *the town may fall*, and I have done my best for the honor of our country. Good bye. C. G. GORDON." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34479, f. 108.] Bequeathed, in 1893, by Miss M. A. Gordon. *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 20.

121. QUEEN VICTORIA. Letter to Miss M. A. Gordon, thanking her for the gift of a Bible which had formerly belonged to her brother, General C. G. Gordon: "It is most kind and good of

We are going to send some "Borden" tomorrow, with this journal. If I was in command of the 200 men of Borden's army York, I think are all that are necessary for command; I should stop just below Thelphus & attack about as shall please before I came on here to New Haven. I should then communicate with Stratford and, and act according to circumstances. Very much this is expedient now, and I ask for an order that we move down a to line in 10 days. It will take very little, and I have done my best for the honor of our country. Good bye

1876

CHARLES GEORGE GORDON.

you to give me this precious Bible, and I only hope that you are not depriving yourself and family of such a treasure if you have no other. May I ask you during how many years your dear heroic brother had it with him?" Dated, Windsor Castle, 16 March, 1885. *Holograph.* Signed, "VICTORIA R.I." [Add. MS. 34483, ff. 7 b, 8.] *Bequeathed, in 1893, by Miss M. A. Gordon.* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 21.

CHARTERS.

THE term Charter (Lat. *Charta*, papyrus, paper) includes not only royal grants of privileges and recognitions of rights, such as the "Magna Charta" of King John and the Charters of municipal and other corporations, but any formal document of the nature of a covenant or record, whether public or private. Examples of various kinds, chiefly English, are here shown, including two papal Bulls (so called from the "bulla" or leaden seal used by the Popes) and a Golden Bull of the Emperor Baldwin II. They have been selected not only for the interest of their contents, but in order to illustrate the progress and changes of the chancery and charter hands, as distinguished from the book hand (see p. 72), between the eighth and the sixteenth centuries.

The usual mode of attestation after the Norman Conquest was by means of a seal without a signature; "Magna Charta," for example, was not actually *signed* in writing by the King, but had his great seal appended. The seal was in fact the *sigillum* or legal signature; and written signatures only became common, and eventually necessary, when ability to write was more general. In Saxon times, before Edward the Confessor, seals were very rarely employed; the names (usually of the King and his Witan or Council) were written by the same hand as the body of the document, and a cross prefixed or added. Some of the Charters here have the seal still attached; and a special selection of royal and other seals, many of which are of great artistic beauty, is exhibited in Cases L, M (p. 115).

Case V.

[At right angles to Case III., the numbers beginning on the left.]

1. Grant by Offa, King of the Mercians, to Ealdbeorht, his "minister" or thegn, and his sister Selestryð [Abbess of Lyminge] of land of 14 ploughs in the province of the Cantuarii at Ioce ham and Perham stede [Ickham and Parmested in Kingston, co. Kent], with swine-pasturage in the Andred wood, etc. Witnesses: King Offa, Iaenbeorht, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cynestryð, the Queen, and others. Dated at the Synod of Celchyð [Chelsea], A.D. 785. *Latin.* [Stowe Ch. 5.]

2. Grant by EADRED, King of the English, to *Ælfwyn*, a nun, of six “mansæ,” or in the Kentish tongue “syx sulunga,” of land at *Wie ham* [Wickham Breaux, co. Kent], for two pounds of the purest gold. Witnesses: King Eadred, Eadgifu his mother, Oda, Archbishop of Canterbury, Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, and others. Dated A.D. 948. *Latin*, with the boundaries of the land in *English*. [Stowe Ch. 26.]

3. Grant by CNUT, King of the English, to *Ælfstan*, Archbishop [of Canterbury], at the petition of Queen *Ælfgyfu*, of a grove in the forest of *Andredesweald*, known as *Haeselerse* [co. Kent]. Witnesses: King Cnut, Wulfstan, Archbishop [of York], *Ælfgyfu*, the Queen, and others. Dated A.D. 1018. *Latin*, with the boundaries in *English*. [Stowe Ch. 38.]

4. Notification by EDWARD THE CONFESSOR to Archbishop Eadsige (d. 1050) and others, of his confirmation of all grants made by Earl Leofric and Godgyva his wife [Godgyfu, or Godiva] to St. Mary’s Abbey, Coventry. [1043–1050.] *English*. [Add. Ch. 28657.]

5. Notification by WILLIAM I., King of the English, to Peter, Bishop of Chester [Lichfield and Coventry], Will. FitzOsbern, Earl [of Hereford], Hugh, Earl of Chester, and others, “Francis et Anglis,” of his confirmation to Abbot Leofwin and St. Mary’s Abbey, Coventry, of the grants of Earl Leofric as confirmed by King Edward (cf. no. 4). Witnesses: Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, Gosfrid, Bishop of Coutances, Robert, Count of Mortain, and others. [1070?] *Latin*. With seal. [Add. Ch. 11205.]

6. Confirmation by William II. of a grant by Walter Giffard [Earl of Buckingham] to *Bec* Abbey in Normandy of the manor of *Blacheam* [Blakenham], co. Suffolk. [About 1091.] *Latin*. The names and crosses of the King, Henry “filius regis” [Will. I.], and others are affixed. A contemporary copy, with a genuine seal. *Deposited on loan by Eton College, which also possesses the original*.

7. Charter of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (“Dorobernensis ecclesie”), restoring to the monks of the same [sc. of Christ Church, Canterbury] the moiety of the altar of Christ, which he had after the death of Lanfranc his predecessor, who had restored the other moiety; and at the same time restoring the manor of *Stistede* [Stisted, co. Essex], which was known to belong to them. Witnesses: William, Archdeacon of Christ Church, Haimo the Sheriff, and others. [About 1095.] *Latin*. With seal. [Campb. Ch. vii. 5.] This charter and no. 9 are perhaps not originals, though genuine seals are attached.

8. Notification by HENRY I. to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Simon, Earl [of Northampton], and Gilbert the Sheriff, and to the men “francigeni et anglieni” of co. Huntingdon, of an agreement between Aldwin, Abbot of Ramsey, and William the King’s “Dispensator,” whereby the latter is to hold the land of *Elintuna* [Ellington, co. Hunt.] of the abbey till his death, the whole

lordship then to revert to the abbey, to provide food for the monks. Witnesses: Randulf the Chancellor, Will. de Curei, Roger de Oli, and others. Dated, "apud nemus Wardbergam" [co. Hunt., about 1106-1114]. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 33250.]

9. Confirmation by HENRY I. to Archbishop William and the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, of all the lands and privileges which they had in the time of King Edward and of William his father. [1123?] *Latin.* Followed by an *English* version, beg. "H. þurh godesgeuu aenglelandes kyning grete ealle mine bisceopes and ealle mine eorles and ealle mine scirgereuan and ealle mine ðegenas frencisee and aenglisce," etc. With seal, sewed up in a bag of green damask. [Campb. Ch. xxi. 6.]

10. Grant by MATILDA. Empress [of the Romans], daughter of King Henry I. and Queen of the English, to St. Mary's Abbey, Reading, co. Berks, for her soul's health, and for the soul of King Henry her father and for the preservation of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and the lord Henry her son [Henry II.], etc., of the land of Windesor [Windsor, co. Berks.], and Cateshell [Catshill in Godalming, co. Surrey], which belonged to Geoffrey Purcell, and which he gave to the monastery when he became a monk there. Witnesses: Henry [of Blois], Bishop of Winchester, Alexander, Bp. of Lincoln, Nigel, Bp. of Ely, Bernard, Bp. of St. David's. Rodbert [de Bethune], Bp. of Hereford, Robert, Earl of Gloucester [natural son of Henry I.], and others. Dated at Reading [May, 1141?]. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 19576.]

11. Notification by King STEPHEN of his grant, for the health of his soul and those of Matilda his queen, of Eustace his son, and of his other children, and for the soul of King Henry I., his uncle, to Reading Abbey, of his manor of Bleberia [Blewberry, co. Berks], with free customs, etc. Witnesses: M[atilda] the Queen, "my wife," H[enry of Blois], Bp. of Winchester, "my brother," Count E[ustace], "my son," and others. Dated at London [about 1144]. *Latin.* With seal. [Add. Ch. 19581.]

12. Confirmation by Gilbert [de Clare], Earl [of Pembroke], to St. Mary's Priory, Southwark, of the land of Perenduna [Pardon, co. Essex], which John the Steward and Nich. de Epinges granted to it, with William fil. Eadmundi, whose land it was, free of all service except *scutage*; and when one knight [sc. one knight's fee] gives 20 sh., that land shall give 2 sh., and when one knight gives one mark, it shall give 16d., etc. Witnesses: Richard his son, Isabel the Countess, Hervicus his brother, and others. [1138-48.] *Latin.* [Cotton MS. Nero C. iii. f. 228.]

13. Charter whereby William, Earl of Warenne, confirms to the monks of St. Pancras [sc. Lewes Priory] all the lands, etc., which they hold of his fee, undertaking to acquit them of Danegeld and all other services due to the King, and moreover grants to them tithe of corn, hay, lambs, fleeces and cheeses,

and the tenth penny of all his rents in England. This charter, he goes on to say, he granted and confirmed at the dedication of the church of St. Pancras, and he gave the church seisin of the tenth penny of his rents by hair cut with a knife from his own head and his brother's by Henry, Bishop of Winchester, before the altar ("quos abscidit cum cultello de capitibus nostris ante altare Hen. ep. Winton."). Witnesses: Theobald, Archb. of Canterbury, Henry, Bp. of Winchester, Robert, Bp. of Bath, and Ascelin, Bp. of Rochester, who dedicated the church, William [de Albini], Earl of Chichester, and others. [1145-1146.] *Latin.* [Cotton Ch. xi. 56.]

14. Grant by William fil. Audoeni to St. Denis Priory, near Southampton, by the hand of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, of his land of Norham [Northam], with confirmation by the oblation of a knife ("per hunc cultellum"). Witnesses: Antelm the Prior, Henry, Chancellor of the Bp. of Winchester, Osbert, Constable of Hamton, and others. Dated 1151. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 50 A. 8.]

15. Treaty of peace between Ranulph [de Gernons], Earl of Chester, and Robert [de Beaumont], Earl of Leicester, providing for the surrender of the castle of Mount Sorrel, co. Leic., to the Earl of Leicester, the demolition of the castle of Raventone, co. Leic., etc.; made in presence of "the second" Robert [de Chesney], Bishop of Lincoln, and adherents of the two parties. [1147-1151.] *Latin.* [Cotton MS. Nero C. iii. f. 178.]

16. Grant by HENRY II. to the cathedral church of Winchester of the manors of Meonis [East Meon, co. Southt.] and Weregraua [Wargrave, co. Berks], with their churches, chapels, etc.; together with an addition of eight days to Winchester Fair, so that it may now last 16 days instead of eight as in the time of King Henry his grandfather. Witnesses: Theobald, Archb. of Canterbury, Hugh, Archb. of Rouen, and others. Dated at London [Dec. 1154?]. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 28658.]

17. Grant by HENRY II. to William and Nicholas, sons of Roger, son-in-law of Albert, of the charge of his galley ("ministerium meum de esnecca mea"), with the livery ("liberatio") belonging thereto, and all the lands of their father. Witnesses: Theobald, Archb. of Canterbury, Henry, Bp. of Winchester, T[homas Becket], Chancellor, and others. Dated at Oxford [Jan. 1155?]. The word "esnecca" preserves the memory of the "Snekkar," or Serpents, as the Northmen called their long war-galleys. *Latin.* [Campb. Ch. xxix. 9.]

18. Confirmation by William, Count of Boulogne and Warenne, for the health of his soul and that of Isabella his wife [daughter and heir of William, 3rd Earl of Surrey and Warenne], and for the souls of King Stephen his father, Queen Matilda his mother, and Count Eustace his brother, of a grant from King Stephen to Sawtrey Abbey, co. Huntingdon, of lands in Gamalingeia [Gamlingay, co. Camb.]. Witnesses: Reinald de Warenne,

Seher de Quincei, and others. Dated at [Castle] Acre [co. Norf., about 1155]. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 83 A. 25.]

19. Confirmation by HENRY II. to Bromfield Priory, co. Salop, of the church of Bromfield, with the lands and vills of Haverford [Halford], Dodinghopa [Dinchope], Esseford [Ashford], Felton, etc.; granted on the reconstitution of the Priory under the Benedictine Order in 1155. *Latin.* [Cotton Ch. xvii. 4.]

20. Grant from Hugh Talebot, with the assent of Ermentrude his wife and Gerard, Geoffrey, Hugh and Richard his sons, to the Abbey of Beaubee, in Normandy, of his land of Fautewella [Feltwell, co. Norf.], from which Aeliza de Cokefelt and Adam her son paid him yearly 100 shillings. Dated 1165. *Latin.* With seal. [Harley Ch. 112 D. 57.]

21. Grant by Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the church of the Holy Cross [Holyrood Abbey] of the church of Egglesbree, "que varia capella dicitur" [now Falkirk, co. Stirling], and all the land he had there, paying yearly one "petra" of wax to his chapel. Witnesses: Geoffrey, Abbot of Dunfermline. John, Abbot of Kelso. Osbert, Abbot of Jedworth, and others. Dated in full chapter at Berwick. 1166. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 111 B. 14.]

22. Grant from Prior Robert [Trianel] and the Priory of St. Andrew, Northampton, to Abbot Christian, and the Abbey of Aunay, dioc. of Bayeux in Normandy, of two parts of the tithage of Aissebi [Ashby-Mears, co. Northampton], the Abbey to pay yearly six measures of winnowed corn into the Priory grange at Ashby. Witnessed by six priests, three from either house. Dated 1176. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 44 A. 1.]

23. Fine at Oxford "in Curia Regis" before Rich. Giffard, Roger fil. Reinfrid and John de Caerdif, the King's Justices, on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul [sc. 29 June, 1176] next after the King took the allegiance of the barons of Scotland at York, whereby Ingrea and her three daughters quit to the canons of Oseney their claim to certain land in Oxford for 20 sh. *Latin.* The earliest known original record of the legal process known as a Fine or Final Concord. [Cotton Ch. xi. 73.]

24. Agreement whereby the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem surrender to Richard [Tocliffe], Bishop of Winchester, the charge and administration of the Hospital of St. Cross without the walls of Winchester, the bishop raising the number of poor there entertained from 113 to 213 (of whom 200 were to be fed and 13 fed and clothed), assigning to the Hospitallers the churches of Morduna [Morden, co. Camb.] and Haninctona [Hannington, co. Southft.], and releasing them from the yearly payment to the monks of St. Swithin of 10 marks and two candles of 10 lbs. of wax. Dated at Dover, 10 Apr. 1185, in presence of Henry II., Eraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and others. *Latin.* With signatures of Bishop Tocliffe and Roger de Molins, Master of the Hospitallers. Appended are the leaden "bulla" of R. de Molins and the seals of the Bishop and of

Garnerius de Neapoli, Prior of the Hospitallers in England.
[*Harley Ch.* 43 I. 38.]

25. Licence by RICHARD I. to Reginald [Fitz-Jocelin], Bishop of Bath, and his successors for their hounds to hunt through the whole of Somerset, to take all beasts except stag and hind, buck and doe, and to pursue all that shall escape from their parks; with a penalty of 10*l* against any who shall disturb them in so doing. Witnesses: Baldwin, Archb. of Canterbury, and others. Dated by the hand of W[illiam de Longchamp], Bishop-elect of Ely, Chancellor, at Canterbury, 26 Nov. 1st year [1189]. *Latin.* [*Harley Ch.* 83 C. 10.]

26. Confirmation by RICHARD I. to Alured de St. Martin, his steward, of a grant made to him for life by Henry, Count of Eu, on the death of Alice his [Henry's] mother [who married A. de St. Martin as her 2nd husband], of the dower-lands of the said Alice in Eleham and Bensinton [Elham and Bilsington, co. Kent]. Witnesses: H[ugh de Puisac], Bp. of Durham, and others. Dated, "per manum Will. de Longo Campo, Cancelarii nostri, Elyensis electi," at Canterbury, 30 Nov. 1st year [1189]. *Latin.* With seal. [*Egerton Ch.* 372.]

27. Grant by Waleran [de Newburgh], Earl of Warwick, to Peter Blund of lands in Scenegefled and Tromkewull [Shinfield and Trunkwell, near Mortimer Stratfield, co. Berks], at a rent of two bezants or four shillings. Witnesses: William [de Longchamp], Bp. of Ely, Godfrey [de Lucy], Bp. of Winchester, and many others. [1190-1.] *Latin.* [*Harley Ch.* 83 A. 4.]

28. Grant by John, Count of Mortain, Lord of Ireland [King JOHN], to Hamo de Valoniis of the town of Waterford, in Ireland, to support him in the count's service until the latter can restore to him the lands he had lost for his sake or give him an equivalent. Witnesses: Will. de Wenn[evall], Reginald de Wassunville, and others. Dated at Dorchester, 11 July, 4 Rich. I. [1193]. *Latin.* [*Lansdowne Ch.* 33.]

29. Confirmation by RICHARD I. to Alan Basset, his knight, of the manor of Winterburn [Winterborne-Basset, co. Wilts] granted to him by Walter de Dunstanvill. Witnesses: Otho, son of the Duke of Saxony, "our nephew," Baldwin de Bethune, and others. Dated at Chinon, by the hand of W[ill. de Longchamp], Bishop of Ely, Chancellor, 12 Dec. 6th year [1194]. With re-confirmation as follows, "Is erat tenor carte nostre in primo sigillo nostro, quod, quia aliquando perditum fuit et, dum capti essemus in Alemannia, in aliena potestate constitutum, mutatum est," i.e. "Such was the tenor of our charter under our first seal, but as this seal was at one time lost, and, while we were in captivity in Germany, was in the power of others, it has been changed." Witnesses: Baldwin [de Bethune], Earl of Albemarle, William Marshal, and others. Dated, by the hand of E[ustace], Bishop of Ely, Chancellor, "apud Rupem auree vallis" [Roche d'Orval], 22 Aug. 9th

year [1198]. *Latin.* With second Great Seal. [*Cotton Ch.* xvi. 1.]

30. Confirmation by Earl David, brother of the King of Scots, [as Earl of Huntingdon], to the Priory of St. James of Huntingdon [*al. Hinchinbrooke Priory*] of a yearly rent of 30*d.* from the mill of Little Hameldon [Hambleton, co. Rutland]. Witnesses: Hugh de Lisors, Simon de Seinliz, and others. [About 1200.] *Latin.* [*Add. Ch.* 34255.]

31. Grant by Hasculf de Pincheneia to Helias de Englefeld of the meadow of Middelham [in Englefield, co. Berks?], to be held for the service of a sor-hawk yearly at the time of the taking of hawks ("per unum nisum sor quem reddit annuatim mihi in tempore de espreueitesun"), the grantee moreover giving to the said Hasculf 4 marks of silver, to Gillo his son and heir a shod hunting-horse ("unum chazeur ferratum"), and to Matildis his wife half a mark. [Late 12th cent.] *Latin.* With seal. [*Add. Ch.* 7201.]

32. Grant by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to Roger, his Constable, of a free boat on the river Dee at Chester, for the yearly service of a pair of gilt spurs, with rights of fishing above and below Chester bridge and at Etton [Eaton], by day and by night, "cum flonettis et draghenettis et stalnettis," and all kinds of nets, and of doing what he will with the fish they shall take. Witnesses: Rob. de Monte alto, Seneschal of Chester, and others. [Late 12th cent.] *Latin.* [*Harley Ch.* 52 A. 17.]

33. Confirmation by King JOHN to the Order of Bonshommes de Grammont of the foundation made by Henry II. of their house [*Notre Dame du Parc*] near Rouen, and of his grant to them for their victuals of 200 livres of Anjou from the Vicomté of Rouen. Witnesses: R[oger], Bp. of St. Andrews, Will. Lunge Espee, Earl of Salisbury, and others. Dated, by the hands of Symon, Archdeacon of Wells, and John de Gray, at Chinon, 26 Sept. 1st year [1199]. *Latin.* [*Add. Ch.* 11314.]

34. Deed of sale by Alan de Witcherche to Will. de Englefeld, for one mark of silver, of his three "nativi," sons of Bernard the miller of Seofeld [Sheffield, near Englefield, co. Berks]. [About 1200.] *Latin.* With seal. [*Add. Ch.* 20592.]

35. Grant by King JOHN to William de Belver [Belvoir], son of William de Albeni, of a weekly market and a three-day fair at Brigiford [Bridgford, co. Notts]. Witnesses: R[obert], Earl of Leicester, William, Earl of Salisbury, and others. Dated, by the hand of Hugh of Wells, at Séez, 28 Jan. 4th year [1203]. *Latin.* With seal. [*Harley Ch.* 43 C. 34.]

36. Grant by Brother Robert the Treasurer, Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England, to Robert, son of Ivo de Wicham, of land in Wicham [Wykeham, near Nettleton, co. Line.] at a yearly rent of 12*d.*, a third part of the chattels of the grantee and his heirs to pass on death to the Hospital. Witnesses: Brother Reimbald, and others. Dated, at the chapter of St.

and the following is a general sketch of the methods and

The slight red colour had to stand on the
Le Somme placed right and left to him, & the two
Time for one of which, & I am sorry to say, I
had to leave him.

Die *Weltkarte* ist eine Karte der Erde, die die gesamte Erdoberfläche in geographischen Breitengraden und Längengraden darstellt.

Hilary, at Oscinton [Ossington, co. Notts], 1205[6]. *Latin.*
 [Harley Ch. 44 E. 21.]

37. Surrender by William "Walensis" and Isabel his wife, and by Robert [de Hagley], son and heir of the said Isabel, to Sir Roger de Mortimer [d. 1214] of land in the vale of Wigemor [Wigmore, co. Hereford] held of him by the service of being his huntsmen, the said service being long in arrear and Sir Roger having paid to them 40 marks of silver. Witnesses: Sir Ralph, Abbot of Wigmore, and others. [Before 1214.] *Latin.* With seals. [Cotton Ch. xxx. 8.]

38. Bull of Pope Innocent III. ratifying the grant made by King John, by counsel of his barons, of his kingdoms of England and Ireland to the Holy Roman Church; in return for which he takes the King and his heirs and the two kingdoms under the protection of St. Peter and himself, and grants the kingdoms to John in fee on condition of public recognition and oath of fealty by each successive King at his coronation. Attested by the "sentence" of the Pope, viz. "Fac mecum, domine, signum in bonum" [Ps. lxxxv. 17], his name, autograph S [for "signum" or "signavi"] and monogram "Bene Valete," followed by the signatures of 12 cardinals and 3 bishops. Dated at the Lateran, 4 Nov. 1213. With leaden "bulla" appended. The Bull recites the letters of John, dated Dover, 15 May, 1213, in which he notifies his surrender of his kingdoms and his receiving of them back as feodatory in presence of Pandulph, subdeacon and familiar of the Pope, promising for himself and his successors fealty and homage and a yearly payment of 1,000 marks. *Latin.* [Cotton MS. Cleop. E. i. f. 149.]

39. Grant by Louis, eldest son of [Philip II.] King of France, to William de Huntingfeld, of the town of Grimeby [Grimsby, co. Linc.] until he shall assign to him 100 librates of land elsewhere, to be held for a service of two knights' fees. Witnesses: [Seiher de Quincy], Earl of Winchester, Robert Fitz-Walter [commanding the forces of the English Barons], Simon de Langton [brother of Archb. Stephen Langton, and Chancellor to Louis], and others. Dated at the siege of Hertford, 21 Nov. 1216. *Latin.* With fine seal. [Harley Ch. 43 B. 37.]

40. Articles of Liberties, demanded by the Barons of King John in 1215, and embodied in MAGNA CHARTA. *Latin.* A collotype copy of the original preserved in the Department and presented, in 1769, by Philip, Earl Stanhope.* A portion of the Great Seal remains. [Add. MS. 4838.]

* The collotype copy and the printed text can be purchased in the Museum.

Case VI.

[In a line with Case V., at right angles to Case II.]

41. Genealogical and historical roll, 16 feet long, of the Kings of England from Egbert [d. 839] to Henry III. [d. 1272]; preceded by an account, within an illuminated border, of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms, commonly called the Heptarchy. Written during the reign of Hen. III., the date of whose death is added by another hand. *Latin.* [Add. MS. 30079.]

42. Confirmation by Baldwin, "Imperator Romanie et semper Augustus" [Baldwin II., de Courtenay, Emperor of Constantinople 1228, dethroned 1261], of a grant by his uncle Philip [I.], Marquis of Namur [1196-1212], to the church of St. Bavon at Ghent, of the patronage of Biervliet [in Zeeland]. Dated at Biervliet, May, 1269. *Latin.* With golden "bulla." [Add. Ch. 14365.]

43. Bequest by Richard Morin to Reading Abbey of his body to be therein buried, with lands, etc., at or near Grimesdich [Grim's Ditch], Niweham [Newnham], Waldich, Munge-welle [Mongewell], and Wallingford [co. Berks], and a recognition of a fishing right in the Thames between Mongewell and Wallingford Bridge. Witnesses: Richard [Poore], Bishop of Salisbury, Richard [afterwards Earl of Cornwall], son of King John, and others. [About 1220-1.] *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 19615.]

44. Lease from Juliana, widow of John Frusselov, to Robert, Abbot of Abingdon, and the convent of the same, of all her dower-lands in Dumbelton [Dumbleton, co. Gloucester] for 10 years from "Hocke dai" [2nd Tuesday after Easter], 14 Hen. III. [1230]. Witnesses: Henry de Tracy, Richard, Dean of Dumbleton, etc. [1230.] *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 75 F. 36.]

45. Assignment by R., Prior of Sempringham, to the nuns of Bullington, co. Lincoln, with the assent of Prior William and the convent of the same, of a yearly rent of five marks from land in Friskney, etc., co. Linc., for buying their smocks ("ad camisias illarum in perpetuum emendas"). Dated 1235. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 44 I. 14.]

46. Notification by the Priors of Reading, Sherborne and Poughley, as papal delegates, of a composition between Sir Will. de Englefeld and Missenden Abbey concerning the services of a chantry in the chapel of Sipplake [Shiplake, co.

* In the angle at the top of the case is an impression of a rare seal of Edward I., adapted from a seal of Henry III. by substituting "Edwardus" for "Henricus". It is attached to Add. Ch. 34949, which is dated 28 Jan. 1298, and is witnessed not by the king himself but by his son, afterwards Edward II.; and the seal appears to have been temporarily used during the king's absence abroad, Nov. 1297-Mar. 1298. In the lower angles of the case are the obverse and reverse (the latter a cast) of the fine Golden Bulla, or seal (xliii. 161), of the Emperor Frederic III. [King of the Romans 1440, Emperor 1452, d. 1493].

Oxon.], whereby the former agrees to augment the endowment and the latter to provide a chaplain and do all that is required except repair of the fabric, with stipulations as to services, etc. Witnesses: John de S. Egidio, Archdeacon of Oxford, and others. Dated, 29 Nov. 1242. *Latin.* With seals of the three Priors, of the Abbey, and of the Abbot. [Add. Ch. 20372.]

47. Agreement between William, lord of Melebery Osmund [Melbury Osmond, co. Dorset], and John Picot, whereby they mutually renounce the right of pasture on each other's lands in Melebery, etc. Witnesses: Sir William, son of Henry, Sir William Maubanc, Sir Benedict de Bere, Knts., Sir Richard, vicar of Gateministre [Yeatminster], and others. Dated, St. Margaret's day, 27 Hen. III. [20 July, 1243]. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 53 D. 36.]

48. Confirmation by ALFONSO the Wise, King of Castile, of royal grants to the hospital near the monastery of Santa Maria Real in Burgos. Dated at Burgos, 30 Dec., era 1292 [A.D. 1254], in which year, it is added, Edward, eldest son of Henry [III.], King of England, received knighthood from Alfonso in Burgos. *Spanish.* With a cross for the royal signature, surrounded by the inscription, "Signo del Rey Don Alfonso," and by the confirmation of Don Juan Garcia, in concentric circles, and attested by the Moorish kings of Granada, Murcia, and Niebla, and by seventy-seven prelates and noblemen. The witnesses were assembled, no doubt, to celebrate Edward's marriage with Eleanor, the King of Castile's sister. With the royal seal, in lead. [Add. Ch. 24804.]

49. Notification by S[imon] de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, P[eter] de Savoy, Geoffrey and Guy de Lusignan, and Hugh Bigod, of their acceptance, as English plenipotentiaries, of a treaty of peace with France. Dated at Paris, 1 June, 1258. With four seals. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 11297.]

50. Letter of HENRY III. appointing Humphrey de Boun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, and William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, his procurators to swear upon his soul in his own presence ("ad iurandum in animam nostram in presencia nostra") that he will keep the peace with France lately made at Paris. Dated at Westminster, 9 Feb. 43rd year [1259]. *Latin.* With seal. [Add. Ch. 11299.]

51. Covenant by Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., and Edward her son to Spinellus Symonetti and his fellows, Florentine merchants, to indemnify them in the matter of a bond in 1700 marks, in which the name of Walter de Merton, Chancellor, was inserted without his seal being attached. Dated at Westminster, 7 June, 1262. *Latin.* With fragments of seals. [Harley Ch. 43 C. 42.]

52. Bequest by Margaret, widow of Walter de Clifford, to Aconbury Priory near Hereford of her heart to be there buried, with 15

marks in alms and the expenses of burial. Witnesses: Brother Hen. de Marisco, Sir Bernard, sub-prior of Kingswood, and others. Dated at Ross, [16 Dec.] 1263. *Latin*. With seals of Marg. de Clifford, Samson, Abbot of Kingswood, and Henry, Abbot of Dore. [*Harley Ch.* 48 C. 31.]

53. Covenant by Pain de Chaworth and Robert Tybetot to serve Edward, son of Henry III., in the Holy Land with 12 knights for one year, for 1200 marks and their passage, *i.e.* hire of ship, water and horses. Dated at Westminster, 20 July, 54 Hen. III. [1270]. *French*. With seals. [*Add. Ch.* 19829.]

54. Commission from Edward, son of Henry III., to W[alter Giffard], Archbishop of York, and others, to raise funds for the repayment of 5000 marks lent to him by divers merchants on the guarantee of the Knights Hospitallers at Acre, in order that his good fame may not perish and access to credit with others be closed to him ("ut fama nostra non depereat, nec aditus credencie penes alios precludatur"). Dated at Acre, 6 Apr. 56 Hen. III. [1272]. *Latin*. With seal. [*Harley Ch.* 43 C. 48.]

55. Confirmation by Henry de Lacey, Earl of "Nichole" [*i.e.* Lincoln]. Constable of Chester, etc., to Bernecestre [Bicester] Priory, of grants by Sir Gilbert Basset and Sir William Lunge-spe, of pasturage for three teams of oxen, fuel-wood out of Bernewode in Bernecestre, and a mill with snit of the tenants, saving free grinding thereat to the grantor. Witnesses: Mons. Roberd fitz Roger, and others. Dated at Bernecestre, 2 Jan. 14 Edw. I. [1286]. *French*. [*Add. Ch.* 10624.]

56. Grant by EDWARD I., as "superior dominus regni Scocie," to Gilbert [de Clare], Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, of the marriage of Duncan, son and heir of Duncan, late Earl of Fife [murdered in 1288], provided he be not disparaged. Dated at Berwick, 25 June, 20th year [1292]. *Latin*. With Edward's Great Seal for Scotland. [*Harley Ch.* 43 D. 1.]

57. Appointment by Prince Edward [EDWARD II.] of John [de Pontissera], Bishop of Winchester, Amedeo, Count of Savoy, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and Otho de Grandison, Knt., as proctors to carry out the treaty of marriage between him and Isabella, daughter of Philip [IV.] of France. Dated at Rokesburgh [Roxburgh], Ascension Day [16 May], 1303. *Latin*. [*Add. Ch.* 11303.]

58. Counterpart of a grant in tail by Anthony [de Bek], Bishop of Durham, to Edward, Prince of Wales [EDWARD II.], of Eltham manor, with lands, etc., in Craye and Cateford, etc., co. Kent. Witnesses: Robert [de Winchelsea], Archbp. of Canterbury, John [de Aldreby], Bp. of Lincoln, Walter [de Langton], Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Henry [de Lacy], Earl of Lincoln, and others. Dated at Doncaster, 20 April, 33 Edw. I. [1305]. *Latin*. With seal of Prince Edward. [*Harley Ch.* 43 D. 12.]

59. Grant by Robert de Meysi to Sir Will. de Englefeud of Ivo his "nativus" and all his issue, "and for this grant he gave to me a hawk" ("et pro hac donacione dedit mihi ancipitem," *sc. accipitrem*). Witnesses: Sir Peter Achard and others. [Temp. Edw. I.] *Latin*. With seal. [Add. Ch. 20251.]

60. Letters of Queen Philippa [wife of EDWARD III.] to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, desiring them to confirm for life to Robert de Chikewell, her Chancellor, a lease to him from Henry de Idesworth, canon of St. Paul's, of houses in Ivy-lane, upon which he is otherwise unwilling to carry out costly improvements. Dated at Antwerp, 16 July, 13 [Edw. III., 1339]. *French*. [Harley Ch. 43 E. 10.]

61. Letters of Edward, Prince of Wales, etc. [the Black Prince], reciting letters of his father EDWARD III., dated at Calais, 28 Oct. 1360, whereby the term for the fulfilment by the King of France of the articles of the Peace of Bretigny is extended from Michaelmas to All Saints day [1 Nov.]; and swearing upon the consecrated body of Christ to observe the same. Dated at Boulogne, 31 Oct. [1360]. *French*. With seal. [Add. Ch. 11308.]

62. Charter of Abbot Peter and the convent of Bitlesden [co. Bucks], admitting to the privileges of confraternity Sir Robert Corbet and Sir Robert Corbet his son, and their wives and children, living or dead; the two knights undertaking in return to warrant to the Abbey an acre of land and the advowson of the church in Eberton [Ebrington, co. Glouc.]. Dated, Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 1379[80]. *Latin*. With seal of arms of Robert Corbet. [Harley Ch. 84 F. 5.]

63. Covenant by William de Wyndesore with Richard II. to serve in war for one year under Thomas of Wodestok, Earl of Buckingham, Constable of England, in his expedition to Brittany and France, with a retinue of 200 men-at-arms and 200 archers; the said William to find 100 men-at-arms for the first half-year at his own cost (save an allowance of 200 livres) by reason of the King's grant to him of lands taken from Alice his wife [Alice Perrers, mistress of Edward III.] in the King's first Parliament, and the other 100 men-at-arms to consist of himself, one other banneret, 20 knights, and the rest esquires. Dated at Westminster, 10 May, 3rd year [1380]. *French*. With fragment of the King's Privy Seal. [Add. Ch. 7378.]

64. Notarial certificate of the process by which possession was taken of Tilbury church, co. Essex, by William Tannere, Master of Cobham College, co. Kent, to which it had lately been appropriated, describing how he laid hold of the door-handle ("anulum hostii"), entered the church, proceeded to the High Altar and touched the chalice, vestments, books, etc., how he then rang the bells, celebrated Mass, and received oblations, how he next went to the rectory ("mansum rectorie"), laid hold of the door-

handle, and ate food and drank wine and beer in the hall with divers of the parishioners, and how he finally appointed Rich. Burle, of Tilbury, as his proctor to continue possession. Witnesses: Sir Walter Chridham, rector of Staplehurst, Sir Roger Wyle, vicar of Tilbury, and others. Dated, 18 Dec. 1390. *Latin.* [Harley Ch. 44 C. 35.]

65. Letters Patent of HENRY IV. taking into his protection Sir John Holt and Sir William de Burgh [late Justices of Common Pleas], who, with Sir Robert Bealknap [late chief Justice of Common Pleas], had been banished to Ireland, 11 Rich. II. [1388], but had been recalled by statute, 22 Jan. 20 Rich. II. [1397]. Dated at Westminster, 20 Feb. 1 Hen. IV. [1400]. *Latin.* the recited statute in *French*. [Add. Ch. 19853.]

66. Grant of indulgence from Brothers John Seyvill and William Hullis, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as Proctors of Pope Alexander V., to Sir William Fitz-Hugh and Margery his wife, as contributors to the refortifying of the castle of St. Peter at Budrum, lately captured from the infidels. Dated at Clerkenwell Priory, 1414. *Latin.* [Cotton Ch. iv. 31.]

67. Indenture whereby Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich, Treasurer of the King's Chamber and Keeper of his Jewels, delivers to Robert Asshefeld, esq., retained to serve the King with three archers beyond sea, certain gold and silver plate as security for £13 11s. 11d., a quarter's wages. Dated at Westminster, 22 June, 3 Hen. V. [1415]. *French.* [Harley Ch. 43 I. 25.]

68. Quitclaim by Robert de Bridelyngton, of Beverley, "sherman" [clothworker], and Alan Thomson, of Riston, to Robert Dowthorp, of Beverley, "barker" [tanner], of the moiety of two tenements in Beverley, co. York, one near the cucking-stool pond ("iuxta le cokestulepitt") and the other in Spineslane. Dated at Beverley, 10 Apr. 8 Hen. V. 1420. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 5761.]

69. Petition by Sir Ralph Cromwell to Henry VI. for a writ to the Exchequer to stay proceedings against him for certain homages, reliefs, etc., during his absence beyond sea in the King's service; supported by the signatures of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Henry Beaufort, Cardinal, Henry Chicheley, Archb. of Canterbury, John Kemp, Archb. of York, Chancellor, and other members of the Council. Endorsed with a note of the grant of a writ, 16 Mar. 9 Hen. VI. [1431]. *French.* [Cotton MS. Vesp. F. iii. f. 9.]

70. Bull of Pope Eugenius IV., granting permission to the Provost and officials of the New College of Eton to lease out their lands, and to receive the rents and apply them to the uses of the College. Dated at Florence, [1 Feb.], 1445. *Latin.* [Add. Ch. 15570.]

71. Patent of EDWARD IV. granting armorial bearings as depicted (az. ten mascles or, on a canton gules the leopard of England

or) to Louis de Brugges de la Gruthuse, Prince de Steenhuse, etc., lately [13 Oct.] created Earl of Winchester. Dated at Westminster, 23 Nov. 12th year [1472]. *Latin*. Endorsed with a note that the patent was given up to Henry VII. at Calais in 1500 and cancelled. Louis de Bruges died in 1492, and John his son surrendered the earldom as well as the arms in May-June, 1500. [*Egerton MS. 2830*.]

72. Deed of Fr. Ralph Bekwith, "minister domus de Houndslowe" [Hounslow, co. Midd.], and the convent of the same, of the Order of the Holy Trinity and of the Redemption of Captives, admitting Henry, Prince of Wales [HENRY VIII.], to the confraternity of the Order. Dated 1508. At the foot is the form of absolution. *Latin*. With an initial enclosing Henry's arms, and border of red Tudor roses, with the arms of the Trinitarians and the duchy of Cornwall and an arbitrary coat bearing the three ostrich feathers. [*Stowe Ch. 617*.]

LITERARY AND OTHER AUTOGRAPHS.

The letters and other documents here shown are divided into two series, English and Foreign, and include not only autographs of eminent poets and prose-writers, but those of actors, artists, musicians, philosophers, and theologians.

(ENGLISH.)

[The first three attached to the pilaster on the right of the large upright case C : the rest in Case VII. on the left of the entrance to the Students' Room.]

1. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE [b. 1564—d. 1616]. Collotype facsimile of a Mortgage by "William Shakespeare, of Stratford upon Avon. Gentleman," and others, to Henry Walker, citizen of London, of a dwelling-house within the precincts of "the late Black Fryers." Dated, 11 March, 10 Jas. I. 1612 [1613]. Four labels with seals are attached, on the first of which is the signature "W'SHAKSPE'."

W'SHAKSPE'

The first two labels bear seals with the initials H.L., probably belonging to Henry Lawrence, servant to the scrivener who prepared the deed. The original is in the Department.* [Egerton MS. 1787.]

2. EDMUND SPENSER [b. 1552—d. 1599]. Grant from Edmund Spenser, styled "of Kilcolman, Esq.," to — McHenry (a member of the Roche family) of the custody of the woods of Balliganin, etc., in the county of Cork, Ireland. Not dated [about 1589]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 19869.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 18.
3. JOHN MILTON [b. 1608—d. 1674]. Original Articles of Agreement, dated 27 April, 1667, between John Milton, gentleman, and Samuel Symmons, printer, for the sale of the copyright of "a Poem intituled *Paradise Lost*," the sum paid to the poet being £5 down, with three further payments of £5 each on the sale of three editions, each of 1,300 copies. Signed "JOHN MILTON," with his seal of arms affixed. [Add. MS. 18861.] *Presented, in 1852, by Samuel Rogers, Esq.* *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 21.

* Copies of this collotype are sold in the Museum, price two shillings.

Case VII.

4. JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop of Down and Connor [b. 1613—d. 1667]. Letter to Christopher Hatton, Lord Hatton: will send over in the spring the tracts D[uctor] D[ubitantium], etc.; the king has forgiven the Irish clergy their first fruits and twentieths, and sends over a lieutenant who will excel the Earl of Strafford in his kindness to the church. Dated, Dublin, 23 Nov. 1661. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 29584, f. 6.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 20.

5. SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN [b. 1632—d. 1723]. Report on the design for the Monument of the Fire of London, recommending a brass statue, 15 feet high, for the top of the pillar, as “the noblest finishing that can be found answerable to soe goodly a worke in all mens judgments,” though he considers “a ball of copper, 9 foot diameter, cast in severall peeces, with the flames and gilt . . . will be most acceptable of anything inferior to a Statue, by reason of the good appearance at distance, and because one may goe up into it, and upon occasion use it for fireworks.” Dated, 28 July, 1675. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 18898, f. 2.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 19.

6. JOHN DRYDEN [b. 1631—d. 1700]. Letter to [Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, First Lord of the Treasury]: “I know not whether my Lord Sunderland has interceded with your Lordship for half a yeaire of my salary. But I have two other advocates, my extreame wants, even almost to arresting, and my ill health. . . . If I durst, I wou'd plead a little merit and some hazards of my life . . . but I onely thinke I merite not to sterve. . . . Be pleasead to looke on me with an eye of compassion: some small employment wou'd render my condition easy. The king is not unsatisfyed of me, the Duke has often promisd me his assistance; and your Lordship is the conduit through which their favours passe. Either in the Customes or the Appeals of the Excise, or some other way; meanes cannot be wanting, if you please to have the will. ‘Tis enough for one age to have neglected Mr Cowley and sterv'd Mr Buttler.” [1682.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 17017, f. 49.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 22.

7. JOHN LOCKE [b. 1632—d. 1704]. Letter to Dr. [afterwards Sir Hans] Sloane, with a proposal for the reformation of the Calendar, and referring to the performances of a strong man in London and to a new edition of his *Essay on the Human Understanding*: “The storys I have heard of the performances of the strong man now in London would be beyond beleif were there not soe many witnesses of it. I think they deserve to be communicated to the present age and recorded to posterity. And therefor I think you cannot omit to give him a place in your transactions, his country, age, stature, bignesse, make, weight, and then the several proofs he has given of his strength, which may be a subject of speculation and enquiry to the philosophical world. I took the liberty to send you just before I left the

town the last edition of my Essay. I doe not intend you shall have it gratis. There are two new Chapters in it, one of the *association of Ideas*, and another of *Enthusiasme*; these two I expect you should read and give me your opinion frankly upon." Dated, Oates, 2 Dec. 1699. *Holograph*. [Sloane MS. 4052, f. 5 b.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 21.

8. SIR ISAAC NEWTON [b. 1642—d. 1727]. Letter to William Briggs, M.D., commanding his "New Theory of Vision," but dissenting from certain positions in it: "I have perused your very ingenious Theory of Vision, in which (to be free with you, as a friend should be) there seems to be some things more solid and satisfactory, others more disputable, but yet plausibly suggested and well deserving the consideration of the ingenious," etc. Dated, Trinity College, Cambridge, 20 June, 1682. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 4237, f. 32.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 19.

9. JONATHAN SWIFT, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin [b. 1667—d. 1745]. Letter to Mrs. Howard [afterwards Countess of Suffolk], complaining of the Queen [Caroline, queen of George II.] having neglected her promise to give him a medal: "I must now tell you, Madam, that I will receive no medal from Her Majesty, nor any thing less than her picture at half length, drawn by Jervas, and if he takes it from another original, the Queen shall sit at least twice, for him to touch it up. I desire you will let Her Majesty know this in plain words, although I have heard that I am under her displeasure. But this is a usual thing with Princes as well as Ministers, upon every false representation, and so I took occasion to tell the Queen upon the quarrel Mr. Walpole had with our friend Gay. . . . Mr. Gay deserved better treatment amongst you, upon all accounts, and particularly for his excellent unregarded fables dedicated to Prince William, which I hope His Royal Highness will often read for his instruction. I wish Her Majesty would a little remember what I largely sayd to her about Ireland, when before a witness she gave me leave and commanded to tell her what she spoke to me upon that subject, and ordered me that if I lived to see her in her present station to send her our grieveances, promising to read my letter and do all good offices in her power for this miserable and most loyall Kingdom, now at the brink of ruin, and never so near as now." Dated, Dublin, 21 Nov. 1730. *Holograph* [with signature from another letter]. [Add. MS. 22625, f. 20.] *Presented, in 1858, by the executors of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker*. *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 21.

10. ALEXANDER POPE [b. 1688—d. 1744]. Letter to Lord Halifax, First Lord of the Treasury, submitting to him a portion of his translation of Homer [prior to its publication in June, 1715], and thanking him for past and promised favours: "While you are doing justice to all the world, I beg you will not forget Homer, if you can spare an hour to attend his cause. I leave

him with you in that hope, and return home full of acknowledgments for the Favors your Lordship has done me, and for those you are please to intend me. . . . Your Lordship may either cause me to live agreeably in the Towne, or contentedly in the Country ; which is really all the Difference I sett between an Easy Fortune and a small one." Dated, 3 Dec. 1714. *Holograph.* In subsequently publishing this letter Pope omitted some of the expressions of gratitude, his expectations from Halifax not having been fulfilled. [Add. MS. 7121, f. 43.] *Bequeathed, in 1829, by N. Hart.* *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 20.

11. SIR RICHARD STEELE [b. 1671—d. 1729]. Letter to Henry Pelham, asking whether the Duke of Newcastle will recall the order of silence imposed upon Drury Lane Theatre ; "but if My Lord insists to keep me out of my right, I must plainly tell you, that is, His Grace by you, that the right of petitioning the King in Council, the Parliament sitting, or the Judges in Westminster Hall, shall be utterly taken from me before I will suffer my very good Lord to send my children a starving." Dated, 27 May, 1720. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 32685, f. 31.] *Presented, in 1886, by the Earl of Chichester.* *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 20.

12. JOSEPH ADDISON [b. 1672—d. 1719]. Letter to J. Robethon, Secretary to George I., on the King's accession : " You will find a whole nation in the Highest Joy and throughly sensible of the great Blessings which they promise themselves from His Majestys accession to the Throne. I take the liberty to send you enclosed a poeme written on this occasion by one of our most Eminent hands [? Ambrose Philips], which is indeed a Masterpiece in its kind and tho the very short has touched upon all the topics which are most popular among us. I have likewise transmitted to you a Copy of the preamble to the prince of Wales's Patent, which was a very gratefull task imposed on me by the Lords Justices." Dated, St. James's, 4 Sept. 1714. *Holograph.* [Stowe MS. 227, f. 419.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 23.

13. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, the Novelist [b. 1689—d. 1761]. Letter to [Cox Macro, D.D.], in defence of "the compromise between Sir Charles Grandison and Clementina in the article of religion." Dated, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, 22 March, 1754. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 32557, f. 176.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 25.

14. HENRY FIELDING [b. 1707—d. 1754]. Letter, as police-magistrate, to H. Perkins, a lawyer, with reference to a reported plot against Lord Chancellor Hardwicke on the part of three keepers of gaming-houses which had been closed by his orders : " I have made full enquiry after the three Persons and have a perfect account of them all. Their characters are such that perhaps three more likely men could not be found in the Kingdom for the Hellish Purpose mentioned in the letter." Dated, Bow Street, 25 Nov. 1750 [the year after the publication of *Tom Jones*]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35591, f. 147.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 24.

15. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD [b. 1694—d. 1773]. Letter, in *French*, to his son, on the duty of politeness to inferiors: “On ne fait pas des complimenta des gens audessous de soy, et on ne leur parle pas de l'honneur qu'ils vous font; mais en même tems il faut les traitter avec bonté et avec douceur. . . . Il faut donc agir avec douceur et bonté envers tous ceux qui sont audessous de vous et ne pas leur parler d'un ton brusque ni leur dire des duretéz, comme si ils étoient d'une differente espece.” Dated, Isleworth. *Holograph*; without signature. [Add. MS. 21508, f. 41.]

16. WILLIAM HOGARTH [b. 1697—d. 1764]. Notes on his intentions in designing the pictures “Beer Street,” “Gin Lane,” and “The Four Stages of Cruelty” [executed in 1751]: “Bear St. and Gin Lane were done when the dredfull consequences of gin drinking was at its height. In Gin Lane every circumstance of its horrid effects are brought to view. . . . Bear Street its companion was given as a contrast, were (*sic*) that invigorating liquor is recommend[ed] in orders (*sic*) [to] drive the other out of vogue. . . . The Four Stages of Cruelty were done in hopes of preventing in some degree that cruel treatment of poor Animals which makes the streets of London more disagreeable to the human mind than any thing whatever.” *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 27991, f. 49 b.] *Façsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 21.

17. JOHN WESLEY [b. 1703—d. 1791]. Letter to Samuel [Bradburn], concerning the progress of evangelical work, and expressing his strong opinion that the Methodists ought not to leave the Church of England: “Bro. Jackson should advise bro. Ridel not to please the Devil by preaching himself to death. I still think, when the Methodists leave the Church of England, God will leave them. Every year more and more of the Clergy are convinced of the truth, and grow well affected toward us. It woud be contrary to all common Sense, as well as to good conscience, to make a separation now.” Dated, Birmingham, 25 March, 1783. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 27457, f. 6.] *Presented, in 1866, by Prof. George Stephens. Façsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 26.

18. OLIVER GOLDSMITH [b. 1728—d. 1774]. Agreement (never carried out) to write for James Dodsley, the publisher, a “Chronological History of the Lives of eminent persons of Great Britain and Ireland,” at the rate of 3 guineas a sheet. Dated, 31 March, 1763. In Goldsmith’s handwriting, and signed by both parties. [Add. MS. 19022, f. 8.] *Presented, in 1852, by Samuel Rogers, Esq. Façsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 23.

19. THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. [b. 1727—d. 1788]. Letter in the third person to the second Earl of Hardwicke, with regard to a proposed picture: “With regard to *real Views* from Nature in this Country, he has never seen any Place that affords a subject equal to the poorest imitations of Gaspar or Claude. . . . If his Lordship wishes to have anything tollerable of the name

of G., the subject altogether, as well as figures, etc., must be of his own Brain." Undated. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35350, f. 11.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 26.

20. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A. [b. 1723—d. 1792]. Letter to the second Earl of Hardwicke, with reference to a scheme for the decoration of St. Paul's: "I fear our scheme of ornamenting St. Paul's with Pictures is at an end. I have heard that it is disapproved off by the Archbishop of Canterbury and by the Bishop of London. For the sake of the advantage which would accrue to the Arts by establishing a fashion of having Pictures in Churches, six Painters agreed to give each of them a Picture to St. Paul's, which were to be placed in that part of the Building which supports the Cupola, and which was intended by Sir Christopher Wren to be ornamented either with Pictures or Basreliefs, as appears from his Drawings." Dated, London, 16 Oct. 1773. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35350, ff. 46, 47.] *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 27.

21. SAMUEL JOHNSON [b. 1709—d. 1784]. Letter to Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, soliciting his support for a translation of Ariosto by John Hoole: "Amidst the importance and multiplicity of affairs in which your great Office engages you I take the liberty of recalling your attention for a moment to literature, and will not prolong the interruption by an apology which your character makes needless. . . . It is a new thing for a Clerk of the India House to translate Poets. It is new for a Governor of Bengal to patronise Learning. That he may find his ingenuity rewarded, and that Learning may flourish under your protection is the wish of, Sir, your most humble Servant, SAM: JOHNSON." Dated, 29 Jan. 1781. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 29196, f. 4.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 24.

22. JAMES BOSWELL [b. 1740—d. 1795]. Letter to Bennet Langton, with reference to his forthcoming *Life of Johnson*: "I have printed twenty sheets of my Magnum Opus. It will be the most entertaining Book that ever appeared. Only think of what an offer I have for it—*A Cool Thousand*. But I am advised to retain the property myself." Dated, London, 9 April, 1790. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36747, f. 51.]

23. THOMAS CHATTERTON [b. 1752—d. 1770]. Letter to William Barrett, in reply to remonstrances against his expressed intention of committing suicide: "In regard to my Motives for the supposed rashness, I shall observe that I keep no worse Company than myself. . . It is my Pride, my damn'd, native, unconquerable Pride, that plunges me into Distraction. . . I must either live a Slave, a Servant; to have no Will of my own, no Sentiments of my own which I may freely declare as such;—or Die. Perplexing Alternative! but it distracts me to think of it." Signed "T. C." [1769.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 5766 B., f. 91.] *Bequeathed, in 1800, by R. G. Clobery, M.D.* *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 25.

24. DAVID HUME [b. 1711—d. 1776]. Letter to Richard Davenport, with reference to a proposal to obtain a pension from the government for Jean Jacques Rousseau : “I see that this whole Affair is a Complication of Wickedness and Madness ; and you may believe I repent heartily that I ever had any Connexions with so pernicious and dangerous a Man. He has evidently been all along courting, from Ostentation, an Opportunity of refusing a Pension from the King, and at the same time of picking a Quarrel with me, in order to cancel at once all his past Obligations to me.” Dated, 8 July, 1766. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 29626, f. 19.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 25.

25. EDWARD GIBBON [b. 1737—d. 1794]. Letter to his aunt Hester, on his departure for Lausanne : “Your good wishes and advice will not, I trust, be thrown away on a barren soil ; and whatever you may have been told of my opinions, I can assure you with truth, that I consider Religion as the best guide of youth and the best support of old age : that I firmly believe there is less real happiness in the business and pleasures of the World, than in the life, which you have chosen, of devotion and retirement.” Dated, Sheffield Place, 30 June, 1788. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34486, f. 31 b.] *Presented, in 1893, by Miss Sarah Law.* *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 23.

26. DAVID GARRICK [b. 1716—d. 1779]. Letter to Edward Gibbon, repeating laudatory remarks of Lord Camden on the first volume of his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, which had just appeared : “Lord Camden call’d upon me this morning and before Cumberland declar’d that he had never read a more admirable performance than Mr. Gibbon’s History such depth, such perspicuity, such language, force, variety, and what not ?” Dated, Adelphi, 8 March, 1776. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34886, f. 59 b.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 26.

27. SARAH SIDDONS [b. 1755—d. 1831]. Letter to Samuel Ireland, regretting her inability through illness to act in “Vortigern.” [29 March, 1796.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 30348, f. 93.]

28. JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM TURNER, R.A. [b. 1775—d. 1851]. Letter to Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, thanking him for a present of bloaters ; Mr. Phillips is recovering : is sorry to see by the paper that Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A., is dead, and that a robbery has been committed on the bank of Samuel Rogers. Dated, 26 Nov. 1844. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 29960 B.]

29. WILLIAM COWPER [b. 1731—d. 1800]. Letter to the Rev. William Unwin, commenting on Dr. Johnson’s *Lives of the Poets* : “With one exception, and that a swingeing one, I think he has acquitted himself with his usual good sense and sufficiency. His treatment of Milton is unmercifull to the last Degree. A Pensioner is not likely to spare a Republican, and the Doctor, in order, I suppose, to convince his Royal Patron of the sincerity of his Monarchical Principles, has belabor’d that great Poet’s Character with the most Industrious Cruelty.

I am convinced by the way that he has no ear for Poetical Numbers, or that it was stopp'd by Prejudice against the Harmony of Milton's. . . . Oh ! I could thresh his old Jacket till I made his Pension jingle in his Pocket." Dated, 31 Oct. 1779. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 24154, f. 18.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 22.

30. ROBERT BURNS [b. 1759—d. 1796]. Song, "Here's a health to them that's awa'," written in support of the Whigs, about the end of 1792: with references to "Charlie, the chief of the clan" [i.e. Charles James Fox], and "Tammie, the Norland laddie, who lives at the lug o' the law" [i.e. Thomas Erskine, afterwards Lord Erskine]. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 1656, f. 27.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 24.

31. SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE [b. 1772—d. 1834]. Letter to T. Poole, with regard to the offer of an annuity of £150 from Thomas and Josiah Wedgwood, and his experiences as minister of an unitarian chapel at Shrewsbury: "The people here are dressy and fond of expence, and the women very handsome; the Parsons of the Church of England, many of them, Unitarians and democrats,—and the People hot-headed Aristocrats;—this is curious, but it is true. The congregation is small, and my reputation had cowed them into vast respectfulness, but one shrewd fellow remarked that he would rather hear me *talk* than *preach.*" [16 Jan. 1798.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35343, f. 166.]

32. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH [b. 1770—d. 1850]. Letter on receiving the news of the death of Coleridge, addressed to H. N. Coleridge, the poet's nephew and son-in-law: "I cannot give way to the expression of my feelings upon this mournful occasion; I have not strength of mind to do so. The last year has thinned off so many of my friends, young and old, . . . that it would be no kindness to you were I to yield to the solemn and sad thoughts and remembrances which press upon me. It is nearly 40 years since I first became acquainted with him whom we have just lost; and though . . . I have seen little of him for the last 20 years, his mind has been habitually present with me." Dated, 29 July, [1834]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34225, f. 193.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 25.

33. CHARLES LAMB [b. 1775—d. 1834]. Letter to Bernard Barton, with reference to one of the latter's poems: "I wish'd for you yesterday. I dined in Parnassus, with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, and Tom Moore,—half the Poetry of England constellated and cluster'd in Gloster Place. It was a delightful Even ! Coleridge was in his finest vein of talk, had all the talk. . . . The Muses were dumb, while Apollo lectured on his and their fine Art. . . . I am scribbling a muddy epistle with an aking head, for we did not quaff Hippocrene last night. Marry, it was Hippocras rather." [5 April, 1823.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35256, f. 14.] *Presented, in 1899, by the Rev. B. Barton and Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick.*

34. GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON [b. 1788—d. 1824]. Letter to

35. J. HANSON, his solicitor, with reference to his pecuniary difficulties: "It is in the power of God, the Devil, and Man, to make me poor and miserable, but neither the *second* nor *third* shall make me sell Newstead, and by the aid of the *first* I will persevere in this resolution." Dated, Athens, 11 Nov. 1810. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2611, f. 214.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 25.

35. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY [b. 1792—d. 1822]. Letter to T. Moore, concerning the suppression of his "Laon and Cythna" in its original form, and its republication, with alterations, under the title of "The Revolt of Islam": "The truth is that the seclusion of my habits has confined me so much within the circle of my own thoughts, that I have formed to myself a very different measure of approbation or disapprobation for actions than that which is in use among mankind; and the result of that peculiarity, contrary to my intention, revolts and shocks many who might be inclined to sympathise with me in my general views." He refers also to a book published by his wife, and to a literary secret which she has [presumably "Frankenstein"]. Dated, Albion House, Marlow, 16 Dec. 1817. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36878, f. 60.]

36. JOHN KEATS [b. 1795—d. 1821]. Letter to his sister Fanny [afterwards Señora Llanos], at the beginning of his last illness: " 'Tis not yet Consumption, I believe, but it would be were I to remain in this climate all the winter; so I am thinking of either voyageing or travelling to Italy. Yesterday I received an invitation from Mr. Shelley, a Gentleman residing at Pisa, to spend the winter with him. . . . I am glad you like the Poems" [*Hyperion*, *Lamia*, etc., then just published]. [14 Aug. 1820.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34019, f. 81.] *Presented, in 1891, by Señorita Rosa Llanos-Keats.* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 26.

37. JANE AUSTEN [b. 1775—d. 1817]. Letter to her sister Cassandra, on domestic incidents, with a reference to the passage of her first novel, "Sense and Sensibility," through the press: "No indeed, I am never too busy to think of S. and S. I can no more forget it, than a mother can forget her sucking child; and I am much obliged to you for your enquiries. I have had two sheets to correct, but the last only brings us to Willoughby's first appearance." Dated, Sloane St., 25 April, 1811. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36525, f. 7.]

38. ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON [b. 1809—d. 1892]. Letter to Mr. W. C. Bennett, with a sketch of the pile of letters which awaited him, "penny-post maddened," on his return from abroad, including "MS. poems," "printed proof-sheets of poems," requests for subscriptions, etc., topped with "letters for autographs," "anonymous insolent letters," and "letters asking explanation of particular passages." [22 Oct. 1864.] *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2805, f. 1.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 28.

39. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING [b. 1806—d. 1861]. Letter to H. F. Chorley, with reference to a poem by her [“A Tale of Villa Franca,” published in *Poems before Congress*, 1860], recently printed in the *Athenæum*, sending him an additional stanza which had been omitted in the preliminary publication, “because it seemed to me likely to annul any small chance of Athenæum-tolerance,” and discussing the state of Italian politics since the battle of Solferino, and other matters: “Is it really true that ‘Adam Bede’ is the work of Miss Evans? The woman (as I have heard of her) and the author (as I read her) do not hold together.” Dated, Siena, [Sept.—Oct. 1859]. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35155 H.] *Presented, in 1897, by R. Barrett Browning, Esq.* *Facsimile* in Ser. v. no. 30.

40. ROBERT BROWNING [b. 1812—d. 1889]. Letter to William G. Kingsland, thanking him for his sympathy with his writings: “I can have little doubt but that my writing has been, in the main, too hard for many I should have been pleased to communicate with; but I never designedly tried to puzzle people, as some of my critics have supposed. On the other hand, I never pretended to offer such literature as should be a substitute for a cigar or a game of dominos to an idle man.” Dated, London, 27 Nov. 1868. [Add. MS. 33610 C.] *Presented, in 1890, by P. Jenner Weir, Esq.* *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 30.

41. CHARLOTTE BRONTË [b. 1816—d. 1855]. Letter to W. S. Williams (‘reader’ to the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., who published Miss Brontë’s novels), on the subject of the life of a governess (which she had herself experienced): “A governess’s experience is frequently indeed bitter, but its results are precious; the mind, feeling, temper, are there subjected to a discipline equally painful and priceless. I have known many who were unhappy as governesses, but not one who regretted having undergone the ordeal, and scarcely one whose character was not improved,—at once strengthened and purified, fortified and softened, made more enduring for her own afflictions, more considerate for the afflictions of others—by passing through it.” Signed “CURRER BELL” (her literary pseudonym). Dated, 15 June, 1848 [the year after the publication of *Jane Eyre*]. *Holograph.* [Eyerton MS. 2829, ff. 14, 15.]

42. HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX [b. 1778—d. 1868]. Letter to Maevey Napier, on Macaulay’s share in the *Edinburgh Review*: “As to Macaulay, I only know that he left his party which had twice given him seats in Parliament for nothing . . . and jumped at promotion and gain in India . . . But what think you of his never having called on me since his return? Yet I made him a Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1827 to the exclusion of my own brother. . . . As he is the second or third greatest bore in society I have ever known, and I have little time to be bored, I dont at all lament it, but I certainly know that he is by others despised for it.” Dated, 6 July, 1838. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34619, f. 199.]

43. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, afterwards LORD MACAULAY [b. 1800—d. 1859]. Letter to Maevey Napier, on Brougham's share in the *Edinburgh Review*: "As to Brougham's feelings towards myself, I know and have known for a long time that he hates me. If during the last ten years I have gained any reputation either in politics or in letters, if I have had any success in life, it has been without his help or countenance, and often in spite of his utmost exertions to keep me down. . . . I will not, unless I am compelled, make any public attack on him. But . . . I neither love him nor fear him." Dated, 20 July, 1838. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 34619, f. 233.]

44. CHARLES DICKENS [b. 1812—d. 1870]. Letter written the day before his death to Charles Kent, appointing to meet him on the morrow: "To-morrow is a very bad day for me to make a call . . . but I hope I may be ready for you at 3 o'clock. If I can't be—why then I shan't be. You must really get rid of those opal enjoyments. They are too overpowering. 'These violent delights have violent ends.' I think it was a father of your church who made the wise remark to a young gentleman who got up early (or stayed out late) at Verona." Dated, Gad's Hill Place, 8 June, 1870. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 31022, f. 1.] Presented, in 1879, by Charles Kent, Esq. *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 27.

45. WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY [b. 1811—d. 1863]. Letter to T. W. Gibbs, on some passages in Sterne's letters and his "Bramine's Journal" (see below, p. 67): "He wasn't dying, but lying, I'm afraid—God help him—a falser and wickeder man it's difficult to read of. . . . Of course any man is welcome to believe as he likes for me *except* a parson: and I cant help looking upon Swift and Sterne as a couple of traitors and renegades . . . with a scornful pity for them in spite of all their genius and greatness." Dated, 12 Sept. [1851]. *Holograph*, [Add. MS. 34527, f. 75.] Bequeathed, in 1894, by T. W. Gibbs, Esq. *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 28.

46. THOMAS CARLYLE [b. 1795—d. 1881]. Letter to Macvey Napier, asking leave to review [Ebenezer Elliot's] *Corn Law Rhymes* for the *Edinburgh Review*: "His *Rhymes* have more of sincerity and genuine natural fire than anything that has come in my way of late years. . . . I would also willingly do the unknown man a kindness, or rather a piece of justice; for he is, what so few are, a *man* and no *clothes-horse*." He alludes also to his failure to find a publisher for his *Sartor Resartus*: "I have given up the notion of hawking my little Manuscript Book about any farther: for a long time it has lain quiet in its drawer, waiting for a better day. The Bookselling trade seems on the edge of dissolution; the force of Puffing can go no farther, yet Bankruptey clamours at every door: sad fate! to serve the Devil, and get no wages even from *him*!" Dated, 6 Feb. 1832. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 34615, f. 262.] *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 29.

47. SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, Bart., A.R.A. [b. 1833—d. 1898]. Letter to E. Chesneau, with autobiographical details as to his life and works, especially his relations with his ‘beloved friend,’ D. G. Rossetti, and his share in the wall-paintings in the library of the Oxford Union. Dated, London, 13 Oct. 1882. [Add. MS. 36747 I.] Presented, in 1902, by C. Fairfax Murray, Esq.

(FOREIGN.)

[In Case VIII. on the right of the entrance to the Students’ Room.]

1. DESIDERIUS ERASMUS [b. 1467—d. 1536]. Letter, in *Latin*, to Nicholas Everard, President of Holland, on Luther’s marriage, etc.: “Solent Comici tumultus fere in matrimonium exire, atque hinc subita rerum omnium tranquillitas . . . Similem exitum habitura videtur Lutherana Tragoedia. Duxit uxorem monachus monacham . . . Luterus nunc mitior esse incipit, nec perinde sevit calamo.” Dated, Basel, 24 Dec. 1525. *Holograph*; with signature “ERASMUS Rot[erodamus] vere tuus. ex tempore manu propria.” [Egerton MS. 1863, f. 2.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 30.
2. MARTIN LUTHER [b. 1483—d. 1546]. Letter, in *Latin*, to Thomas Cromwell, Secretary of State, excusing himself for not replying to a letter sent by Dr. Barnes on account of the sudden departure of the latter, and rejoicing in Cromwell’s zeal for the cause of Christ and his power to advance it. Dated, Wittenberg, Palm Sunday, 1536. *Holograph*; with signature “T[uæ] D[ominationi] deditus, Martinus Lutherus.” [Harley MS. 6989, f. 56.] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 29.
3. PHILIP MELANCHTHON [b. 1497—d. 1560]. Letter, in *Latin*, to Henry VIII., sending him a book by the hands of Alexander Alesius, the Scotchman, and expressing admiration of his talent and virtue. Dated, Aug. 1535. *Holograph*; with signature “Regiae Maiestati tuæ addictissimus, PHILIPPUS MELANCHTHON.” [Harley MS. 6989, f. 54.]
4. JOHN CALVIN [b. 1509—d. 1564]. Letter, in *Latin*, to Guillaume Farel, pastor of the church of Neufchâtel, in recommendation of the bearer as a school-teacher. Dated, Geneva, 8 Dec. 1551. *Holograph*; with signature “JOANNES CALVINUS, vere tuus.” [Add. MS. 12100, f. 6.]
5. MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI [b. 1474—d. 1564]. Letter, in *Italian*, to Lodovico di Buonarroti Simoni, his father, contradicting a rumour of his death, complaining that he has received no money from the Pope for 13 months, and referring to an action at law of Monna Cassandra, his aunt. [June, 1508.] *Holograph*; with signature “Vostro MICHELAGNIOLo in Roma.” [Add. MS. 23140, f. 6.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 29.
6. TIZIANO VECELLI [b. 1477—d. 1576]. Letter, in *Italian*, to

the Marquis [afterwards Duke] of Mantua, asking him to expedite a grant which had been promised to him: "Spero per lo avenir con quella poca virtu che mha dato Dio satisfare in qualche parte al singulare obbligo chio tengo cum loptima cortesia del unico Marchese de Mantua." Dated, Venice, 17 Jan. 1530. The date, address, etc., *autograph*; with signature "TICIAN PITORE." [Egerton MS. 2015, f. 3.]

7. LUDOVICO ARISTO [b. 1474—d. 1533]. Letter, in *Italian*, to the Duke of Mantua, accompanying a copy of the second edition of his "Orlando Furioso," amended and enlarged, and recommending the bearer to the Duke's favour. Dated, Ferrara, 8 Oct. 1532. *Holograph*. [Egerton MS. 2015, f. 7.]

8. GALILEO GALILEI [b. 1564—d. 1642]. Letter, in *Italian*, to Michelangelo Buonarroti the younger, thanking him for his letter, hoping to be with him before St. John's day, and referring to his improvement in the construction of telescopes. Dated, Padua, 4 Dec. 1609. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 23139, f. 39.]

9. PETER PAUL RUBENS [b. 1577—d. 1640]. Letter, in *Italian*, to [— Dupuy?] on the defeat of the English at La Rochelle, thanking him for letters of J. L. Guez, Sieur de Balzac, criticising the latter's "Censor," etc. Dated, Antwerp, 30 Dec. 1627. *Holograph*; with the signature "PIETRO PAUOLO RUBENS." [Add. MS. 18741, f. 101.]

10. ANTHONY VAN DYCK [b. 1599—d. 1641]. Letter, in *Dutch*, to Francis Junius the younger, in praise of his work "De Pictura Veterum," and requesting him to supply a Latin motto for an engraved portrait of Sir Kenelm Digby. Dated, 14 Aug. 1636. *Holograph*. [Harley MS. 4935, f. 45.]

11. PAUL REMBRANDT VAN RYN [b. 1608—d. 1669]. Letter, in *Dutch*, to [Constantine Huygens], Heer van Zuylichem, Secretary to the Prince of Orange, asking for payment of a sum due to him. Not dated. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 23744, f. 3.]

12. MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE [b. 1533—d. 1592]. Letter, written while Mayor of Bordeaux, during the civil wars in France [to the Maréchal de Matignon, Lieutenant-Governor of Guyenne], giving him all the information and reports he can gather as to the movements of various persons of political importance in the neighbourhood, and assuring him of his activity in the public service: "Je vous dis ce que j'apprans et mesme les nouvelles des bruits de ville que je ne trouve vraisamblables aveq des verites . . . nous n'espargnerons cependant ny nostre souin ny s'il est besouin nostre vie pour conserver toutes choses en lobeissance du roy." Dated, Bordeaux, 22 May, 1585. *Holograph*. [Egerton MS. 23, f. 241.]

13. JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN MOLIÈRE [b. 1622—d. 1673]. Notarial Certificate, in *French*, signed by him and Jacques Martin, relative to the disposition of the goods of Françoise Rousseau, deceased. Dated, 25 Jan. 1664. [Add. MS. 24419, f. 2.]

14. PIERRE CORNEILLE [b. 1606—d. 1684]. Letter, in *French*, to

C. Huygens van Zuylichem, Secretary to the Prince of Orange, accompanying a gift of two volumes of his poems: "Ce sont les peches de ma jeunesse et les coups d'essay d'une Muse de Province, qui se laissoit conduire aux lumieres purement Naturelles, et n'avoit pas encore fait reflexion qu'il y avoit un Art de la Tragedie, et qu'Aristote en avoit laissé des preceptes. Vous n'y trouveres rien de supportable qu'une Médée qui veritablement a pris quelque chose d'asses bon a celle de Seneque," from which he proceeds to quote some lines. Dated, Rouen, 6 March, 1649. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 21514, ff. 20, 21.]

15. JEAN RACINE [b. 1639—d. 1699]. Letter, in *French*, to Nicolas Boileau Despreaux, the poet, on business matters, with news of the war [with England], the King's health, etc.: "Quelque horreur que vous ayez pour les meschans vers, je vous exhorte a lire Judith [a tragedy by the Abbé Boyer], et sur tout la preface, dont je vous prie de me mander vostre sentiment. Jamais je n'ay rien veu si mesprisé que tout cela l'est en ce pays ey, et toutes vos predictions sont accomplies." Dated, Compiègne, 4 May, 1695. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 21514, f. 45.]

16. FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET DE VOLTAIRE [b. 1694—d. 1778]. Letter, in *English*, to George Keate, F.R.S., expressing friendship and passing remarks on the literary position of England and France: "Had I not fix'd the seat of my retreat in the free corner of Geneva, I would certainly live in the free kingdom of England, for, tho I do not like the monstruous irregularities of Shakespear, tho I admire but some lively and masterly strokes in his performances, yet I am confident no body in the world looks with a greater veneration on your good philosophers, on the croud of your good authors, and I am these thirty years the disciple of your way of thinking. Your nation is at once a people of warriours and of philosophers. You are now at the pitch of glory in regard to publick affairs. But I know not wether you have preserv'd the reputation your island enjoy'd in point of litterature when Adisson, Congreve, Pope, Swift, were alive." Dated, Aux Délices, 16 Jan. 1760. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 30991, f. 13.] *Bequeathed, in 1879, by John Henderson, Esq. Facsimile in Ser. ii. no. 30.*

17. JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU [b. 1712—d. 1778]. Letter, in *French*, to—, giving reasons for his refusal to write further in defence of the Protestants, and referring to what he had already written: "Quand un homme revient d'un long combat hors d'haleine et couvert de blessures, est-il tems de l'exhorter à prendre les armes tandis qu'on se tient soi-même en repos? . . . Mes cheveux gris m'avertissent que je ne suis plus qu'un vétéran, mes maux et mes malheurs me prescrivent le repos, et je ne sors point de la lice sans y avoir payé de ma personne." Dated, Motiers, 15 July, 1764. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 24024, f. 72.] *Facsimile in Ser. iii. no. 30.*

18. VICTOR HUGO [b. 1802—d. 1885]. Letter, in *French*, to

Charles Griffin, publisher, declining to correct the proof of the notice of his life in the *Dictionary of Contemporary Biography*: "Quelques petits faits inexacts sont moins graves à mes yeux que l'inexactitude des appréciations. Or, je comprends que sur ce point toute liberté doit être laissée à l'auteur de la biographie, dont je reconnais du reste avec empressement la parfaite politesse et la parfaite bonne foi." Dated, Hautville House [Jersey], 1 March, 1860. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 28510, f. 269.]

19. GOTTFRIED WILHELM LEIBNITZ [b. 1646—d. 1716]. Letter, in *Latin*, to Sir Hans Sloane, Secretary to the Royal Society, complaining of a statement made by Dr. Keill in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* to the effect that Leibnitz had derived his method of differential calculus from Sir Isaac Newton's method of fluxions and had published it, with a mere change of name, as his own discovery; protesting his complete independence of Newton ("vir excellentissimus"), and asking for a public withdrawal of the calumny. Dated, Berlin, 4 March, 1711. *Holograph*. The controversy as to priority and independence in this great mathematical discovery lasted long after the death of both Leibnitz and Newton. [Sloane MS. 4042, f. 263.]

20. IMMANUEL KANT [b. 1724—d. 1804]. Letter, in *German*, to D. Biester, royal librarian at Berlin, apologising for delay in sending contributions to the *Berliner Monatsschrift*: "Bedenken Sie indessen, werthester Freund! 66 Jahre alt, immer durch Unpälichkeit gestöhrt, in Planen, die ich nur noch zur Hälfte ausgeführt habe und durch allerley schriftliche oder auch öffentliche Aufforderungen von meinem Wege abgelenkt, wie schwer wird es mir alles, was ich mir als meine Pflicht denke, zu erfüllen, ohne hier oder da eine zu verabsäumen." Dated, Koenigsberg, 29 Dec. 1789. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 28167, f. 76.]

21. JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE [b. 1749—d. 1832]. Transcript of the Chorus of Spirits, sung around the sleeping Faust, in the first scene of the Second Part of "Faust," beginning:—

"Wenn sich lau die Lüfte füllen
Um den grünumschränkten Plan,
Süsse Düfte, Nebelhüllen,
Senkt die Dämmerung heran."

Holograph. [Egerton MS. 2829, f. 13.]

22. JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER [b. 1759—d. 1805]. Letter, in *German*, to [Karl Theodor Körner] on domestic matters, with remarks upon C. F. Zelte's satisfactory setting of his ballad "Der Taucher" to music, upon F. Schlegel's tragedy "Alarcos" and Goethe's support of it, and upon W. Schlegel's tragedy "Ion." Dated, Weimar, 5 July, 1802. *Holograph*. [Add. MS. 29804, f. 3.]

23. HEINRICH HEINE [b. 1799—d. 1856]. Letter, in *French*, to

—, returning a volume of Goethe with adverse comments, and adding “Depuis 10 jours je suis ici, jouissant d'une parfaite solitude, car je suis entourré de la mer, de bois, et d'Anglais, qui sont aussi muet que le bois—je ne veux pas dire aussi hölzern.” Dated, Boulogne, 15 July, 1834. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 33964, f. 433.] *Bequeathed, in 1891, by A. G. Kurtz, Esq.*

24. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL [b. 1685—d. 1759]. Letter to [the Keeper of the Ordnance Office], requesting him to deliver the artillery kettle-drums lent to him for use in his oratorios. Dated, 24 Feb. 1750. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 24182, f. 15.]

25. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Portion of the original manuscript of the anthem “As pants the hart.” *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 30308, f. 130.]

26. JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH [b. 1685—d. 1750]. Fugue in A flat, from the volume entitled *Das wohltemperirte Klavier*, Part II; published in 1744. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35021, f. 14.] *Bequeathed, in 1896, by Miss Eliza Wesley.*

27. JOSEPH HAYDN [b. 1732—d. 1809]. Letter, in German, to William Forster, musical instrument maker, complaining of Artaria, the music publisher of Vienna, and mentioning the enhanced value of his compositions and that he had a contract for six pieces for upwards of 100 guineas. Dated, Esterhazy, 28 Feb. 1788. *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2380, f. 9.]

28. JOHANN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART [b. 1756—d. 1791]. Score of the 130th Psalm (‘*De Profundis*’), in Latin, for four voices with organ accompaniment. [1770?] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 31748, f. 1.]

29. LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN [b. 1770—d. 1827]. Sketch of music of “*Adelaide*,” from a note-book containing rough drafts of several of his compositions. [1795?] *Holograph*, with signature from a letter written about 1808. [Add. MS. 29801, f. 44.]

30. ROBERT ALEXANDER SCHUMANN [b. 1810—d. 1856]. Sonata in F minor (op. 14), dedicated to I. Moscheles. It is described by the composer as “*Concert pour Piano seul*,” and bears the *imprimatur* of the publisher, Haslinger, dated 30 July, 1836. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 37056, f. 3.]

31. FRANZ PETER SCHUBERT [b. 1797—d. 1828]. “*Fantasia*” Sonata in G (op. 78), dated Oct. 1826. The page exhibited shows the *Andante* movement. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 36738, f. 7.] *Presented, in 1902, by John Ernst Perabo, Esq., of Boston, U.S.A.*

32. FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY [b. 1809—d. 1847]. Setting of the 13th Psalm (in the version of C. B. Broadley, to whom it is dedicated) as a mezzo-soprano or alto solo, with organ accompaniment. Dated, Leipzig, 14 Dec. 1840. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 31801, f. 3.]

33. WILHELM RICHARD WAGNER [b. 1813—d. 1883]. Sketch of the People’s Chorus, melody and bass only, from the end of the 2nd act of “*Rienzi*.” [1839?] *Holograph.* [Egerton MS. 2746, f. 3.]

ROYAL BOOKS.

These MSS. are volumes formerly belonging to royal owners (with whom is reckoned the Protector Somerset), and have inscriptions or associations of personal interest.

[In Case IX. against the wall on the left side of the entrance to the King's Library.]

1. HENRY VII. AND VIII. Book of Hours, etc., in *Latin*; written late in the 15th century, and illuminated in Flemish style. The volume seems to have belonged to a lady in the court of the Tudor Kings, and contains *autograph* inscriptions by Henry VII. ("Madame I pray you Remembre me, your lovyng maistre. HENRY R.") and Elizabeth his Queen ("Madam I pray you forget not me to pray to God that I may have part of your prayers, ELYSABETII ye quene"). Henry VIII. ("HENRY R.") and Queen Katherine of Aragon ("I thinke the prayrs of a frend be most acceptable unto God, and because I take you for one of myn assured I pray you to remembre me in yours, KATHERINA the quene," the last two words having been subsequently obliterated). On f. 192 b is a prayer translated from Latin by Princess [afterwards Queen] Mary in her 11th year; and below, an *autograph* inscription by the Princess ("I have red that no body lyvethe as he shulde doo but he that foloweth vertu, and I rekenyng you to be on of them I pray you to remembre me in your devocyon. MARYE the princess," the last two words having been subsequently obliterated). [Add. MS. 17012.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 2.
2. HENRY VIII. Metrical version of the Penitential and other Psalms, in *English* [by John Croke, Clerk in Chancery]; written early in the 16th century. With a portrait of Henry VIII. Bound in gold, worked in open leaf-tracery, with remains of black enamel. At the top of the covers are rings to attach the volume to the girdle. Traditionally said to have been given by Queen Anne Boleyn, when on the scaffold, to one of her maids of honour. [Stowe MS. 956.]
3. EDWARD VI. Treatise on the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, in *French*, composed in 1549 by King Edward VI., and written with his own hand; with corrections by his tutor. [Add. MS. 29432.]

4. EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET. A small volume containing the Calendar, and various tables for the movable feasts, epacts, etc. ; and having on the flyleaf some Scriptural verses written by the Duke of Somerset “frome the toware [the Tower] the day before my dethe, 1551.” He was executed on 22 Jan. 155 $\frac{1}{2}$. The last sentence is “Be not wise in thyne owne conseyte, but fere the lord and fle frome evile.” [Stowe MS. 1066.]

5. LADY JANE GREY. A small Manual of Prayers, written on vellum, with miniatures ; believed to have been used by Lady Jane Grey on the scaffold, 12 Feb. 155 $\frac{3}{4}$. It contains on the margins some lines in the handwriting of Lady Jane, addressed to Sir John Gage, Lieutenant of the Tower, and to the Duke of Suffolk, her father : to the former, “[The] Precher sayethe there is a tyme to be borne and a tyme to dye and the daye of deathe is better then the daye of oure birthe. youres as the lorde knowethe trew frende, JANE DUDDELEY” ; and to the latter, “The Lorde comforte your grace and that in his worde whearein all creatures onlye are to be comforted, and though he it hathe pleased God to take awaye ii of youre children, yet thinke not, I moste humblye beseche your grace, that you have loste them, but truse that we by leasinge thys mortall life have wunne an immortal life, and I for my parte, as I have honoured youre grace in thys life, wyll praye for you in another life. youre gracys humble daughter, JANE DUDDELEY.” [Harley MS. 2342.]

6. ELIZABETH, WHEN PRINCESS. Prayers or Meditations, composed originally in *English* by Queen Katherine Parr, and translated into *Latin*, *French*, and *Italian*, by Queen Elizabeth, when Princess. Entirely in her own hand, on vellum ; with a dedication to her father, Henry VIII., dated, Hertford, 20 Dec. 1545. In silk binding, embroidered with silver. [Royal MS. 7 D. x.]

7. JAMES I. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΩΡΟΝ, or Book of the Institution of a Prince ; written by King James for the instruction of his son, Prince Henry. Wholly in the King’s hand ; and in the original binding of crimson velvet, with the King’s initials and the arms of Scotland, in gold. [Royal MS. 18 B. xv.]

8. CHARLES I., WHEN PRINCE. “FLORUM FLORES, sive Florum ex veterum Poetarum floribus excerptorum Flores” : a selection of passages from the classical Latin Poets, entirely in the hand of Prince Charles, and presented by him to his father James I. as a new year’s gift. [Royal MS. 12 D. viii.]

AUTOGRAPH LITERARY WORKS.

In Cases X. and XI. on either side of the entrance to the King's Library.]

1. PERCY BALLADS. The volume of English Ballads and Romances, representing the ballad literature of mediaeval England, from which Bishop Percy selected the poems published in 1765 under the title of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry"; written in the middle of the 17th century. [*Add. MS. 27879.*]
2. CARDINAL WOLSEY [b. 1471—d. 1530]. The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by George Cavendish, his Gentleman Usher. The original MS. [*Egerton MS. 2402.*]
3. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY [b. 1520—d. 1598]. Memorandum-book of public and private business, about 1592. The page exhibited contains a list of the ships of the Royal Navy, with their stations, tonnage, and crews. [*Royal MS. App. 67.*]
4. SIR FRANCIS BACON [b. 1561—d. 1626]. Memorandum-book of Sir F. Bacon, afterwards Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, containing memoranda for public and private business, literary notes, etc., entered in July and August, 1608. [*Add. MS. 27278.*]
5. BEN JONSON [b. 1574—d. 1637]. "The Masque of Queenes," represented at Whitehall, 2 Feb. 1609. In the autograph of the author, with a dedicatory address to Prince Henry. [*Royal MS. 18 A. xiv.*] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 18.
6. SIR WALTER RALEGH [b. 1552?—d. 1618]. Journal of his second voyage to Guiana, from 19 Aug. 1617 to 13 Feb. 1618, in search of gold. From 30 Oct. to 11 Nov. he was disabled by fever, and the change of hand at f. 172. 1. 11, shows where he resumed his Journal on his recovery. *Holograph.* The failure of this expedition, and the acts of hostility against Spain done in the course of it, led to his execution shortly after his return home [29 Oct. 1618]. [*Cotton MS. Titus B. viii.*] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 6.
7. WILLIAM HARVEY [b. 1578—d. 1657]. Original notes for Lectures on Universal Anatomy, delivered on 16, 17 and 18 April, 1616, containing the first public statement of his discovery of the circulation of the blood. One of the pages shown (f. 80 b) contains the conclusion of his demonstration of this discovery: "unde d[emonstratum est] perpetuum sanguinis motum in circulo fieri pulsu cordis." [*Sloane MS. 230.*]
8. PHILIP MASSINGER [b. 1583—d. 1640]. "Believe as you List"; the unique autograph MS. of this tragedy, as submitted for approval to Sir H. Herbert, Master of the Revels, and bearing his license, dated 6 May, 1631. This is the only known autograph work of any eminent dramatist of the Elizabethan period,

John Milton was born the 9th of December
1608 die Veneris half an hour after 6 in the
morning

Johnesfor Milton was born on Friday about
a month before Christmass at 5 in the morning
1615

Edward Phillips was 15 year old August 1648
John Phillips is a year younger about 1606.

My daughter Anne was born July the 29th
on the fast at eevening about half an houre
after Six 1646.

My daughter Mary was born on Wednesday
Octob. 25th on the fast^{day} in the morning about
6 a clock 1648.

My son John was born on Sunday March the
16th about half an hower past nine at night 1650

My daughter Deborah was born the 2^d of May
Being Sunday somewhat before 3 of this clock in the
morning 1652.

Her^o my wife hir mother dyed about 3. days after And my
son about 6. weekes after his mother

Katherin my daughter by Katherin my second wife, was
borne y^e 19th of October between 5 and 6 in y^e morning
and dyed y^e 14th of March following 6 weekes after hir
mother, who dyed y^e 3^d of feb. 1657

except the masques of Ben Jonson [see no. 5, above]. Stage directions, etc., have been added by other hands. [*Egerton MS.* 2828.]

9. JOHN MILTON [b. 1608—d. 1674]. The Holy Bible : Printed by Robert Barker, London, 1612. The copy which formerly belonged to John Milton, who has entered, in his own hand, on a blank page, memoranda of the births, etc., of himself and members of his family ; others being added by a different hand under Milton's direction. [*Add. MS. 32310.*] *Facsimile* in Ser. ii. no. 18.

10. JOHN MILTON. Commonplace-book, containing notes and extracts on moral, social, and political topics, especially marriage and divorce, laws, monarchy, taxation, etc. ; mainly in Milton's own hand, with some additions by amanuenses. [About 1630—1650.] [*Add. MS. 36354.*]

11. JOHN LOCKE [b. 1632—d. 1704]. Original Diary and Note-book kept by John Locke during 1679, partly at Paris and partly in England. [*Add. MS. 15642.*]

12. SAMUEL BUTLER [b. 1612—d. 1680]. Draft of a passage in "Hudibras" (iii. 3, l. 621), from a volume of autograph literary remains in prose and verse, many of them unpublished. [*Add. MS. 32625, f. 139.*]

13. DANIEL DEFOE [b. 1661?—d. 1731]. The original MS. of "The Compleat English Gentleman" ; written about 1729. [*Add. MS. 32555.*]

14. JONATHAN SWIFT [b. 1667—d. 1745]. The "Journal to Stella" ; the original journal-letters sent by Swift, while resident in England, to Esther Johnson, 1710—1713. First printed in Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's works in 1766. [*Add. MS. 4804.*]

15. ALEXANDER POPE [b. 1688—d. 1744]. A volume of the original draft of Pope's Translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, in his own hand and for the most part written upon the backs of letters addressed to himself. [*Add. MS. 4808.*] *Presented, in 1766, by Mrs. Lucy Mallet.*

16. LAURENCE STERNE [b. 1713—d. 1768]. The first part of the corrected draft of "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy," by Laurence Sterne, M.A. [1767] ; in the author's own hand. The page exhibited contains the mention of "Eliza" and her picture referred to in his Journal [see the next MS. exhibited, no. 17]. [*Egerton MS. 1610.*] *Facsimile* in Ser. iv. no. 24.

17. LAURENCE STERNE. "The Bramine's Journal," being Sterne's Journal addressed to Mrs. Eliza Draper after her departure for India. It extends from 13 April [1767] to 4 Aug., with a postscript on 1 Nov., and is entirely in the author's hand. It is full of expressions of extreme devotion, and was discontinued on the arrival of Mrs. Sterne. At the beginning is a note (evidently prefixed with a view to publication) stating that the names are

fictitious and the whole translated from a French manuscript. The page exhibited contains the entry for 17 June: "I have brought your name *Eliza!* and Picture into my work" [*The Sentimental Journey*, see the page exhibited above, no. 16]—"where they will remain—when you and I are at rest for ever. Some annotator or explainer of my works in this place will take occasion to speak of the Friendship which subsisted so long and faithfully betwixt Yorick and the Lady he speaks of." See also the letter of W. M. Thackeray exhibited in Case VII, no. 45, written after reading the MS. [Add. MS. 34527.] *Bequeathed, in 1894, by T. W. Gibbs, Esq.*

18. DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON [b. 1709—d. 1784]. Original draft of Dr. Johnson's Tragedy of "Irene," acted at Drury Lane in 1749: in the author's own hand. [King's MS. 306.]

19. EDWARD GIBBON [b. 1737—d. 1794]. Autobiographical Memoirs, being the six sketches of parts of his life from which the "Memoirs of My Life and Writings" were selected and put together after his death by Lord Sheffield. The pages exhibited belong to the fifth of these sketches, and contain the well-known narrative of his first conception of the idea of writing his history: "It was at Rome, on the fifteenth of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed fryars were singing Vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that I conceived the first thought of my history." *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 34874.]

20. THOMAS CHATTERTON [b. 1752—d. 1770]. "Eclogues and other Poems, by Thomas Rowley, with a glossary and annotations by Thomas Chatterton": being a portion of the literary forgeries of Chatterton, in his own hand, written about 1767-8. [Add. MS. 24890.]

21. THOMAS GRAY [b. 1716—d. 1771]. "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard"; a fair copy, enclosed in a letter to Dr. Thomas Warton. Dated, Cambridge, 18 Dec. [1750]. The poem had already circulated privately to some extent, but was not published until Feb. 1751. *Holograph.* [Eyerton MS. 2400, f. 45.] *Facsimile in Ser. iii. no. 22.*

22. GILBERT WHITE [b. 1720—d. 1793]. Letters to T. Pennant, from 10 Aug. 1767 to 8 July, 1773, being the original form of most of the first part of the *Natural History of Selborne*. The pages exhibited contain his description of the sedge warbler, a reference to speculations as to the origin of species peculiar to America, and part of White's poem, "The Naturalist's Summer Evening Walk." [29 May, 1769.] *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35138.]

23. WILLIAM COWPER [b. 1731—d. 1800]. "The Entertaining and facetious History of John Gilpin, showing how he went farther than he intended and came home safe at last. To the tune of Chevy Chace." Copy in the poet's own hand, apparently sent by him to the Rev. W. Unwin. [1782.] [Add. MS. 24155, f. 31.]

Case XI.

24. ROBERT BURNS [b. 1759—d. 1796]. The original MS. of the Autobiography of Robert Burns, contained in a letter to Dr. John Moore, dated. Mauchline, 2 Aug. 1787 ; with a postscript, dated, Edinburgh, 23 Sept. of the same year. [*Egerton MS.* 1660.]

25. GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON [b. 1788—d. 1824]. “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage: a Romaunt.” The first and second cantos, as copied for the press for the first edition, London, 1812 ; with corrections and notes in the author’s own hand. [*Egerton MS.* 2027.]

26. SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE [b. 1772—d. 1834]. Literary remains, in prose and verse. *Holograph*. The first page exhibited (f. 8 b) contains the conclusion of the “Hymn before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouny,” signed, and with the note “S. T. Coleridge intreats Mrs. Brabant to excuse the slovenly state into which this Copy has degenerated from Candles and Carelessness. . . . It is however a correct Copy, and the only correct Copy in existence.” *Facsimile* in Ser. i. no. 24. The second page (f. 2) is from a school exercise, entitled “Dura Navis,” written in his 15th year, with a note added in his 51st: “I well remember old Jemmy Bowyer, the plagose Orbilius of Christ’s Hospital, but an admirable Educator no less than Educator of the Intellect, bad me leave out as many epithets as would turn the whole into 8-syllable Lines,—and then ask myself if the Exercise would not be greatly improved. How often have I thought of this proposal since then—and how many thousand bloated and puffing lines have I read that by this process would have tripped over the tongue excellently.” [*Add. MS.* 34225.]

27. CHARLES LAMB [b. 1775—d. 1834]. Extracts from the Garrick Plays in the British Museum, contributed by Lamb to Hone’s *Table Book*. [1826.] One of the two original note-books into which the selected passages were copied, in Lamb’s own hand throughout. The page exhibited contains a scene from “Arden of Feversham,” a play supposed by some critics to have been written, at least in part, by Shakespeare. [*Add. MS.* 9956.] *Presented, in 1835, by Mr. E. Moxon.*

28. ROBERT SOUTHEY [b. 1774—d. 1843]. “The Curse of Kehama”; an early autograph copy of the poem, sent sheet by sheet in letters to the poet’s brother, Capt. T. Southey, R.N., in the course of 1809. Many alterations were made in it before its publication in 1810. [*Add. MS.* 36485.]

29. SIR WALTER SCOTT [b. 1771—d. 1832]. Autograph manuscript of the novel of “Kenilworth,” by Sir Walter Scott, corrected for the press; written between Sept. 1820 and Jan. 1821. [*Egerton MS.* 1661.] *Facsimile* in Ser. iii. no. 27.

30. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY [b. 1792—d. 1822]. Autograph copy of his song, "When the lamp is shattered." [Add. MS. 37232, f. 75.]

31. JOHN KEATS [b. 1795—d. 1821]. Autograph manuscript of "Hyperion," with many alterations in the poet's own hand. Written between Sept. 1817 and April, 1818, and first printed (with "Lamia" and other poems) in 1820. The MS. was apparently given by Keats to Leigh Hunt, whose son, Thornton Hunt, gave it about 1862 to Miss Alice Bird, who enabled the Museum to acquire it in 1904.

32. JOHN KEATS. Note-book, containing autograph copies of "The Pot of Basil," an Ode ("Souls of Poets dead and gone"), and "The Eve of St. Mark," written 1818-19 and sent by the poet to his brother George in America; with transcripts, apparently by Mrs. George Keats, of "Saint Agnes' Eve" and several of the shorter poems, evidently from early autograph drafts. All the poems differ more or less from the printed copies. "The Eve of Saint Mark," here exhibited, is obviously the first draft of the poem, with corrections bringing it into the form in which it was subsequently published by Lord Houghton from a copy found among Keats' papers after his death. [Egerton MS. 2780.]

33. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, afterwards LORD MACAULAY [b. 1800—d. 1859]. Article on "Warren Hastings" contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* in April, 1839; the original MS. as sent to press. The page exhibited contains part of the celebrated description of the scene in Westminster Hall at the opening of the trial of Hastings. [Add. MS. 34629, f. 175 b.]

34. CHARLOTTE BRONTË [b. 1816—d. 1855]. "The Spell, an Extravaganza. By Lord Charles Albert Florian Wellesley"; with other stories and fragments written in 1834-5, but never published. In a feigned hand; with signatures and dates in her natural hand. [Add. MS. 34255.]

35. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR [b. 1775—d. 1864]. Autograph Poems, etc., consisting mainly of the shorter pieces published in his "Heroic Idyls" (1863), written, according to his custom, on small scraps of paper. The page exhibited contains the lines addressed to Chaucer. [Add. MS. 35070.] *Presented, in 1896, by A. de Noé Walker, Esq., M.D.*

36. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, afterwards Cardinal [b. 1801—d. 1890]. "The Dream of Gerontius": the actual copy sent to the printers of the *Month* magazine, in which it first appeared, with autograph additions and corrections. On the page exhibited the last three lines, together with the signature, are autograph. [1865.] [Add. MS. 33984.]

37. ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON [b. 1809—d. 1892]. Epilogue to the "Idylls of the King," addressed to the Queen; first published in 1872. *Holograph.* [Add. MS. 35203, f. 1.] *Presented, in 1898, by Hallam, Lord Tennyson. Facsimile in Ser. iv. no. 28.*

33

The Eve of Saint Mark - 1816

~~It was a fine hot day~~

~~I went to see the Sabbath day fell~~

Upon a Sabbath day it fell

Twice holy was the Sabbath bell;

That call'd the folk to evening prayer -
the City streets were clean and fair

From wholesome drifts of April rains

And on the western window frames

The chilly sunset ~~lay~~ faintly told

Of unripened green valleys cold

Of the green thorny bloom'd hedge

Of rivers new with spring tide edge

Of Prim roses by shelter'd alleys

And as on the acorn hills -

Twice holy was the Sabbath bell:

The silent sheets were crowded with

Well staid and pious companies

From their fire side or atrium

And facing moving with devout air

To even song and vesper prayer

O loyal to the royal in thyself,
And loyal to thy land, as this to thee—
Bear witness, that memorable hour, morn
When pale from fear yet the goodly Prince,
Whose scarce had pluck'd his flickering life again
From halfway down the shadow of the grave,
Fest with thee this thy people & their lord,
And London roll'd one ^{tide} voice of joy thro' all
Her trebled millions, & loud leagues of man
And welcome: witness too, the silent cry,
The prayer of many a people, creed & clime—
Thunderlike lightnings striking under sea:
From sunset & sunrise of all thy realms,
And that true north, whence we lately heard
A strain to shame us 'Keep ye to yourselves,
~~For~~ ^{and} here we sicken of your loyalty; despatch
Your love is as a burthen; get you gone!'

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

38. GEORGE ELIOT [pseudonym of MARIAN EVANS, b. 1819—d. 1880]. “Adam Bede”: the original MS., with dedication at the beginning, “To my dear husband, George Henry Lewes, I give this MS. of a work which would never have been written but for the happiness which his love has conferred on my life. MARIAN LEWES, March 23, 1859.” A note is appended, stating that the work was begun on the 22 Oct. 1857 and finished on 16 Nov. 1858. “A large portion of it was written twice, though often scarcely at all altered in the copying; but other parts only once.” The page exhibited is from one of the passages specified as having been written only once. [Add. MS. 34020.] *Bequeathed by the authoress. Faesimile in Ser. iv. no. 27.*

39. HERBERT SPENCER [b. 1820—d. 1904]. “The Data of Ethics”; rough notes, and also the finished MS. 1879. [Add. MS. 36895.] *Bequeathed by the author.*

(FOREIGN.)

40. LIONARDO DA VINCI [b. 1452—d. 1519]. Book of observations and demonstrations, in *Italian*, on subjects chiefly of mixed mathematics, being unconnected notes entered at different times, beginning 22 March, 1508. Written in his own hand from right to left in reversed letters. [Arundel MS. 263.]

41. MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI [b. 1474—d. 1564]. Autograph draft of a poem [Madrigale lii., ed. Guasti], in *Italian*, differing from the five other forms in which it is known; on a sheet containing pencil drawings. [Add. MS. 21907, f. 1.]

42. ALBERT DÜRER [b. 1471—d. 1528]. One of four volumes of sketches, with rough drafts of portions of the text in *German*, for various works on Art, especially on the Proportions of the Human Body, Fortification, and Architecture. The pages exhibited contain designs for roofs, with explanatory text, all in Dürer’s hand. [Sloane MS. 5229.]

43. TORQUATO TASSO [b. 1544—d. 1595]. The autograph manuscript of his tragedy “Torismondo,” with numerous corrections. From the library of Cardinal Cibo. [Add. MS. 23778.]

44. LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO [b. 1562—d. 1635]. Comedies, in *Spanish*, in the author’s own hand, 1624—1628. The volume is open at the end of the Third Act of “Sin secreto no ai Amor,” showing the poet’s signature, and the licence for the piece to be acted, dated, 13 Dec. 1626. [Fyerton MS. 548.]

MANUSCRIPTS.

In Cases A—F, which occupy the middle of the room, is exhibited a series of MSS., which, apart from the interest of their contents, illustrate the progress of handwriting. Cases A and B contain Greek MSS., from the 3rd century before Christ to the 15th century, when hand-written books were superseded by the invention of printing. The material on which Greek books were written in classical times, and down to about the 4th century after Christ, was papyrus, a material resembling paper, made out of the stem of the papyrus plant, which grew in Egypt. This was made into large rolls, on which literary matter was written in columns, corresponding roughly in size to the pages in modern books. Specimens of papyrus MSS. are shown in Case A. For literary works the style of writing was properly that known as *uncial*, or capital letters seldom or not at all attached to one another [see Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 33]; while for the ordinary purposes of every-day life a *cursive* or running hand was employed, as at the present day [see Nos. 12—32]. Occasionally a literary work was transcribed in a cursive, or non-literary, hand [see No. 7], but such copies were intended for private use, not for public circulation. About the 4th century vellum or parchment superseded papyrus as the material commonly used for literary purposes, and the modern book form, with pages, was adopted in place of the earlier roll form. Manuscripts on papyrus are occasionally found in book form; but these belong only to the period of transition. For private purposes papyrus continued in use much later, till about the 8th century. Case B contains Greek MSS. on vellum and (from the 13th century onwards) on paper; the earlier MSS. (from the 4th to the 9th or 10th century) being written in uncials (larger and heavier than on papyrus, and wholly without ligatures), the later (from the 9th to the 15th century) in minuscule or cursive hands. In Cases C and D are arranged MSS., chiefly in Latin (Nos. 59—134), in which the development of the writing of Western Europe can be followed from about A.D. 600 to the end of the 15th century. The earliest specimens are written in *uncial*, or large, letters, which differ from ordinary capitals chiefly in the rounded forms of A, D, E, H, M (α, δ, ε, η, ο). To these succeed various specimens of national handwritings in *half-uncial*, or mixed large and small, letters, or *minuscules*, as practised in England, Ireland, France, Italy,

and Spain, until in the 9th century the Caroline or Carolingian form of *minuscule* writing, which developed in the French schools established under the rule of Charlemagne, gradually superseded them, and became the common hand of Western Europe. Case C illustrates the development of writing up to the complete establishment of the Caroline hand in the 10th century. In Case D are shown (1) typical hands of the great English monasteries (notably St. Alban's, and Christ Church and St. Augustine's, Canterbury) in the 12th and 13th centuries, together with two Irish MSS. of the 12th century and two English MSS. of the 15th century; (2) MSS. written in France from the 13th to the 15th century, each representative of an important class of literature in that country; (3) classical MSS. written in Italy in the 14th and 15th centuries, in hands modelled on the Caroline hands of the 10th century, and themselves providing the models from which our modern printed types are derived. Case E contains Anglo-Saxon and English MSS. (Nos. 135-161) from A.D. 1000 to the 15th century, written in Saxon characters and the succeeding forms of English writing, and illustrating the progress of English literature from its origin to the period of Chaucer and his successors. In the octagonal Case F in the centre are Chronicles of England down to the 15th century, which similarly illustrate the development of English history, before the age of printing.

I.—GREEK MSS.

Case A.—*Papyri*.

1. PLATO: portions of the *Phaedo*. The oldest classical Greek manuscript in existence is that of the *Persae* of Timotheus (at Berlin), which probably belongs to the end of the 4th century B.C. Next (except for some small fragments) comes the present MS., written in the 3rd century B.C. in a small uncial hand. Discovered in the cartonnage of a mummy-case, composed of fragments of papyrus covered with plaster. [Papyrus 458.] Presented, in 1895, by H. Martyn Kennard, Esq.
2. HYPERIDES, Oration against Philippides. *The only extant manuscript of the oration*, but very imperfect, only the concluding portion of it being preserved. Brought from Egypt in 1890. Written in a delicate semi-uncial hand, probably in the 1st century B.C., with exceptionally narrow columns, leaning somewhat to the right. [Pap. 134.]
3. BACCHYLIDES, Triumphal Odes and Dithyrambs. *The only extant manuscript of the poet*, brought from Egypt in 1896. Written in a fine uncial hand, probably in the 1st century B.C. Twenty poems are preserved, whole or in part, of which six are contained in the portion here exhibited, which is the longest

continuous part of the papyrus roll in its present mutilated condition. The subjects are "The Sons of Antenor," "Heracles," "Theseus and Minos," "Theseus at Athens," "Io," and "Idas." [Pap. 733.]

1. HOMER'S ILIAD: fragments of books xxiii. and xxiv. Found in Egypt. The MS. when complete was a roll of about 20 ft. in length, containing 13 or 44 columns. The critical marks of Aristarchus have been added in some cases, and a few scholia. The part exhibited contains *Il.* xxiv., ll. 164-243. Written in a fine, square uncial hand, probably in the 1st century B.C. [Pap. 128.]
2. HOMER'S ODYSSEY, book iii., ll. 283-497. *The earliest extant MS. of any portion of the poem.* Found in Egypt. Carefully written in a graceful uncial hand, early in the 1st century; with scholia in a small cursive hand, added about the end of that century. [Pap. 270.]
3. HYPERIDES: fragments of a roll (about 28 feet long when complete) containing the orations against Demosthenes and in defence of Lycophron and of Euxenippus. *The only extant MS. of these orations.* Found in a tomb at Gournou in the district of Western Thebes in Egypt, in 1847. Written in graceful rounded uncials, probably towards the end of the 1st century. [Pap. 108.]
4. ARISTOTLE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS. *The only extant MS. of the work,* brought from Egypt in 1890. Written about A.D. 100 in four rolls, in four different hands, on the back of papyrus which had already been used [in A.D. 78-79] for the accompts of a farm-bailiff named Didymus, near Hermopolis. The portion exhibited is the latter part of the first roll, written in a small cursive (*i.e.* running) hand with abbreviations. [Pap. 131 *verso.*] [Pap. 131 *verso.*]
5. THE MIMES OF HERODAS: part of an incomplete roll, about 15 ft. in length, containing seven poems, with small portions of at least two more. *The only extant MS. of this author,* brought from Egypt in 1890. The part exhibited contains the dramatic sketch (in choliambic verse) entitled "The Schoolmaster," describing the flogging of a scapegrace boy. Written in a small, clear uncial hand, in the 1st or 2nd century. [Pap. 135.]
6. HOMER'S ILIAD: portions of books xiii. and xiv. Found in Egypt. The MS. when complete was a roll of about 16 ft. in length, containing 36 columns. The part exhibited contains *Il.* xiii., ll. 187-301. Written in a firm, well-formed uncial hand of medium size, in the 1st or 2nd century. [Pap. 732.]
7. SAPPHO: five stanzas of Sapphic verse, being a portion of an otherwise unknown ode, addressed to her brother, Charaxus. Written in a sloping uncial hand of medium size; the letter Digamma is written in l. 6. 3rd cent. [Pap. 739.] *Presented, in 1900, by the Egypt Exploration Fund.*
8. PSALTER: fragment, containing Ps. xii. 7-xv. 4. *One of the*

earliest MSS. of any portion of the Bible at present known to be in existence. Found in Egypt in 1892. Written stichometrically; and a second hand has marked off the syllables by a dot over the end of each, probably for the purpose of reading or singing in school. Written in a well-formed uncial hand. Late 3rd or early 4th century. [Pap. 230.]

12. WILL of Aphrodisius of Heraclea, a resident in Crocodilopolis [Arsinoë] in Egypt. Written in a fine semi-cursive hand. B.c. 226-5. Found (like no. 1) in the cartonnage of a mummy-case. [Pap. 493.]

13. PETITION addressed to Ptolemy [Euergetes I.] by a soldier, complaining of an assault upon him by a person named Cephalon. Written in a very cursive hand. B.c. 222. [Pap. 106.]

14. TAXING ACCOUNT, from the village of Ptolemaidis Hormus in the Fayum. Written in a clear semi-cursive hand. 3rd cent. B.c. [Pap. 577.]

15. LETTER from Ammonius, a Treasury clerk in the district of Oxyrhynchus, to Phaies, the Oeconomus, or principal revenue official of the district, reporting that he has been suddenly arrested and put in prison. 3rd cent. B.c. [Pap. 528.]

16. PETITION from Ptolemy the Macedonian, a recluse in the Temple of Serapis at Memphis, to the strategus Dionysius, complaining of an assault made upon him by several of the Egyptian attendants in the temple, who disliked him because he was a Greek. Written in slightly cursive uncials. B.c. 161. [Pap. 44.]

17. LOAN of 35 artabas of wheat from Apollonia, wife of Druton, to Apollonius and his wife Herais, to be repaid without interest after the next harvest. Written in a small, regular cursive hand. B.c. 132. [Pap. 613.]

18. LOAN of six measures of wine from Petarsemtheus to Psem-menches, without interest. From the Pathyrite nome in Upper Egypt. Written in a rather thick cursive hand. B.c. 106-5. [Pap. 658.] Presented, in 1896, by E. R. Bevan, Esq.

19. ANNUAL RETURN, of the nature of a census-paper, addressed by Pnepheros, an agricultural labourer, to Apollonius, the village secretary; written in a small cursive hand, with abbreviations. 28 Jan., B.c. 19. [Pap. 646.]

20. PETITION addressed to Gaius Tyrrhanus, Prefect of Egypt, by Satabous, an agricultural labourer, and his son, for redress of an injury done to them, and release from unjust imprisonment. Written very carefully, in a handsome uncial hand. About B.c. 10. [Pap. 354.]

21. PETITION addressed to Gaius Vitrasius Pollio, Prefect of Egypt, by Versenuphis for assistance to recover property left to him and his brothers by their father, which had been seized by their elder married sister. Written in a large, clear uncial hand. A.D. 40-41. [Pap. 177.]

22. RECEIPT given by Chaeremon to three tenants of his land, for

a portion of the produce of the land, paid to him as rent. Written in a strongly-marked semi-cursive hand. 23 Aug., A.D. 48. [Pap. 139 a.]

23. THREE CERTIFICATES granted to natives of the village of Soenopaei Nessus (in the Fayum), of having performed the statutory five days' labour on the embankments. Written in a very small cursive hand, with the signature of Dionysius, the official granting the certificate, in large, rather rough uncials. 2 Aug. A.D. 49. [Pap. 165.]

24. RECORD of sale by Didymus, also named Diodorus, and Diodora his wife, to Micealus, son of Ptolemy, of some olive-yards near the village of Karanis. Dated at Ptolemais Euergetis in the nome of Arsinoë [the Fayum]. 3 June, A.D. 88. Written in a large, carefully-formed uncial hand, with cursive superscription. [Pap. 141.]

25. RECEIPT given by Cephalas to Tapontos, natives of Karanis, for the sum of 160 drachmas, paid as an instalment of the purchase money of some land. Written in a small cursive hand, bearing some resemblance to that of the Aristotle [No. 7]. 2 March, A.D. 97. [Pap. 143.]

26. RECEIPT given by Dioscorus, a resident in the street of the Goose-pens in Heracleia, to Stotoëtis, a native of Soenopaei Nessus, for the sum of 148 drachmas, the price of an ass. Written by the scribe Aleimus, in a very cursive hand. 10 Aug. A.D. 142. [Pap. 303.]

27. RECEIPT given by Claudianus to Didymus and others for the repayment of a debt of 1124 drachmas. Written in a cramped cursive hand. 10 Sept. A.D. 166. [Pap. 332.]

28. ANNUAL RETURN by the priests of the god Soenopaeus [the crocodile-god] and the gods who share his temple, probably for the purpose of taxation. Imperfect; written in a large and clearly defined semi-cursive hand. 23 Aug., A.D. 221. [Pap. 353.]

29. RECEIPT given by Petechon to Aurelia Senosiris, natives of the village of Cusis in the Great Oasis, for the repayment of a loan of 1000 drachmas, with interest. Written in a small, rather thick, cursive hand. 7 Oct. A.D. 265. [Pap. 709.]

30. LETTER from Flavius Macarius, steward of the imperial estates in Egypt, to Abinnaeus, officer in command of a body of auxiliary troops in the camp of Dionysias (in the Fayum), requiring him to furnish soldiers to assist in the collection of the imperial dues. Written in a large semi-cursive hand. About A.D. 350. [Pap. 234.]

31. LETTER from Victor, serving in the state galley of the governor of the Thebaid, to four other persons, complaining that they have compelled a certain Senuthes to undertake a public duty to which he is not liable, instead of serving in the galley, to which he is liable by hereditary custom. Written in a large cursive hand. About A.D. 400. [Pap. 722.]

32. ACKNOWLEDGMENT, addressed to Flavius Apion, through his steward Menas, by Aurelius Souerous, of the receipt of an agricultural machine, for which he had applied. Written in a large, upright, cursive hand, with sloping subscription. 13 Sept., A.D. 552. [Pap. 776.] *Presented, in 1900, by the Egypt Exploration Fund.*

33. FESTAL LETTER from a Patriarch of Alexandria to his clergy, informing them of the date of Easter for the current year [25 April]: the information being accompanied by a theological disquisition and aspirations for the peace and unity of the Church. Imperfect, only the conclusion being preserved. Written in a large and handsome uncial hand of Coptic type. Probably A.D. 577. [Pap. 729.]

34. OFFICIAL LETTER from Said Kurrah ibn Sarîh, Governor of Egypt, to Basilius, administrator of the village of Aphroditopolis, requiring him to furnish a boat for the conveyance of sailors and workmen. Written in a neat minuscule hand. 30 Jan., A.D. 710. [Pap. 1348.]

[For a large Greek papyrus, of the 6th century, and for specimens of Latin papyri, see pp. 113, 114.]

Case B.—Wax, Vellum, and Paper MSS.

35. WAX TABLET (such as the ancients used for note-books, letters, etc.), containing two lines of iambic verse, probably from Menander, written first by a schoolmaster in large capital letters and copied twice by a pupil. Probably 2nd cent. [Add. MS. 34186.]

36. DEMOSTHENES: two leaves of the oration *De Falsa Legatione*. Written on vellum in double columns in a small uncial hand, resembling that found in some papyri. Probably the earliest extant vellum MS., dating from a time when vellum was regarded as inferior to papyrus. 2nd cent.(?) [Add. MS. 34473 (1).]

37. GREEK-LATIN GLOSSARY. Written in uncials in the 7th century, in the West of Europe, being copied from a mutilated original. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5792.]

38. HYMNS used in the services of the Greek Church: fragments. Written in sloping uncials, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 26113.]

39. EVANGELIARIUM, or lessons from the Gospels for services throughout the year. Written in sloping uncials of Slavonic type, in the 9th or 10th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5787.]

40. BYZANTINE CHRONICLES, of Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople [806-815, d. 828], etc. Written in minuscules, late in the 9th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 19390.]

41. THE FOUR GOSPELS. Written in finely-formed minuscules in the 9th or 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11300.]

42. SCALA PARADISI, by St. John Climacus, Abbot of Mount Sinai. Written in minuscules, in the 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 17471.]

43. WORKS OF LUCIAN of Samosata. Written in fine minuscules by Baanes, notary of Arethas, archbishop of Caesarea, about A.D. 911. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5694.]

44. THE BOOKS OF JUDGES AND RUTH in the Septuagint version, with part of the last chapter of Joshua. Written in elegant minuscules, in the 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 20002.]

45. EVANGELIARUM. Written in large and rather widely spaced minuscules by Theophanes, a monk of the Iberian monastery on Mt. Athos, in 1008. Vellum. [Add. MS. 36751.]

46. THUCYDIDES: with the commentary of Marcellinus. Written in minuscules, in the 11th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11727.]

47. THE FOUR GOSPELS. Written in minuscules by the priest Sinesius, in December, 1033. Vellum. [Add. MS. 17470.]

48. PSALTER AND CANTICLES, etc., with miniatures. Written in minuscules, about 1090. Vellum. [Add. MS. 36928.]

49. PSALTER, in *Greek, Latin, and Arabic*, in parallel columns. Written in minuscules, before A.D. 1153. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5786.]

50. THE FOUR GOSPELS. Written in minuscules, in the earlier half of the 12th century. Vellum. [Eyerton MS. 2610.]

51. FLORILEGIUM of sacred and profane authors. Written in minuscules by the priest Christopher, who completed his work 14 Sept. 1198. Vellum. [Add. MS. 36753.]

52. HOMER'S ILIAD, with copious marginal scholia; commonly known as the "Townley Homer." Written in minuscules, in the 13th century. Vellum. [Burney MS. 86.]

53. COMMENTARY on the Psalms, by Euthymius Zigabenus. Written in minuscules, with many abbreviations, by the monk Maximus, in July, 1281. Paper. [Harley MS. 5575.]

54. THE ORATIONS OF ANDOCIDES, ISAEUS, DINARCHUS, ANTIphon, LYCURGUS, etc. Written in minuscules, in the 13th century. Vellum. [Burney MS. 95.]

55. THE FOUR GOSPELS. Written in minuscules, A.D. 1314-15. Vellum. [Add. MS. 37002.]

56. LEXICON OF SUIDAS. Written in minuscules, by Georgius Beophorus, A.D. 1402. Paper. [Add. MS. 11892.]

57. HOMER'S ILIAD. Written in minuscules by a scribe named Christopher, in Italy, A.D. 1431. Vellum. [King's MS. 16.]

58. HOMER'S ODYSSEY. Written in minuscules, by the priest Johannes Rhosus, of Crete, A.D. 1479. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5658.]

II.—LATIN AND OTHER MSS.

Case C.

59. HISTORY OF PAULUS OROSIO; fragments. *Latin*. Taken from the linings of the covers of a volume in the library of St. Remacle at Stabloo, or Stavelot, in Belgium. Written in uncials, late in the 7th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 24144.]

60. THEOLOGICAL TRACTS; with a Life of St. Furseus. *Latin*. Written in France, in uncials, in the 7th century; the Life of St. Furseus having been added in minuscules in the 9th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5041.]

61. ORIGEN's Homilies on the Book of Numbers, in the *Latin* version of Rufinus. Belonged to the Abbey of Corbie, in France. Written in uncials, late in the 7th century. Vellum. [Burney MS. 340.]

62. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written in uncials, probably in France, in the 8th or 9th century, for an abbot named Atto. Afterwards in the monastery of St. Peter at Benevento. Vellum. [Add. MS. 5463.]

63. PSALTER, in St. Jerome's earlier, or Roman, version, with Canticles, Hymns, etc. Written in England, in uncials, in the 8th century. An Anglo-Saxon translation has been added between the lines, in minuscules, in the 9th century. This is the earliest extant version of the Psalms in English. Formerly belonged to St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Vespasian A. i.]

64. BEDE'S Ecclesiastical History. *Latin*. Partially injured by fire in 1731. Written in England, in pointed minuscules, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Tiberius C. ii.]

65. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. From the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Written in half-uncials of English type, late in the 8th century. Vellum. [Royal MS. 1 E. vi.]

66. LIBER VITÆ, or lists of the names of benefactors of the church of St. Cuthbert at Lindisfarne, afterwards removed to Durham; together with the names of those who were entitled to the prayers of the monks by the ties of confraternity, etc. *Latin*. Written in half-uncials, in gold and silver, about A.D. 840. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Domitian vii.]

67. LESSONS and Prayers. *Latin*. Formerly at Winchester. Written in round minuscules, in England, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2965.]

68. LESSONS, Prayers and Hymns. *Latin*. Written in round minuscules, in England, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Royal MS. 2 A. xx.]

69. LITANY and Prayers. *Latin*. Written in round minuscules, probably in Ireland, in the 8th or 9th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 7653.]

70. THE SAPIENTIAL Books (Proverbs—Ecclesiasticus). *Latin*. Two MSS., the second (containing Wisdom and the beginning of Ecclesiasticus) being inserted to fill a gap in the first. Written in England, early in the 9th century; the first MS. in small printed minuscules, the second in rounded minuscules mixed with uncials. Vellum. [Egerton MS. 1046.]

71. BEDA. Martyrology, with lists of kings, bishops, etc. *Latin*. Written in England, between 811 and 814, in pointed minuscules of the Mercian type. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Vespasian B. vi.]

72. TREATISES of ST. JEROME and ST. CYPRIAN: with tracts on the paschal cycle, etc. *Latin*. Written in minuscules, in England, in the 9th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Caligula A. xv.]

73. COMMENTARY of THEODORE, Bishop of Mopsuestia, on the Pauline Epistles. *Latin*. Written in Italy, in Lombardic minuscules, in the 9th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 3063.]

74. ST. GREGORY's "Moralia," or commentary on the Book of Job. *Latin*. Written in France, in Merovingian minuscules, in the 7th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11878.]

75. ST. GREGORY's "Moralia," or commentary on the Book of Job. *Latin*. Written in France, in Merovingian minuscules, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 31031.]

76. ORATIONALE GOTHICUM: containing prayers for the services in the early Mozarabic Liturgy. *Latin*. From the monastery of S. Domingo de Silos, near Burgos, in Spain. Written in Visigothic minuscules, in Spain, in the 9th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 30852.]

77. LIVES and Passions of Saints; with large ornamental initials. *Latin*. Written in Visigothic minuscules by the deacon Gomes, at the order of Damian, abbot of the monastery of S. Pedro de Cardeña, in the diocese of Burgos, in Spain, A.D. 919. Vellum. [Add. MS. 25600.]

78. THEOLOGICAL TRACTS and excerpts. *Latin*. Written in minuscules, apparently in France, in the 8th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Nero A. ii.]

79. ST. JEROME, Commentary on Isaiah. *Latin*. Written in France in minuscules of a style intermediate between Merovingian and Caroline, about the end of the 8th century; and completed in an English hand of the same date. Belonged to the church of St. Martin at Tours, of which the English Alcuin became abbot in 796. Vellum. [Egerton MS. 2831.]

80. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. From the monastery of St. Geneviève in Paris. Written in gold Caroline minuscules, in the latter part of the 9th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2797.]

81. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. From the

abbey of St. Martin of Tours. Written in Caroline minuscules, late in the 9th century. Vellum. [Egerton MS. 609.]

82. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. From the monastery of Eller, near Cochem, on the Mosel. Written in small Caroline minuscules, in the 9th or 10th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2826.]

83. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written in Caroline minuscules, in red ink, in the 9th or 10th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2795.]

84. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. From St. Petroc's Priory at Bodmin, in Cornwall. Written in Caroline minuscules, early in the 10th century. On the margins and blank leaves were entered, from time to time, records of the liberation of serfs publicly made at the altar of St. Petroc. Vellum. [Add. MS. 9381.]

85. PSALTER, in Tironian Notes, the shorthand characters invented by Marcus Tullius Tiro, the freedman of Cicero. *Latin*. From the abbey of St. Remy, at Reims. Written early in the 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 9046.]

86. LEXICON TIRONIANUM: or explanations of the Tironian Notes, the shorthand characters invented by Marcus Tullius Tiro, freedman of Cicero. *Latin*. Written, probably in France, early in the 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 21164.]

87. CICERO'S "Aratea"; with drawings of the constellations filled in with explanations of the figures taken from the "Poeticon Astronomicum" of Hyginus. Written in Caroline minuscules, the extracts from Hyginus being in rustic capitals, in the 9th or 10th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 647.]

88. VITRUVIUS "de Architectura." From the abbey of St. Pantaleon at Cologne. Written in Caroline minuscules, late in the 9th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2767.]

89. JUVENAL's Satires. Written in Caroline minuscules, early in the 10th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 15600.]

90. HORACE'S Poems; with glosses and scholia. Written in Caroline minuscules, early in the 10th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2725.]

91. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with miniatures and initials. Written for the monastery of St. Mary de Parco, near Louvain, A.D. 1148. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14790.]

92. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with miniatures and illuminated initials. Written for the abbey of Floreffe near Namur, in Belgium, about A.D. 1160. Vellum. [Add. MS. 17738.]

93. ORIGEN'S Homilies in the *Latin* version of Rufinus and Jerome; with coloured initials. Written in the monastery of St. Mary at Cambron, in the diocese of Cambray, Belgium, A.D. 1163. Vellum. [Add. MS. 15307.]

94. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with illuminated initials. Written in England(?), in the 13th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 15253.]

At the two ends of the Case :—

95. CICERO "De Oratore." Written in France, in the 10th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 2736.*]

96. CESAR'S Commentaries "de bello Gallico." Written in France, in the 11th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 10084.*]

97. RULE of St. Benedict. *Latin.* Written in the monastery of St. Gilles, in the diocese of Nimes, in the south of France, A. D. 1129. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 16979.*]

98. THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS and the Gospel of St. John, with commentary and glosses, in *Latin.* Written in the Abbey of St. Mary of Buildwas, in Shropshire, A. D. 1176. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 3038.*]

In the lower compartments of the Case :—

99. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written probably in the north of France, in the 11th century. Vellum. [*Royal MS. 1 E. viii.*]

100. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written by Goderannus and Ernestus, monks of the abbey of St. Remacle at Stabloo or Stavelot, in Belgium, and illuminated and bound within the four years 1093–1097. Vellum. Two volumes, of which the first is here exhibited. [*Add. MS. 28106.*]

101. HOMILIES of St. Ambrose, St. Gregory, etc., and lessons from the Gospels and Epistles; with coloured initials. *Latin.* Written in Italy, early in the 12th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 7183.*]

102. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with illuminated initials. From the monastery of St. Mary at Worms, in Germany. Written in the 12th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 2803.*]

103. GRATIAN'S "Decretorum discordantium Concordia": with commentary. With miniatures and illuminated initials. Written in Italy, in the 14th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 15275.*]

104. GRADUAL, or musical services for the Mass; with illuminated initials. *Latin.* Written in Italy, about A. D. 1400. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 18161.*]

105. EARLY ENGLISH Poems and prose treatises; with illuminated initials and borders. Written about A. D. 1380–1400. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 22283.*]

106. "CHRONIQUES D'ANGLETERRE": chronicle of the history of England, by Jehan de Wavrin; the third volume, containing the history of the years 1377–1387. With illustrations and illuminated initials and borders. Written and illuminated for the use of King Edward IV., probably at Bruges, in Belgium, about A. D. 1480. Vellum. [*Royal MS. 14 E. iv.*]

107. "CHRONIQUES DE ST. DENYS": chronicle of the history of France, carried down to A. D. 1461. With illustrations and illuminated initials and borders. Written in the latter part of the 15th century. Vellum. [*Royal MS. 20 E. 1.*]

108. ST. AUGUSTINE'S Commentary on the Psalms; with illuminated initials and borders. *Latin*. Written in Italy for Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Naples, A.D. 1480. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14779.]

Case D.

109. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with coloured initials, of interlaced designs. Written by Maelbrigh hua Maeluanaigh, at Armagh in Ireland, A.D. 1138. Vellum. [Harley MS. 1802.]

110. PSALTER and Canticles, in *Latin*, of St. Jerome's Gallican version. Written in a fine Irish hand, with elaborate interlaced initials, in the 12th or 13th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 36929.]

111. BREVIARY, of English use. *Latin*. Written at St. Alban's, in a neat rounded hand, late in the 12th century. Vellum. [Royal MS. 2 A. x.]

112. CORONATION SERVICE, in *Latin*. Written at Christ Church, Canterbury, in the characteristic hand of that monastery, in the 12th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Claudius A. iii.]

113. LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE of Canterbury, etc. *Latin*. Written at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in a characteristic rounded hand, early in the 12th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Vespasian B. xx.]

114. BEDA, Commentary on Ezra, in *Latin*. Written at the abbey of St. Mary of Cirencester by Fulco, afterwards prior, between 1147 and 1176. Vellum. [Royal MS. 3 A. xii.]

115. ST. AUGUSTINE, "De Trinitate," in *Latin*. Written at Rochester Priory, by the precentor Humphrey, in the 12th century. Vellum. [Royal MS. 5 B. iv.]

116. HERBAL, compiled from Dioscorides, etc.; with coloured illustrations of plants. *Latin*. Written in England, early in the 13th century. Vellum. [Sloane MS. 1975.]

117. BESTIARY, or treatise on the nature of beasts, birds, and fishes, with coloured illustrations. *Latin*. Written in England, early in the 13th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 3244.]

118. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written, probably in England, in the minute hand characteristic of Bibles and theological works written in northern France and England in the 13th century, with finely illuminated initials. Vellum. [Add. MS. 15452.]

119. THE MINOR PROPHETS and the book of Job, in the *Latin* vulgate version, with marginal commentary. A fine example of this class of book, written probably at Christ Church, Canterbury, towards the end of the 13th century. Belonged subsequently to Worcester Cathedral. Vellum. [Royal MS. 2 E. xi.]

120. ROBERT OF AVEBURY, Chronicle of the reign of Edward III., to the year 1356, in *Latin*. Written in England, in a small hand founded on the charter-hand of the time, at the beginning of the 15th century. Vellum. [Harley MS. 200.]

121. MEDICAL TREATISES, by John Arderne and others: with marginal illustrations. *Latin* and *English*. Written in England, early in the 15th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 29301.]

122. CHURCH OFFICES for the use of the Dominican Order, in *Latin*. Written in France between 1260 and 1275, in a very neat, small hand (characteristic of Bibles and theological works of this period), with musical notes and graceful decorative initials. Vellum. [Add. MS. 23935.]

123. ROMAN DE TROIE, by Benoit de Sainte-More: one of the most popular verse romances of the Middle Ages, composed about 1165, on the basis of the Latin prose romances of Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis. The story of Troilus and Cressida is derived from this poem. Written in France about 1300. Vellum. [Harley MS. 4482.]

124. ROMAN DE LA ROSE; another extremely popular romance, of an allegorical character, begun about 1237 by Guillaume de Lorris, and continued about 1278 by Jean de Meung. *French*. The English *Romaunt of the Rose*, part of which is attributed to Chaucer, is a translation of this poem. Written in France, in the 14th century. Vellum. [Egerton MS. 881.]

125. LEGENDA AUREA, or legends of saints, by Jacobus de Voragine. *Latin*. Written at Paris, and completed on the 5th July, 1312. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11882.]

126. LE LIVRE DOU TRESOR, a *French* translation of an encyclopaedic treatise by Brunetto Latini, the master of Dante; with illuminated initials. Written in the south of France, in the 14th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 30025.]

127. PONTIFICAL, written for a French bishop, whose arms have been obliterated by a subsequent owner, bishop of Paris in 1502-1519; with miniatures representing various episcopal functions. *Latin*. Written in a characteristic French hand of the 15th century, of which several examples may be seen in the chronicles exhibited in the Grenville Library. Vellum. [Egerton MS. 1067.]

128. MARTYROLOGY, founded on Usuardus, etc. *Latin*. Probably belonged to the church of St. Bartholomew at Benevento. Written in Italy, in Lombardic minuscules, in the 13th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 23776.]

129. LUCAN, "Pharsalia"; with illuminated initials. Written at Ferrara in Italy by Jacobus Juliani de Portiolo, for Feltrino Boiardo of Reggio, in 1378. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11990.]

130. VALERIUS MAXIMUS, "De Romanorum exterorumque factis et dietis memorabilibus": with coloured initials. Written in Italy by Filipinus de Gandinonibus, in 1412; and sold by him to Bertolino de' Medici in 1440, for ten ducats. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14095.]

131. VIRGIL, Bucolies, Georgies, and *Aeneid*: with fine illuminated initials. Written in Italy, in the 15th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14815.]

132. **LUCRETIUS**, "De Rerum Natura": with illuminated initials. Written in Italy by Joannes Rainaldus Mennius, in the 15th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11912.]

133. **QUINTILIAN**, "Institutiones Oratoriae": with illuminated initials. Written in Italy, in a very small minuscule hand, by Franciseus Patricius for Franciscus Tranchedinus, and finished on March 27, 1467. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11671.]

134. **VIRGIL**, Bucolies, Georgies, and *Æneid*. Written in Italy, in "italic" hand, in the 15th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 11355.]

III.—ENGLISH MSS.

Case E.

135. BEOWULF: Epic poems in *Anglo-Saxon*. The unique manuscript of the oldest poem in the English language. Written in England, about A.D. 1000. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Vitellius A. xv.]

136. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to A.D. 1066. Written in the same hand to A.D. 1046, and afterwards in various hands. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Tiberius B. i.]

137. LIVES of St. Katharine, St. Margaret, and St. Julian, with verses on the Passion of Christ, etc. Written in the first half of the 13th century. Vellum. [Royal MS. 17 A. xxvii.]

138. The "Aneren Riwle" [Rule for Anchoresses], Homilies, Lives of Saints, etc. Written in the first half of the 13th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Titus D. xviii.]

139. THE CREED, Lord's Prayer, etc., followed by a Bestiary, in *English* verse: with other pieces, in *Latin*, *English*, and *French*. Written in England in the 13th century. Vellum. [Arundel MS. 292.]

140. LAYAMON'S BRUT, a verse chronicle of legendary British history from the time of the Trojan Brutus, composed by a priest named Layamon, in Worcestershire, about 1205, on the basis of the similar Norman-French poem by Wace. The first English metrical romance after Beowulf, and the first sign of the revival of English literature after the Norman Conquest. 13th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Caligula A. ix.]

141. LIVES OF SAINTS, in verse; the oldest MS. of the complete collection, which followed the Church calendar for the whole year. Written about 1300, in the south of England. The pages shown contain the legend of St. Brandan. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2277.]

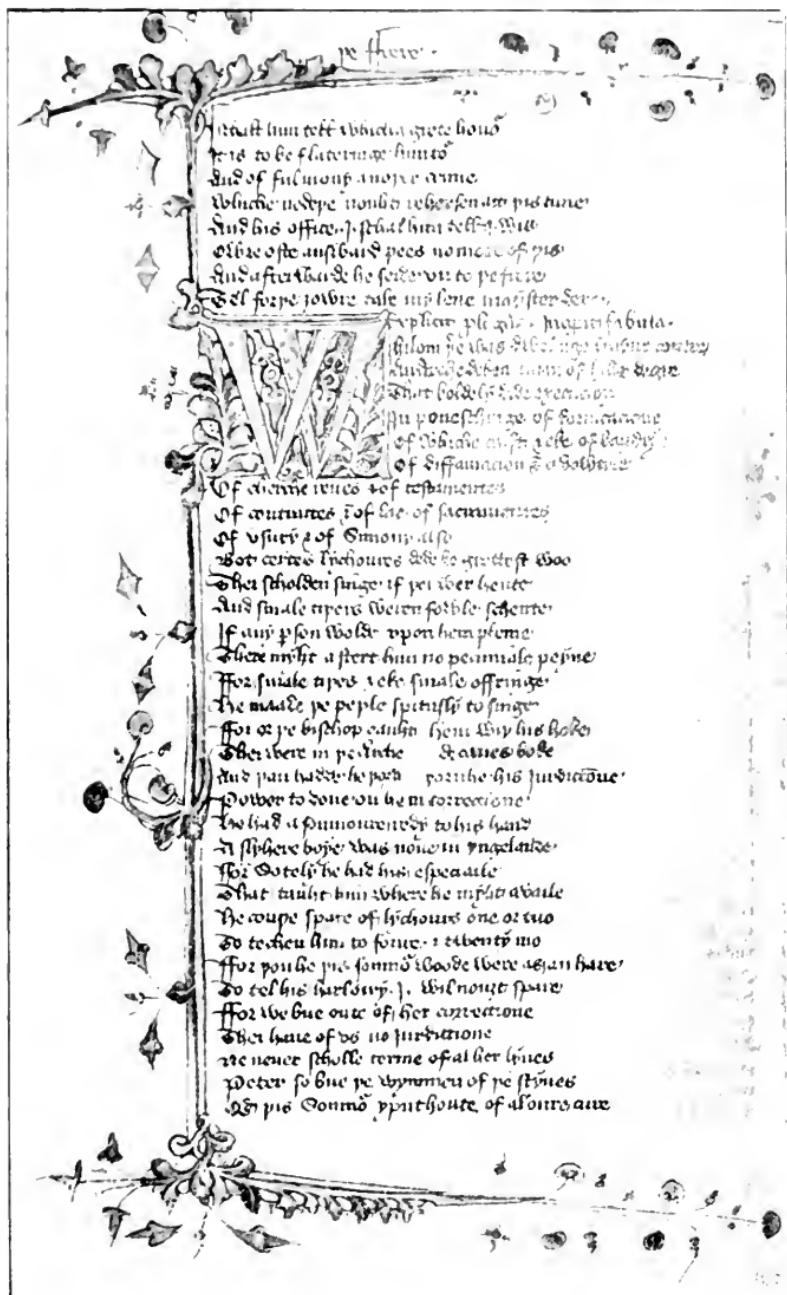
142. "KING HORN," a narrative poem in rhyming couplets, founded upon an early English legend. The MS. contains many other narrative poems and songs, in French and English, including a prophecy by Thomas of Erceldoune in which is an allusion to the battle of Bannockburn [1314], and was probably written soon after that date. Vellum. [Harley MS. 2253.]

143. PSALTER, with Canticles, etc., in *Latin* and *English*, verse by verse; the English version (formerly attributed to William de Schorham) is in the dialect of the West Midlands. Written in the middle of the 14th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 17376.]

en hon pul dres pal dand pa bīd hām de
 sceal þurh slidne inð sable besurp
 mīsres fæstm frōfne ne penan rihte g
 pendan pel bīd hām þemot aſter dea
 dæſe dūlten ſeean. ⁊ to þaðer fæstmun
 frēodo pilman.

.11.

Spæda mæl cœque maſa healfdeneſ ſinga
 la ſead ne mihte ſnotor hæleſ pean on
 pendan yaf þisem to ſyð. Laſt long ſum he-
 ondaleode becom nýd ylaci nī ſum miht
 bealpa maſt þisum ham geſpægn higela-
 cei. þegn god mid geatum ſpendeſ dæda-
 ſepaſ moncyn neſ mægenes ſpengeſt on
 hām dæſe hyſſeſ lifeſ ahele ſeacan hie
 him yd lidan godne geſyrian eſt heſid
 cyning eſer ſpan. naſe ſeacan pol de mæ-
 ne heoden ha him yaf man na hepp done-
 sið. et him ſnoter cœplas lyz hyon lozom.



144. The "Azenbyte of Inwytt" (i. e. Remorse of Conscience), by Dan Michel of Northgate, in Kent, a monk of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. The author's autograph manuscript, written A. D. 1340. Vellum. [*Arundel MS.* 57.]

145. THE LAY FOLKS' MASS-BOOK, or manner of hearing Mass: in verse. A translation, made at the end of the 13th century, probably from the French, the original author being one "Dan Jeremy" [Jeremiah, canon of Rouen and archdeacon of Cleveland, dioc. York, 1170-1175]. Late 14th century. Vellum. [*Royal MS.* 17 B. xvii.]

146. "PEARL," "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," etc.; poems (the former an elegy for a dead child, the latter derived from the Arthurian romances) in English rhymed verse, of the second half of the 14th century, written probably in the West Midlands. The MS. is nearly or quite contemporaneous with the author, whose name is unknown. Vellum. [*Cotton MS.* Nero A. x.]

147. THE PRYMER, or Book of prayers, containing the Hours of the Virgin, the dirge, penitential and other psalms, litany, etc.; with illuminated initials and borders. Early 15th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS.* 17010.]

148. TRACTS "of wedded men and wyvves," and on the Lord's Prayer, attributed to Wycliffe; with other pieces. First half of the 15th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS.* 2398.]

149. "TITUS AND VESPASIAN, or the Destruction of Jerusalem," a romance in alliterative verse, of which more than one form is extant. 15th century. Vellum. [*Cotton MS.* Vespasian E. xvi.]

150. "PIERS PLOWMAN": a poem by William Langland, in alliterative verse. Written before A. D. 1400. Vellum. [*Cotton MS.* Vespasian B. xvi.]

151. CHAUCER'S "Canterbury Tales." Early 15th century. Vellum. [*Lansdowne MS.* 851.]

152. CHAUCER'S "Troilus and Cressida." Early 15th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS.* 2280.]

153. THOMAS OCCLIVE's poem, "De regimine Principum." With portrait of Geoffrey Chaucer. Early 15th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS.* 4866.]

154. GOWER'S "Confessio Amantis." Early 15th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS.* 12043.]

155. JOHN LYDGATE'S poem, "The Storie of Thebes"; followed by Occleve's "De regimine Principum." Middle of the 15th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS.* 18632.]

156. TRAVELS of Sir John Mandeville: *English* version. 15th century. The unique MS. of this version. Vellum. [*Cotton MS.* Titus C. xvi.]

157. TRAVELS of Sir John Mandeville: the only complete *English* version, formed by revision and completion of an earlier defective text, of which many copies exist. 15th century. The unique MS. Vellum. [*Egerton MS.* 1982.]

158. METRICAL CHRONICLE of England to A.D. 1271, attributed to Robert of Gloucester. 15th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 201.*]

159. LIVES of St. AUGUSTINE and St. Gilbert of Sempringham, translated into English by John Capgrave. Apparently the author's holograph copy, written in or about 1451. Paper. [*Add. MS. 36704.*]

160. MYSTERY-PLAYS, on subjects taken from the Old and New Testaments; said to have been represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. Written in 1468. Paper. [*Cotton MS. Vespasian D. viii.*]

161. MYSTERY-PLAYS: the unique MS. of forty-nine plays, forming a series from the Creation to the Last Judgement (with an additional one on the Coronation of the Virgin), each performed by one of the crafts of York on the Feast of Corpus Christi. Late 15th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 35290.*]

IV.—MS. CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND.

Case F.

A small typical selection of Chronicles and other MSS. intended to illustrate the manner in which the history of this country was recorded and handed down before the invention of printing, viz. :—

1. NENNIIUS, *Historia Britonum*. The earliest history of Britain was written by Gildas, about the year 560, containing an account of the Roman conquest and occupation, the departure of the Romans (in 410), and the invasion and conquest of the island by the Saxons. Of this history there is no manuscript in the British Museum, except a badly burnt fragment of the 10th century. The next history to it in date is that of which a copy is here exhibited. It is attributed to Nennius on the authority of a prologue contained in one MS., which states that it was composed in the year 858; but there are some grounds for believing that it is really considerably older. In any case, nothing is known of the author's life. It contains the history of Britain in *Latin* from the Roman conquest to the year 687, but is so full of legendary matter that its authority can be but little depended on.

The manuscript here shown [*Cotton MS. Vesp. D. xxi.*] was written in the 12th century, and the passage exhibited describes the preaching of Christianity in Ireland by St. Patrick [§§ 53, 54]. The following is a translation of part of it:—

“From the creation of the world to the baptism of the Irish there are 5,330 years; in the fifth year of King Loygare [A.D. 425] did St. Patrick begin to preach the faith of Christ. Thus St. Patrick preached the Gospel of Christ to foreign nations for forty years: he showed apostolical powers, he gave sight to the blind, he healed lepers, he made the deaf to hear, he cast devils out of the bodies of those who were possessed, he raised nine men that were dead to life, he redeemed many from captivity, both men and women, at his own expense. He wrote 365 manuals, or more, and founded the same number of churches. He ordained 365 bishops, or more, men in whom was the Spirit of God. Of priests he ordained as many as 3,000, and in the region of Conacha (Connaught) alone he converted 12,000 persons to the faith of Christ, and baptised them. He fasted forty days and forty nights on the top of Mount Eile (that is, Cruachan Eile): on which mountain, overhanging the sea, he graciously made three petitions for all the Irish who received the faith. The first petition, as the Scots say, is that to every one should be granted repentance, even

though it were in the last extremity of life : the second, that they should not be utterly consumed by barbarians for ever ; the third, that no Irishman should be alive at the Day of Judgement, since they will be destroyed in honour of St. Patrick seven years before the Judgement. Moreover, on that hill he blessed the peoples of Ireland, and indeed he ascended thither that he might pray for them, and that he might see the fruit of his labour ; and there came to him innumerable birds of many colours, that he might bless them, signifying that all the saints of Ireland, of either sex, will come to him on the Day of Judgement, as to their father and master, that they may follow him to judgement. After this he passed away in a good old age to that place where he now liveth in joy for ever and ever. Amen."

2. BEDE. *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*. The "Venerable" Bede is the first great historian of England, and most of our knowledge of the history of our country down to his time is derived from his work. He was born in 673, lived all his life as a monk at Jarrow in Northumberland, and died, in the act of translating the Scriptures into English, in 735. His *Ecclesiastical History of the English*, written in *Latin*, deals primarily with the English Church ; but, owing to the intimate connection of Church and State in those days, it is also to a very great extent a general history of the country. It begins with a summary (taken from Gildas and other authors) of events from the invasion of Cæsar in B.C. 55 to the preaching of Christianity by Augustine in 597. From 597 to 731 the history is given in full detail, being based upon contemporary records collected by Bede and his own personal knowledge. It is the chief authority for the history of the introduction of Christianity into England, both in the south by Augustine from Rome, and in the north by Aidan from Iona.

More than 130 manuscript copies of Bede are known. The copy here shown [*Cotton MS. Tiber. A. xiv.*] is one of the earliest, having been written at the end of the 8th century or early in the 9th, and consequently not long after the lifetime of Bede himself. It belonged to Sir R. Cotton, and was considerably damaged in the fire among his books at Ashburnham House in 1731. A still older copy is exhibited in Case C, no. 65.

The passage exhibited, of which a translation follows, describes the origin of the mission of Augustine by Pope Gregory to England (Bk. II., Ch. i.).

"Nor should we pass over in silence the story concerning the blessed Gregory which has been handed down to us by our forefathers, as to the reason which encouraged him to take such zealous care of the salvation of our people. They say that on a certain day, when some merchants had lately arrived and many wares were brought together into the market for sale and a crowd of purchasers had assembled, Gregory too came with the rest and saw there, among other objects, some youths exposed for sale : they were of fair complexion and handsome countenance, with


 Et silentio praetulit uanda
 opinio: quae debet
 agnoscere: quidam
 maiorum ad nos: ut qui per litteras
 qua uidelicet Recensa ad mortuorum
 tum sedulam ipsa salutem
 nos quae certas cupiam certificari:
 Dicunt quia die quadam: cum
 ad uisitib: nupiis misericordib:
 multa uisalia In popum fuisse
 conlata: multi ad insidium: ibi
 fluxerint: ut ipsum agnoscere:
 Intervali ad uisitare: ac uidisse:
 Intervala prius uisulam posse:
 candidi appropius ac uisus multus:
 capillorum q̄q forma engia;

5. decclxxi. **H**ær cōmrehēre torea
 dingum onpeſtſeare. 7 hær ymbe. iii. niht riðon
 tƿegen eorlaſt ƿip. hage inette cefel pulf ealdor
 man hic on ƿengla felda. 7 him hær rið geſeaht.
 7 ſigendām 7 heora peard offær hær offlægen
 hær nama pær Sidrac. 7 aymb. iii. niht cefered
 cýning. 7 ælf rið hir bƿorhēri hær mycde fýrð
 toricad ingum gelæddon. 7 rið hōne hefe ge
 fuhton. 7 hær pær mycel pæl geſlægen on ƿehƿene
 hānd. 7 eadelpulf ealdor man peard offlægen.
 7 hādæniscan ahton ƿealſtōpe geƿeald. 7 hær
 ymb. iii. nyht geſeaht cefered cýning 7 ælf rið
 hir bƿorhōri rið ealne hōne hefe on æſſet dune.
 7 hir pær on ƿipām gefylcum on oðrum pær
 baſt recg. 7 healf dene hādænan cýningas. 7 on
 oðrum pær on hā eorlaſ. 7 hāfealt ſe cýning
 cefered rið hāra cýninga geƿruiman. 7 hær
 peard recýning baſt recg offlægen. 7 ælf rið
 hir bƿorhōri rið hāra eorla geƿruiman. 7 hær

beautiful hair. When he saw them he asked, as the story goes, from what region or land they had been brought; and he was told they were from the island of Britain, and that all the inhabitants were of like appearance. Again he asked whether the islanders were Christians, or were still shrouded in pagan error; and he was told that they were pagans. Then, sighing from the bottom of his heart, he said: 'Alas, the pity, that the author of darkness should possess men of such bright countenance, and that such beauty of outward appearance should bear a mind void of internal grace!' He asked therefore again, what was the name of the people, and it was answered that they were called Angles [English]. 'Good,' said he, 'for they have an angelic face, and such should be co-heirs of the Angels in heaven. What is the name of the province from which they have been brought?' He was told that they were of the province of Deira. 'Good,' said he, 'De-ira; they are snatched from wrath [*de ira* in Latin], and called to the mercy of Christ. How is the king of that province named?' It was answered, that he was called *Ælla*; whereupon, playing upon the name, he said, 'Alleluia, the praise of God the Creator must be sung in those parts.' Then going to the bishop of the Roman and apostolical see (for he was not yet bishop himself) he asked him to send some ministers of the word into Britain to the people of the Angles, by whom they might be converted to Christ."

3. THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE is the earliest history of this country in *English*. The first part of it, from the invasion of Cæsar [B. C. 55] to the reign of Alfred [A. D. 871-901], is believed to have been compiled by order of King Alfred; and from that time it was carried on by successive chroniclers (whose names are not known) in various monasteries down to the year 1154, forming a sort of Annual Register of the most important events in each year. It is thus not only one of the most valuable authorities for the history of England, especially from the time of Alfred to the Norman Conquest, but also an unique record of the development of the language from its early Anglo-Saxon form until it approaches the character of English as we know it.

The copy here shown [*Cotton MS. Tiber. B. iv.*] was written towards the end of the 11th century; the Chronicle is brought down to the year 1016 in one hand, and continued in several others to 1079. It belonged to Sir R. Cotton, and suffered damage in the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731.

The passage exhibited [of which a translation into modern English from B. Thorpe's edition follows] contains a record of the war with the invading Danes in 871, including the great victory of *Æthelred* and Alfred at Ashdown, the site of which is commonly supposed to be marked by the well-known figure of a white horse cut in the chalk in the Vale of the White Horse, Berkshire.

"In this year [A.D. 871] the army [*i.e.* the Danes] came to Reading, in Wessex, and, three nights after, two jarls rode up, when the alderman Æthelwulf met them at Inglefield and there fought against them and gained the victory; and one of them was there slain, whose name was Sidroe. Four nights after this king Æthered and Ælfred his brother led a large force to Reading and fought against the army, and there was great slaughter made on each side; and the alderman Æthelwulf was slain, and the Danes held possession of the battle-place. And four nights after, king Æthered and Ælfred his brother fought with all the army at Ashdown: and they were in two divisions; in one were Bagseeg and Hálfdán, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls; and then king Æthered fought with the kings' division, and there was the king Bagseeg slain: and Ælfred his brother fought against the jarls' division, and there was the elder jarl Sidroe slain, and the younger jarl Sidroc, and Asbjörn jarl and Fraena jarl and Harald jarl, and both divisions put to flight, and many thousands slain; and they were fighting until night. And fourteen nights after, king Æthered and Ælfred his brother fought against the army at Basing, and there the Danes gained the victory. And two months after, king Æthered and Ælfred his brother fought against the army at Merton; and they were in two divisions, and they put both to flight, and far in the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on each side, but the Danes held possession of the battle-place; and there were bishop Heahmund slain and many good men."

4. WACE, *Roman de Rou*. Wace was a Norman, born in Jersey, and lived from about 1100 to 1170. He wrote a poetical history of the Norman Conquest, in *French*, which contains by far the fullest early description of the Battle of Hastings. Wace had known many men who had fought in the battle, and his account is full of minute details of the fighting.

The copy here exhibited [*Royal MS. 4 C. xi.*] was written in the 13th century. The passage selected is part of the account of the Battle of Hastings. The following is Sir A. Malet's translation of the lines which describe the palisade formed by the English, and the arrangement of the English forces:—

"Short Axes, sharp Bills, were the arms of offence
 By the English Foot borne, and they made them a Fence
 Of Bucklers, and wattle work well interlac'd;
 Thus forming a Breastwork, in front of them plac'd.
 The Barrier so form'd was a close Hurdle like,
 Which the Normans must force, ere a stroke they could strike.
 Thus fenc'd with their Shields, and a stout Barricade,
 They deem'd,—and with reason,—defence might be made.
 And if to this purpose they firmly had held,
 Other issue that day had most surely beheld:
 For no Norman Warrior that Barrier did force,
 But met with disaster, and fell a dead Corse:
 Hewn down by the Axe edge, or smote by Gisarme,
 Or slain by the Club, or by some other arm.

Short close-fitting Hauberks those Englishmen wore,
And Helmets that join'd to their Hauberks they bore.

* * * * *

The Kentish Men, claiming as matter of right
To stand in the Van and strike first in the Fight,
He caus'd to advance, and position to take,
Where deeming the Normans their onset would make.
They claim'd, when their Monarch to Battle should go,
The right in that Battle to strike the first Blow.
The Londoners' claim was His person to guard,
That where'er He stood, they should keep watch and ward:
They also to guard the King's Standard were bound,
And where it was planted they took up their ground."

5. **SIMEON OF DURHAM.** *Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae.* For several centuries after the Norman Conquest, the writing of history was carried on almost exclusively by monks. The greater monasteries trained a succession of writers, some of whom merely recorded in their chronicles such events as concerned the monasteries themselves, with occasional notices of outside occurrences of general interest; while others devoted themselves to the production of regular histories of the country from the earliest times down to their own day. One such flourishing school of historians is found in the north of England, carrying on the traditions of Bede. Simeon, a monk first of Jarrow and afterwards of Durham, was directed by his superiors, about the years 1104-1108, to write a History of the Church of Durham, which he brings from the establishment of Christianity in Northumbria by Aidan in 635 down to the year 1096. Like nearly all literary works down to the 15th century, it is written in *Latin*. It is principally occupied with religious matters, and is a valuable link in the history of the Church of England. He also wrote a general history, based largely upon Bede [see no. 2] and on Florence of Worcester, whose Chronicle comes down to 1116.

The copy here shown [*Cotton MS. Faust. A. v.*] was written in the 12th century, in or soon after the lifetime of Simeon himself, being copied from a manuscript at Durham, which may have been the author's own copy.

The passage exhibited, of which a translation follows, describes the wanderings of the monks of Lindisfarne with the body of St. Cuthbert during an invasion by the Danes [875-883], and the loss and recovery of a valuable copy of the Gospels, written in honour of St. Cuthbert. This identical MS. is now in the British Museum [*Cotton MS. Nero D. iv.*].

[The monks endeavoured to cross over to Ireland, carrying the saint's body with them; but a storm drove them back.] "In this storm, while the ship was lying over on her side, a copy of the Gospels, adorned with gold and precious stones, fell overboard

and sank into the depths of the sea. Accordingly after a little while, when they had in some degree recovered their senses and reflected who and where they were, they bend their knees and prostrate themselves at full length before the feet of the sacred body, asking pardon for their foolish venture. Then they seize the rudder and turn the ship back to the shore and to their fellows, and immediately they arrive there without any difficulty, the wind blowing astern. . . . Amidst their lamentations in this distress at length the accustomed help of their pious patron came to their aid, whereby their minds were relieved from grief and their bodies from labour, seeing that the Lord is a refuge of the poor, a helper in times of trouble. For appearing in a vision to one of them, Hunred by name, he bade them seek, when the tide was low, for the manuscript which, as above related, had fallen from the ship into the midst of the waves: for perchance, beyond the utmost they could hope, they would, by the mercy of God, find it. For the loss of that book too had afflicted them with the most profound grief. . . . Accordingly they go to the sea and find that it had retired much further than it was accustomed; and after walking three miles or more they find the sacred manuscript of the Gospels itself, exhibiting all its outer splendour of jewels and gold and all the beauty of its pages and writing within, as though it had never been touched by water. . . . Further, the above-mentioned book is preserved to this day in this church [of Durham], which is honoured by the possession of the holy father's body, and, as we said before, no sign of damage by water is visible in it. And this is believed to be due to the merits of St. Cuthbert himself and of those who made the book, namely, bishop Eadfrid of holy memory, who wrote it with his own hand in honour of the blessed Cuthbert, and the venerable Ethelwold, his successor, who caused it to be adorned with gold and precious stones, and St. Bilfrid the anchorite, who, obeying with skilled hand the wishes of his superior, achieved an excellent work. For it was a splendid example of the goldsmith's art."

6. WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, *Gesta Regum Anglorum*. This writer was born about 1095 and died about 1143. Nearly the whole of his life appears to have been spent in the monastery of Malmesbury, of which he ultimately declined the abbacy, preferring to retain the librarianship. He was an active historian, writing *The Acts of the Kings of England*, in which he summarises the early history from 449 to 731, where Bede had already covered the ground, and then continues it in greater detail down to 1125; *The Acts of the Bishops of England*, an ecclesiastical history from 597 to 1125; and the *New History*, a continuation of his earlier work from 1126 to 1142. He is the most important historian since the time of Bede, to whom he deliberately set himself to be a successor; and he had a high idea of a historian's duty, trying to trace causes and describe characters, as well as to record events.

The copy here exhibited [*Royal MS. 13 D. ii.*] was written in the 12th century, probably in the author's own life-time. It belonged to the Abbey of Margam, which was founded by

Robert, Earl of Gloucester, to whom William of Malmesbury dedicated his history.

The passage selected for exhibition and translation [Bk. III. § 245] describes the character of the English at the time of the Norman Conquest.

“That day [of the battle of Hastings] was fatal to England,—the day of the miserable downfall of their beloved country and of submission to new masters. Submission had indeed long been familiar to the English, who had changed greatly in the course of time. In the first years of their arrival they had the appearance and bearing of barbarians, they were practised in war, their worship was savage ; but afterwards, when they had adopted the Christian faith, the peace which they enjoyed led them gradually, as time went on, to regard the use of arms as of but secondary importance and to devote themselves entirely to religion. I am not speaking of the poor, whose lack of means generally restrains them within the bounds of right ; and I pass over the clergy, who are deterred from error not only by the consideration of their profession, but often also by the fear of shame. I speak of the kings, who by reason of their power could indulge their desires as they chose ; yet of them, some in their own country, and some at Rome, put off their kingly garb and gained the heavenly kingdom, making a blessed exchange, while many who to all appearance gave themselves to the world throughout their lives did so that they might scatter their treasures to the poor or distribute them to monasteries. What shall I say of the great army of bishops, hermits, abbots ? Does not the whole island so shine with these relics of the old inhabitants, that you can scarcely pass a single village of any size without hearing the name of a new saint ? And how many more are lost to memory for want of chroniclers ? But as time went on the study of letters and of religion decayed, shortly before the arrival of the Normans. The clergy, content with a smattering of literary knowledge, could scarce stammer the words of the sacraments ; one who knew grammar was a prodigy and marvel to the rest. . . . The custom of drinking together was universal, the night as well as the day being spent in this pursuit. They expended great sums, while living in small and contemptible dwellings ; unlike the French and Normans, who live at a moderate rate in large and splendid buildings. Drunkenness was followed by the vices akin to it, which sap the vigour of a man. Hence it came about that they encountered William with rashness and headlong fury rather than military science, and after one battle, and that a very easy one [!], they surrendered themselves and their country into serfdom.”

7. **HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, *Historia Anglorum*.** This work forms an exception to the rule that mediaeval history was the work of monks. Its author was probably a native of Huntingdon, born about 1080, and brought up in the palace of Bishop Blouet of Lincoln ; and between 1110 and 1120 he was made archdeacon of Huntingdon. The history begins with Caesar's invasion, and in its first edition ended in 1129 ; subsequent additions brought it down to the death of Stephen in 1154. The greater part of it

is derived from Bede and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. As a historian, Henry of Huntingdon is intelligent, but easy-going, and prefers moralisation to research.

The copy exhibited [Arundel MS. 48] was written about the end of the 12th century. It formerly belonged to the priory of Southwick, in Hampshire.

The passage selected [Bk. VI. § 38] contains a description of the character of the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It therefore forms a companion picture to the character of the English at the same time given by William of Malmesbury [see no. 6].

"In the 21st year of king William, since now the Normans had fulfilled the righteous will of God upon the people of England, and scarcely any prince of the English race was left in England, but all had been reduced to slavery and mourning, so that the very name of Englishman was become a reproach, William, the author of this punishment, ended his life. For God had chosen the Normans for the extermination of the English race, because He saw that they excelled all people in the quality of unrivalled savagery. Their nature is such that, when they have crushed their enemies so far that they can go no further, they turn to crush one another and reduce themselves and their lands to poverty and desolation; and always the Norman lords, when they have destroyed their enemies and can no longer vent their cruelty on them, destroy their own people as though they were enemies. This is continually more and more evident in Normandy and England, in Apulia, Calabria, Sicily and Antioch, in short, in all the lands which God has subjected to them. Hence in England unjust taxes and iniquitous customs have multiplied exceedingly in these days. All the princes were so blinded by greed of gold and silver that it could be truly said of them, 'None asks whence a man has money, but have it he must.' The more they talked of right, the greater the wrong that was done. Those who were called Justices were at the head of every injustice. The sheriffs and officers whose duty was to execute judgement and justice were worse than thieves and robbers and fiercer than the fiercest. The king himself, when he had leased all his lands at as high a rent as possible, would continually break his pledged word and give them to another who offered more, and then to another, caring for nothing except increase of gain."

S. ROGER OF HOVEDEN, *Chronica*. Roger of Hoveden, or Howden, in Yorkshire, had a very different training from that of most mediæval historians. He was not a monk, but a secular cleric, and, having obtained a post in the household of Henry II., was employed on the king's service in embassies and negotiations, and finally as an itinerant Justice. He is consequently a representative of the Civil Service of his day. After 1189 he retired, and died probably soon after 1201. His Chronicle provides an interesting example of the methods of the early historians, who incorporated their predecessors' works in their own with the

utmost freedom. It begins where Bede ends, in 731, and ends in 1201. For the part from 731 to 1148 he simply copied an earlier Chronicle, written at Durham, called *The History of the English since the death of Bede*, which was itself compounded from the histories of Simeon of Durham [see no. 5] and Henry of Huntingdon [see no. 7]; while, to go still further back, Simeon's history was largely derived from Florence of Worcester and an early Northumbrian Chronicle coming down to 802. From 1148 to 1169 Hoveden's narrative appears to be original, though partly based on the Chronicle of the Abbey of Melrose, and the lives and letters of Becket. From 1170 to 1192 his work is merely a revision of the Chronicle ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough. Finally, from 1192 to 1201, he is an original and independent witness. Hoveden is the last of the line of northern historians, and, as just shown, he incorporates much of his predecessors' work. In style he is moderate and impartial.

The copy exhibited [*Royal MS. 14 C. ii.*] is contemporary with the author; it is probably the original text as finally written out, and has marginal notes which may be in the author's own hand. It only contains the Chronicle as far as the year 1180; the second volume, containing the rest, is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The passage selected is a description of a striking scene in Becket's career, his appearance at the Council of Northampton in 1164.

"So after the celebration of mass the archbishop [Becket] put on his stole and black canonical cope and proceeded at once to the court of the king. And immediately there was a great concourse of people from all sides, to see the end. But he bore his cross in his right hand, while with his left he held the reins of the horse whereon he rode. And when he had come to the hall of the king he dismounted and entered the king's house, carrying his cross. Then he entered the outer chamber, bearing his cross, alone: for none of his people followed him. And when he had entered he found much people there, and sat down among them. The king meanwhile was in the inner chamber with his intimate associates. Then came Gilbert, bishop of London, who was of the king's party, to the archbishop, and rebuked him warmly because he thus came armed with his cross to the court; and he tried to snatch the cross from his hands, but the archbishop held it firmly. But Henry, bishop of Winchester, said to the bishop of London, 'Brother, let the archbishop hold his cross; for he ought rightly to bear it.' Then the bishop of London was very angry with the bishop of Winchester, and said to him, 'You have spoken ill, brother, and therefore evil shall befall you, because you have spoken against the king.' Then came to him Roger, archbishop of York.

'How oft he thought to come with kindly words
And gently make request.'

[*Orid. Metam.* III. 376.]

But the old fire of hatred came between, and would not let him speak peaceably: on the contrary, he reproached him bitterly because he thus came armed with his cross to the court, saying that the king had a sharper sword, and if the king would be guided by his advice, he would take away the archbishop's cross. But one of the bystanders said :

'Trust me, if thou trust him thou'l be deceived.
Sweet sings the bird-call till the bird be caught:
Under sweet honey deadly poison lurks.'

[*Orid*, Am. I, viii. 104.]

But the archbishop of Canterbury would not lay down his cross, and said, 'If the king's sword slays the fleshly body, yet my sword slays in the spirit, and sends the soul to hell.'

9. RICHARD FITZ-NEAL, *Dialogus de Scaccario*. This work is not, strictly speaking, a history, but it contains very valuable material for the early constitutional history of England. It is a *Latin* treatise, in the form of a dialogue between a master and pupil, on the nature and procedure of the Court of Exchequer. In this court, under the Norman kings, "the whole financial business of the country was transacted, and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken" (Stubbs). The author was Richard Fitz-Neal, Bishop of London and Treasurer of the Exchequer under Henry II., and the Dialogue was written in 1176-1178.

The copy here exhibited [*Cotton MS. Cleop. A. xvi.*] was written in the 14th century; and the selected passage is the opening of the work.

"In the 23rd year of king Henry II., as I was sitting in the window of a chamber overlooking the river Thames, I heard the voice of one speaking to me eagerly, saying. 'Master, hast thou not read that there is no value in hidden knowledge or in hidden treasure?' I answered, 'Yes,' and he at once proceeded 'Why then do you not teach to others the knowledge of the Exchequer which you are said to possess so plentifully? Why do you not commit it to writing, lest it perish with you?' Then I said, 'Why, brother, you have long sat in the Exchequer yourself, and nothing can have escaped you, since you are so carefully observant; and probably the same is the case with the others who sit there.' He, however, replied, 'As those who walk in darkness and grope with their hands frequently stumble, so do many sit there who seeing see not, and hearing understand not.' Then said I, 'I see you are getting angry. But calm yourself; I will do what you urge me. Come, rise and sit down opposite me, and ask me of the matters which trouble you . . . '

Pupil. What is the Exchequer?

Master. The Exchequer is a rectangular table, about ten feet in length and five in width, placed like a dinner-table with persons seated at it. It has a ledge about four fingers high all round it, that nothing which has been placed upon it may fall off. Upon the table is placed a cloth, which is bought each year in Easter term. The cloth is not of any kind you please, but a black cloth marked out by lines, at a distance of a foot or a hand's-breadth apart. On the spaces thus marked out are counters, ranged in their proper order, as will be explained presently. And though the name of 'chequer' is properly applied to a table such as this, it is transferred also to the court which is held in the presence of the chequer. Accordingly, if any decision has been made by the common council of the realm on any matter, it is said to have been done at the Exchequer of such and such a year."

10. JOCELIN OF BRAKELONDE, *Chronica*. This is not a history of the country in the ordinary sense of the term, but is an example of the more domestic chronicles of a monastery, from which much may be learnt with regard to the ordinary life of the people. Jocelin of Brakelonde was an inmate of the great monastery of St. Edmund at Bury St. Edmunds, and his chronicle records the history of the monastery under the able and vigorous Abbot Samson [1182-1202], with a short sketch of his predecessor Abbot Hugh. It gives a graphic picture of life in and around a monastery, and of the difficulties in which the monastery might be involved; and it has a special interest as having been taken by Carlyle as the basis of his *Past and Present*.

The manuscript here exhibited [*Harley MS. 1005*] is the only extant copy of the book, and was written in the 13th century. It belonged formerly to Bishop Stillingfleet of Worcester.

The passage selected describes the part taken by Abbot Samson, who, by virtue of his office, was summoned to the Great Council [the predecessor of Parliament] at the time of the imprisonment of King Richard Cœur de Lion in Austria. It also narrates an incident in the domestic life of the monastery.

"When the report reached London of the capture of king Richard and of his imprisonment in Germany, and the barons had met to take counsel on the matter, the abbot sprang forward in the midst of them all and said that he was ready to go and seek his Lord the King, either in disguise or in any other way, until he found him and got certain news of him; by which saying he acquired great praise for himself. . . . When there was war in England, during the captivity of king Richard, the abbot in full convent solemnly excommunicated all makers of war and disturbers of the peace, not fearing Earl John, the king's brother, or any one else; whence he was called 'the magnanimous abbot.' After which he went to the siege of Windsor and bore arms, together with some other abbots of England, having his own standard and leading

a large number of soldiers at great expense. We monks, however, thought it a dangerous thing to do, for fear of the consequences, lest perchance any future abbot should be compelled to go on warlike expeditions in his own person. . . .

"On another occasion four and twenty young men, sons of noblemen, came with their followers to engage in a tilting match [in defiance of an edict of the abbot]; and after it was over they returned to the town to seek lodging. The abbot, however, hearing of it, ordered the gates to be closed and the whole party shut in. The next day was the vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul. Accordingly, having given a pledge not to depart except by leave, they dined that day with the abbot; but after dinner, when the abbot had retired to his chamber, they all started up and began carolling and singing, sending into the town for wine, drinking, and afterwards howling, totally depriving the abbot and convent of their sleep; doing all this in derision of the abbot, and spending in such fashion the whole day until the evening, nor would they desist at the abbot's order. Night coming on, they broke the bolts of the town gates, and went off by violence. The abbot, however, solemnly excommunicated them all, by the advice of archbishop Hubert, who at that time was Justiciar; and many of them came in for repentance, begging for absolution."

11. WILLIAM OF NEWBURGH, *Historia Anglicana*. William, surnamed *Petit*, or the Small, was born in 1136 and entered the abbey of Newburgh in Yorkshire. He became famous in the neighbourhood as a student of history, and undertook his principal work, the *English History*, at the special request of the Abbot and Convent of Rievaulx. It begins with a short summary from the Conquest to 1135, but from the accession of Stephen to 1198, where it ends, it is a detailed and contemporary history, written with judgement and impartiality, but generally in a rather dry style.

The copy exhibited [*Stowe MS. 62*] was written in or soon after the author's life-time, and belonged to the abbey of Newburgh.

The selected passage [Bk. IV., Ch. xxxviii.] describes the extraordinary efforts made to raise the sum necessary to ransom Richard I. from his captivity, in 1193.

"At that time the king of the English, being very weary of his long imprisonment, frequently urged the administrators of his kingdom and all his adherents who seemed to have any influence to provide the sum necessary for his ransom, and so expedite his release. Accordingly the royal officers pressed the matter forward in all the borders of England, sparing none. No distinction was made between layman and cleric, secular and monastic clergy, town and country; all alike, according to the amount of their property or of their revenues, were compelled to pay for the ransom of the king. Privileges, prerogatives, and immunities of churches and monasteries were null and void. Rank and exemption were reduced to silence. None might say, 'I am such an

one,' or 'I am of such a position; have me excused.' Even the monks of the Cistercian order, who had hitherto been exempt from all royal imposts, were now charged with a greater load in proportion to their previous escape from public burdens; for the wool of their flocks, which is notoriously the chief item of their property, and which supplies the place of all other revenue for general uses and necessary expenditure, they were now forced and compelled to give up. It was supposed that the masses of money thus swept together would exceed the total of the king's ransom; but when the separate collections were united at London, it was found not to reach that amount. This was believed to be due to fraud on the part of the collectors. Then, on account of the insufficiency of the first collection, the royal officials made a second and a third, despoiling all the richer persons and cloaking barefaced plunder with the honourable pretext of the king's ransom. Lastly, that no resource might be left untried, and that what the palmerworm had left the locust might eat, and what the locust had left the cankerworm might eat, and what the cankerworm had left the caterpillar might eat, hands were laid upon the sacred vessels themselves."

12. MATTHEW PARIS, *Historia Anglorum.* The greatest of all the monastic schools of history was that of St. Albans, and the greatest of the St. Albans historians was Matthew Paris. The Scriptorium, or literary department, of this abbey was established between 1077 and 1093; and the office of historiographer, or writer of history, was created between 1166 and 1183. The first St. Albans chronicle was probably the work of John de Cella, abbot of St. Albans from 1195-1215. This extends from the Creation to 1188, and is a compilation from the Bible and earlier historians and romancers, of an entirely uncritical character. Roger of Wendover, historiographer of the abbey early in the 13th century, continued this compilation from 1189 to 1201, and carried on the history from 1201 to 1235 as an original historian. The whole work down to 1235 frequently passed under Wendover's name, and with the title of *Flores Historiarum*. In 1236, on Wendover's death, Matthew Paris, who had entered the monastery in 1217, succeeded him as historiographer. He then transcribed Wendover's work with additions and corrections of his own, and continued it as far as 1259. This entire work constitutes the *Greater Chronicles* which pass under Paris's name, being partly his own, and partly a re-editing of his predecessor's work. But he also wrote an independent *History of the English*, or *Lesser History*, extending from 1067 to 1253, rehandling his materials according to his own judgement instead of simply adopting the records of his predecessors. As a contemporary historian Matthew Paris is invaluable. He had ample means of collecting information and material, as he was acquainted with the leading men of the day, including King Henry III., who even invited him to be present on an important occasion that he might be able to record it accurately. He is a lively and

vigorous writer, criticising freely and with much independence, and supporting the popular cause against the king's misgovernment, and especially against the aggressions and extortions of the Pope's legates. He died in 1259.

The copy here exhibited [*Royal MS. 14 C. vii.*] is in all probability Matthew's own copy of his *Lesser History*, written by himself. It belonged successively to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Henry VIII., Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and John, Lord Lumley, after whose death, in 1609, it was bought with the rest of his library for Henry, Prince of Wales, and so passed into the Royal Library, presented to the nation by George II. in 1757.

The passage selected describes the death of King John in 1216. The translation is slightly condensed in a few places.

“ King John then marched rapidly northwards, all the inhabitants fleeing before his face, as at the approach of a hurricane. Arriving at the place called Well-stream, which is a mixture of sea and river water, he was foolhardy enough to cross without a guide; and, while he himself escaped with difficulty, his carriages, containing his plunder and booty and all his treasure and furniture, were irrecoverably lost. For there is open ground in the midst of the water, of the kind called a quicksand, which sucked in everything, men, horses, arms, tents, victuals, and all that the king held dearest on earth, next to his life. The next night he slept at the Abbey of Swineshead, very melancholy and depressed, and so much afflicted at his loss as to fall into an acute fever, much increased by his habitual over-eating and drinking. . . . [A litter was made for him, but it jolted him severely.] And being now overtaken by the pains of death, he was compelled to descend from the litter, saying ‘That confounded, that accursed litter has shaken all my bones to pieces; nay, it has nearly killed me.’ . . . [After the administration of the Sacrament] one of those that sat near said ‘Our Lord Jesus, when about to die for us, prayed for his persecutors, leaving us a good example. You should likewise abandon all your anger and bitterness against those who owe you ought.’ To which he answered with a sigh, ‘It is very hard for me to abandon my anger against those who try to drive me from my throne and to aid my chiefest enemy, and who still follow me with their persecution.’ . . . And his friend who had spoken first pressed the king urgently, lest his soul should be in peril, urging him for the love of Christ and for the safety of his soul to abandon his ill-will towards all the barons. Then the king, who was now at the last gasp, groaning from the depth of his heart with a lamentable sigh, said ‘If I may not be saved otherwise, be it as you have persuaded me.’ ”

13. ADAM MURIMUTH, *Continuatio Chronicarum*. Adam Murimuth, born in 1275, was Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and acted for his University and for the Chapter of Canterbury in legal matters. He was also frequently employed on diplomatic

service by King Edward II., and was Canon successively of Hereford and St. Paul's. His *Continuation of the Chronicles* (which he began to write after 1325) starts from the year 1303, but until 1337 it is very meagre in its information. In 1337 Murimuth retired to the rectory of Wraysbury, and from this point his history becomes full and interesting. He continued it year by year down to his death in 1347. It is of particular value for the campaigns of Edward III. in France.

The copy exhibited [*Royal MS. 13 A. xviii.*] was written about the middle of the 14th century, very soon after Murimuth's death.

The passage selected describes the Battle of Sluys in 1340, the first great victory of the English navy.

“ And on the Thursday [22 June] before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist the wind was good, and the king made a favourable start on his voyage. And on the Friday following, that is, on the eve of St. John, he saw the French fleet drawn up in the port of La Swyne, as it were in order of battle; and for the whole of that day he considered what would be best to do. And on the feast of St. John the Baptist [24 June], early in the morning, the French fleet, dividing itself into three divisions, moved out the distance of one mile towards the fleet of the king of England. When the king of England saw this, he exclaimed that he would wait no longer, but at once prepared himself and his men for battle. Accordingly, shortly after the ninth hour, having the wind and the sun behind him and the tide in his favour, he divided his fleet similarly into three divisions and attacked the French. Then was fought a great sea fight, for the ships furnished by Spain and France for the battle were great and strong. Nevertheless the English defeated the French and boarded the ships of their first division, to wit, one very great ship called the St. Denis, and another called the St. George, and others, such as the Christopher and the Black Cog, which the French had previously captured by treachery in the port of La Swyne, as narrated above. In this first engagement fought the Earl of Gloucester, the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Huntingdon, who was chief and admiral of the ships of the Cinque Ports, Sir Robert de Morley, who was admiral and chief of the northern ships, to wit, those of Yarmouth and Lynn and the other ships from the north, and many other noblemen. When then the first division of the French had been defeated, though with great difficulty, they attacked the second division, which they defeated more easily, many of the crews leaping into the sea of their own accord; and they captured their ships in the twilight. Night now coming on, they resolved, partly on account of the darkness, partly from excessive fatigue, to rest till day. But the ships of the third French division resolved to make their escape under cover of night; and about thirty of them actually escaped. One, however, called the James de Depe, thought in its flight to capture a ship of Sandwich, belonging to the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury; but her crew resisted, with the help of the Earl of Huntingdon. The combat lasted till morning, but finally the English defeated the Normans and took their ship, in which they found over four hundred men killed.”

11. CHRONICLE OF ST. ALBANS, 1328-1388. After the death of Matthew Paris [see no. 12], the St. Albans chronicle was carried on from 1259 to 1272 by a writer who, from diffidence at following so great a historian as Matthew, conceals his name. William Rishanger [born 1250] seems to have been the next historiographer, and continued the history from 1272 to 1306. From 1307 to 1323, John de Trokelowe was the chronicler, and for 1323 and 1324 Henry de Blaneforde. For the next few years there is a gap, and then comes the present chronicle, the author of which is unknown. It has a special value as containing by far the fullest account of the important years 1376 and 1377. The author bitterly attacks John of Gaunt, who was the patron of Wycliffe: and when Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, came to the throne, this chronicle was suppressed, and a much toned-down version substituted, which is preserved in the *Royal MS.* 13 E. ix. This latter chronicle extends from 1272 to 1392, thus re-covering all the ground worked over by the historians mentioned above, and is believed to be the work of Thomas Walsingham, who was chief copyist at St. Alban's in 1396, and lived till 1420 or later. He may perhaps have had some share in the original chronicle of 1328-1388, but of this it is impossible to be certain. The *Historia Anglicana*, which passes under Walsingham's name, is a compilation from this chronicle and other sources, notably Higden's *Polychronicon* [see no. 16], extending from 1272 to 1422. This is the last of the great series of St. Alban's Chronicles which is also a general history of England.

The copy exhibited [*Harl. MS. 3634*] was written in the 14th century. Some leaves from it have been incorporated in the Bodleian MS. 316 at Oxford. It formerly belonged to Archbishop Matthew Parker.

The passage selected is from the description of the trial of Wycliffe at St. Paul's in 1377. It is part of the narrative which is suppressed in the revised version by Walsingham.

"Accordingly, on the Thursday before the feast of the Chair of St. Peter [19 Feb. 1377], the son of perdition, John Wycliffe, was to appear before the Bishops, that a decision might be had concerning the marvels which proceeded out of his mouth, by the teaching, as was believed, of Satan, the adversary of the whole Church. Then after the ninth hour, attended by the Duke [John of Gaunt] and Lord Henry Percy and some others, who by their rank might overawe the weak-hearted, and followed by the aforementioned Mendicants, that if any crumb should fall from the rich men's table,—that is, if any unrefined words should escape from the Bishops' mouths,—they might gather it up and gnaw it by way of scandal, that offering of abomination, the above-mentioned John, was brought in with great pomp. Nor could he be satisfied with common officers, except he were ushered by Lord Henry Percy, the Marshal of all England. . . . At this point the

devil astutely found a way for bringing off his pupil, who should escape through the deaths of many from the hands of the Bishops: for he created a dissension between the great lords and the Bishops, that so the trial might be delayed. As the people thronged together and obstructed the passage of the lords and this same John, Lord Henry Percy, by an abuse of the power committed to him, miserably attacked the people in the church [St. Paul's]. The Bishop of London, seeing this, forbade him to exercise such authority in the church, and affirmed that, if he had known he intended to behave in such a manner there he would not have allowed him to enter the church. Then the Duke, hearing these words, gnashed his teeth and swore he should exercise authority there, whether the Bishop liked it or not. . . . Thus the Duke and the Bishops were greatly excited, alike by the insults which they hurled at one another and by the fury of the people which had been aroused. This happened, as we believe, by the device of the Enemy of mankind, who hoped that by an occasion of this kind that lying scoundrel might escape for that day from being confounded for his innovations. For he perceived that he [Wycliffe] would be useful to him in every way; and therefore he took care that such a champion of his party should not perish silently or without a struggle."

15. THOMAS ELMHAM, *Vita Henrici Quinti*. Thomas Elmham was a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and was treasurer of the monastery in 1407, and Prior of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1414. He wrote a history of the monastery of St. Augustine's and a Life of Henry V. The latter, which is here exhibited, is one of the chief authorities for the events of that reign, though written in a diffuse and pretentious style.

The copy exhibited [*Cotton MS. Jul. E. iv.*] was written in the 15th century. The passage selected [ch. 27] is part of the description of the battle of Agincourt.

"When the hostile lines had approached within twenty paces, not far from Agincourt, and the sound of the trumpets, rending the air with tremendous clamour, summoned the courage of the warriors to the battle, the enemy's force first moves forward, and advances against the English. At once the terrible fury of war arises greater and greater. On the one side, huge armed forces charge, in the ancient manner of conflict, with deadly spear-thrusts and eager sword-strokes and all other madnesses of war; the strong fastenings of armour are violently rent asunder; and noble warriors inflict on one another fatal wounds. On the other side, the warlike wedges of archers, covering the sky with clouds by their dense and powerful discharges, hurl forth, like storm-drops from a cloud of rain, an intolerable swarm of piercing arrows, breathing all their strength into the service of war and death. At the first conflict of the armies, the French cavalry, who had been posted with the object of charging down the archers and assailing the English in the rear, were met with a reiterated discharge of arrows, which wounded their horses and cast the riders to the earth or forced them to retreat, and so this great and formidable scheme was shattered to pieces at the beginning of the fight. . . . In this deadly struggle,

it must be recorded, above all things, how that brilliant star of kings, the light and lamp of chivalry [Henry V.], exposed that precious treasure of his person to all the chances of war, and with the pre-eminent valour of his rank thundered with sudden panic and irresistible assault upon the enemy, in unslackening and noble war. Nor did the madness of battle so far respect the royal dignity as that he should escape the enemy's attacks and the heavy burden of wounds ; for a part of the iron coronet which crowned his royal helmet was struck off by an enemy's blow. Verily if he had been but a chief of inferior rank among the fighting knights, he would yet have deserved the crown of honour above them all, for the excellent greatness of his noble valour."

16. RANULPH HIGDEN, *Polychronicon*. This work was the most popular history extant in the 14th and 15th centuries and even later. The author was a monk of the abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, and died in 1363. His chronicle is an universal history of the world in *Latin*, from the Creation to the time of Edward III., and it is preceded by a geographical description of the world, especially of Great Britain. In its first form the history closed at 1326, but the author subsequently brought it down to 1342 ; and continuations of it beyond this date were frequently made by other writers. As an independent authority it is not of much value : but it was the standard history of its day, and shows the condition of historical and geographical knowledge at that time. Its popularity is proved by the fact that, besides circulating largely in Latin, it was translated into English. The translator was John de Trevisa, chaplain to Lord Berkeley, who completed his work in 1387. On the invention of printing, Trevisa's translation was printed by Caxton, in a slightly modernized form, in the year 1482.

The copy exhibited [*Add. MS. 24194*] is a manuscript of Trevisa's translation, written early in the 15th century. It was written for Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1439, and whose wife was daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, for whom Trevisa executed his translation. It belonged subsequently to Archbishop Tenison.

The passage selected [Bk. I., ch. 60] is from a description of the character of the English in Higden's time. The language is somewhat modernized, for the sake of intelligibility, Caxton's version being adopted whenever possible.

"The Englische men that dwellen in Engelond and ben medled [=interningled] in the island, that ben [=are] far from the places that they sprung of first, will lightly, without enticing of any other men, by their owne assent turn to contrary dedes ; and so uneasy, also full impatient of peace, eager for business, and hating sloth, that when they have destroyed their enemies all to the ground, then they fighte with them selves and slay each other, as a void and an empty stomach worketh in itself. Nevertheless men of the south ben easier and more mylde ; and men of the north be more

unstable, more cruel, and more uneasy. The middle men be somdele [=to some extent] partners with bothe. Also they give themselves to gluttony more than other men, and be more costly in mete and in drynke and in clothinge. . . . These men ben speedy both on horse and on foote, able and ready to all manner of dedes of armes, and they be wont to have the victorie and the masterie in every fight, where no treason is walkyng. And they ben curios and can well telle dedes and wonders that they have seen. Also they go in dyvers landes: unnethe [=hardly] ben any men richer in their own land or more gracieous in far and in strange landes. They can better win and get new things than keep their owne heritage; therefore it is that they be spred so wide and ween [=think] that every land is their owne. The men ben able to do all manner of sleight and wit, but before the dede blundering and hasty, and more wise after the dede; and they leave lightly what they have begonne. . . . These men despise their owne and praise other men's, and unnethe [=hardly] be pleased with their owne estate; what befallleth and becometh other men, they gladly take to themselves; therefore it is that a yeoman arrays him as a squire, a squire as a knight, a knight as a duke, and a duke as a king."

17. THE CHRONICLE OF THE BRUT. This was one of the most popular histories of England in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was first written in *French* by an unknown author in the reign of Edward III., and took its name from the fact that it begins with the legendary colonisation of England by the Trojans under Brut or Brutus. In its earliest form it ends in 1332. A revised edition, in which the accounts of the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. were enlarged, appeared shortly afterwards; and in 1435 this was translated into *English* by John Maundeville, rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk. The history was then brought down to the year 1418, and in this shape it became very popular and was largely circulated. A further continuation was added to it, bringing the narrative down to 1436; and finally, on the invention of printing, Caxton continued it to the year 1460 and printed it in 1480. This edition, with additions and alterations, was frequently reprinted in the course of the next fifty years, but since then the chronicle has never been reprinted. The early part of the history is based upon the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth (the source of most of the legends concerning early English history), and has no historical value; from the reign of Edward I. it has some original matter, but its chief interest is as the first popular history of England which circulated in the English language.

The copy exhibited [*Add. MS. 33242*] was written in the 15th century. The passage selected is a criticism of English fashions of dress in the reign of Edward III. In the following transcript the spelling has been modernised.

"In this time Englishmen so much haunted and cleaved to the woodness [=madness] and folly of the strangers [that] from the time of the coming of the Hainaulters eighteen years passed they

ordained and changed them every year divers shapes and disguising of clothing, of long, large and broad and wide clothes, destitute and dishert [= far removed] from all old honest and good usage; and another time short clothes and strait waisted, jagged and cut on every side, slatenyd [slashed] and buttoned with sleeves and tippets of surcoats and hoods over long and large and over much hanging, that, [if] I sooth shall say, they were [more] like to tormentors and devils in their clothing and showing and other array than to men. And the women more nicely yet passed the men in array and curiosity. . . . The which disguising and pride per-adventure afterwards brought forth and caused many mishaps and mischiefs in the realm of England."

BIBLICAL MSS.

[Exhibited in Cases G and H, against the pilasters, beginning on the right of the entrance to the King's Library.]

A small selection of typical MSS. of the Bible, intended to illustrate the textual history of the sacred Scriptures, from the earliest known copies of them in the original Hebrew and Greek, down to the appearance of the first complete Bible in English.

Case G.

1. THE PENTATEUCH, in *Hebrew*; with the Greater Massorah in the upper and lower margins, and the Lesser Massorah at the side. 9th century; probably the oldest MS. now in existence of any substantial part of the Bible in Hebrew. The text is furnished with vowel-points and accents. Vellum. [Or. MS. 4445.]
2. THE BIBLE, in *Greek*: a volume of the celebrated "CODEX ALEXANDRINUS," written in uncial letters, in double columns, on very thin vellum, probably in the middle of the 5th century. One of the three earliest and most important MSS. of the Holy Scriptures, containing both Old and New Testaments and the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome. It formerly belonged to the Patriarchal Chamber at Alexandria (whence its name), and was presented in 1628 to King Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople, and previously of Alexandria. [Royal MS. 1 D. viii.]

With this MS. are exhibited, for the sake of comparison, photographs of the only two MSS. of the Greek Bible (apart from a few small fragments on papyrus) which are older than it, viz. (1) Codex Vaticanus (B), in the Vatican Library at Rome, originally containing the whole Bible, but now wanting most of Genesis, the Pastoral Epistles, and the Apocalypse; (2) Codex Sinaiticus (S), discovered by Tischendorf at Mount Sinai in 1844, of which some leaves are in the Universitäts-Bibliothek at Leipzig, and the rest (including the whole of the New Testament, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the Shepherd of Hermas) in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. These two MSS. are assigned to the 4th century.

3. THE GOSPEL OF ST. LUKE, in *Greek* (CODEX NITRIENSIS). A *palimpsest* manuscript (one, that is, in which the original writing has been partially washed out, and another work written above it), containing portions of St. Luke's Gospel, with a *Syriac* treatise by Severus of Antioch written above it. The original writing is in large uncials of the 6th century, written in double columns, with enlarged initials projecting into the margin; the *Syriac* is of the beginning of the 9th century, written in double columns in a direction at right angles to the Greek. The MS.

formerly belonged to the Syrian convent of St. Mary Deipara in the Nitrian Desert in Egypt. Vellum. [Add. MS. 17211.]

4. THE OLD TESTAMENT, in *Greek*, of the Septuagint version. The text follows the recension of Lucian, made at Antioch about A.D. 300, which was for some time the standard text at Antioch and Constantinople, but differs in many details from that of the majority of our MSS. and printed editions. Written in a neat minuscule hand of the 13th century. Part of the MS. is written with three columns to the page, the rest after the more usual method with two columns. Vellum. [Royal MS. 1 D. ii.]

5. THE ACTS, EPISTLES, AND APOCALYPSE, in *Greek*. Written in minuscules by a monk Andreas, of the monastery of the Saviour at Myopolis, who was engaged for three years at the work, and finished it in A.D. 1111. Vellum. [Add. MS. 28816.]

6. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in *Syriac*, of the earlier version, sometimes known, from the discoverer of this MS., as the "Curetonian Syriac." The MS. was acquired (from the monastery of St. Mary Deipara in the Nitrian Desert in Egypt) in 1842, and was the only known MS. of this version until the discovery in 1892 of a palimpsest in the monastery of St. Catherine at Sinai, which contains the same version in a somewhat different (and earlier) form. 5th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14451.]

7. THE PENTATEUCH, in *Syriac*, of the later version, known as the Peshitto. This version, which was probably the work of bishop Rabbula at the beginning of the 5th century, became the authorised version of the Syriac Church. The present MS. (which was acquired with the preceding one) was written in A.D. 464, and is one of the earliest extant copies of the Peshitto, and the earliest MS. of the Bible in any language of which the exact date is known. Vellum. [Add. MS. 14425.]

8. THE APOCALYPSE, in *Coptic*, of the Sahidic or Upper Egyptian dialect: imperfect. Written in a small uncial hand, probably in the 5th century, on pages measuring only $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; one of the earliest extant representatives of this version. Vellum. [Or. MS. 3518.]

9. THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN, in *Greek* and *Coptic*, of the Middle Egyptian dialect; imperfect. A palimpsest (see no. 3); the Biblical text, which is the earlier, has the Greek and Coptic in parallel columns, written in a large uncial hand, probably in the 6th century. The later writing consists of arithmetical tables and problems. Vellum. [Or. MS. 5707.]

10. THE EPISTLES AND ACTS, in *Coptic*, of the Bohairic or Lower Egyptian dialect, with *Arabic* translation in the margins. Written in 1308, being copied from a manuscript written in 1250. The Bohairic dialect having ultimately superseded all others in Egypt for literary purposes, this version is the only one of which complete copies are commonly found, the others surviving only in fragments, such as the two preceding specimens. Paper. [Or. MS. 424.]

INGENICUS IN PANTEGO
PANNIS IN UOLUG
E POSITUS IN PRAESEPI
EIS SUBITO FACIAESTICUS
ANCELOMULUMADO
MILITIAE CAELESTIS
LAUDANTIA DOMINER
DICES HAGI
GLORIA IN ALISSIONIS DO
CUM TERRA PRAE KINHOM
NIBUS BONAEUO
LUNITIS
ET FACIUM ESTIUDIS
SCESSER KINIABEIS
ANGELI UNCAELUO
PASTORES UEROLOGUE
BANTURA DIKUICE
TRANSEMUS USUSQUE
IN BEIB LECO
CIAIDEAOMUS HOC CER
BUDQUODRAE
ET UIMEST
QUODD NSOSTENDII
NOBIS
ET UENCRUNI FESTINAE.

11. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version, made by St. Jerome at the end of the 4th century. Written in uncials, perhaps in North Italy, in the 6th or 7th century. Vellum. [*Harley MS. 1775.*]
12. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written in Northumbria, probably at Lindisfarne, in half-uncials, in the 8th century. The text is closely akin to that of the celebrated Lindisfarne Gospels (*Cotton MS. Nero D. iv.*), and belongs to the best school of Vulgate MSS. Vellum. [*Royal MS. 1 B. vii.*]
13. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version, as revised (between 796 and 801) by Alcuin of York, then Abbot of Tours; with large miniatures and illuminated initials. Alcuin was invited from England by Charlemagne to superintend the education of his kingdom, and his revision of the Vulgate was undertaken by Charlemagne's orders. The present copy was written at Tours, in the Caroline minuscule introduced during the reign of Charlemagne, about the middle of the 9th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 10546.*]
14. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version, as revised (about 810) by Theodulf, Bishop of Orleans. Written, probably at Orleans, in very small and neat Caroline minuscules, with three columns to the page. 9th century. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 24142.*]
15. THE ACTS, EPISTLES, AND APOCALYPSE, in the *Latin* vulgate version. Written at the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, in Caroline minuscules, under the direction of Hartmut [abbot of St. Gall, 872-883], who has added in his own hand the apocryphal Epistle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans. Vellum. [*Add. MS. 11852.*]
16. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with illuminated initials. Written, probably at Canterbury or Rochester, by a scribe named William of Devon, in the 13th century. It represents a large number of Bibles produced both in England and in France in this century, apparently under the impulse of St. Louis and the University of Paris (where Stephen Langton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, made the modern division of the Bible into chapters). Such MSS. are generally written in very small hands (see p. 83, no. 118). Vellum. [*Royal MS. 1 D. i.*]
17. THE BIBLE, in the *Latin* vulgate version; with illuminated initials. Written in the 13th century. A typical example of the small portable copies of the Scriptures produced during this period in England and France, containing the whole Bible on 471 small leaves of thin vellum, in a very minute hand. [*Royal MS. 1 A. iii.*]
18. THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA, paraphrased in *English* by Ælfric the Grammian (abbot successively of Cerne and Eynsham); with coloured illustrations. Ælfric's work was produced early in the 11th century, and was the earliest form in which the Old Testament narrative was made accessible to

English readers in their own tongue. The present MS. (one of the two extant copies of the work) was written in the 11th century. Vellum. [Cotton MS. Claudius B. iv.]

19. THE FOUR GOSPELS, in *English*, of the Anglo-Saxon or Wessex version, produced early in the 11th century. This is the earliest English version of the Gospels, apart from interlinear word-for-word translations inserted in Latin MSS. (as in the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Psalter shown in Case C, no. 59), or traditional translations, such as those of Bede or King Alfred, of which no trace has survived. Written early in the 12th century, and belonged successively to Christ Church, Canterbury, to Archbishop Cranmer, and to John, Lord Lumley. Vellum. [Royal MS. 1 A. xiv.]

20. THE BIBLE, in *English*, of the earlier Wycliffite version, prepared about 1380-1382 by Wycliffe's adherents, under the direction, and perhaps with the assistance, of Wycliffe himself. This version, which was made from the Latin Vulgate, not from the original Hebrew and Greek, was the first complete Bible in the English language. The present copy was written towards the end of the 14th century, and belonged to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III, who was put to death by order of Richard II. in 1397. With fine illuminated initials and borders in the English style. Vellum. [Egerton MSS. 617, 618.]

21. THE NEW TESTAMENT, in *English*, of the later Wycliffite version, a revision of the earlier one, made at the end of the 14th century, probably by John Purvey, one of Wycliffe's followers. 15th century. Presented to Queen Elizabeth as a New Year's gift by John Bridges, one of her chaplains. Vellum. [Royal MS. 1 A. xii.]

22. THE PSALTER, in *English*, of the later Wycliffite version, with the Canticles and Athanasian Creed. 15th century. Vellum. [Add. MS. 10046.]

23. THE CATHOLIC EPISTLES AND APOCALYPSE, in *English*, of the later Wycliffite version. 15th century. This volume and the last are specimens of the small pocket copies of parts of the Bible in English which circulated in the 15th and 16th centuries, before their supersession by the printed Bibles of Tyndale and his successors. Vellum. [Harley MS. 5768.]

Before you the
apostle first named
the name of alle ye mynges
pat iesus bigan
for to do teche
in unto ye das
in ye whiche he comandevede to ye
a postis in ye hooly goost: who
he these was tiken up. So when
he saue hys self alius or quye
after his passion. in myng ar
gumentis or pycnuris by fourni
dass: apperfruge to hem & spekunge
of ye reuue of god. And he com
to gider comandide to hem pat
ye schulden not depe fro ierusalem
but per schulden ye abyde ye bludde
of ye fader: ye ierusalem he sayd
in myng. So per ierusalem baptiste in
water: but see schuln be baptisid
in ye hooly goost: not after pes ma
nus. Therfore per canou to gi
ore: a credi hys swinge. Lord: if
in his tyme: schalte pou restore ye
kyngdomis of irael: to saye he sa
te to hem. It is not yowre for to
have knowe ye tyme of iorwic
nes: per whiche ye fader haþ piste
myns pilys. But see schuln take
ye verai of ye hooly goost anwige
fro above tu to you: & see schuln
iusticis to we in ierusalem al tu
de and lawarie: & unto ye venient
of ye tyme. And whiche he hadde
late yele myng heu leey ure: he
was usaw and accloude recyued
byus fro ye cruce of hemys thame
per blyndelde hys goyng in to
heue: loo the we leuo leuo in
belours hem in whiche cloys ye
whiche and leide ayn of galilee:
What shoud see blyndelde in
to heue: pis ielis pat is take
up fro you in to heue: so ethal
com as see latde hys goyng in to

heue. Thau per turneden a cul
to ierusalem fro ye holl pat is clepid
of oluyere ye whiche is blodis
ierusalem: haw yuge ye tourner
of a latory: and whiche per had
per euerde in to ye compinge place
per we curen up in ye holl ynges
wher per didde ten peur: & wou ja
nes a audreth p hys lip & thowis
bartholomeye & matthi jauis of
aplici and simeone: & iudas
of jauis alle pes weien dwellinge
or latirage to gide in pacer int
aplici and matthi ye moder of ic
au. And wt his weyere. In pio
dapes perur chyngew in ye holl
of blyndelde: fede xeropie pat
was acyngwe of men to gader al
mest an blyndelid and tidenis men
bypetere it blyndelid per scripture to
be fulfilled. whiche ye hooly goost
before sente he myng of camp of
iudas pat was leder of hemys pat
touren teli ye whiche was noum
bryd in vs: & gat per sort of his an
mister. And forsoke his weidde a
feld of ye holl of ierusalem and
ye haugis to karre ye myng: and
alle his entralis ven cled abrood
& it was mead blyndelid to alle we
dwellinge in ierusalem. So pat ye
holl felde was clepid achesdale in
ye launge of hemys: pat is ye holl
of blodde. forsoke it is wryte in
ye booke of palmes. The habita
tio of hys be riald drest and
per yer pat dwelle in te: and
nun oper talie ye blyndelde of
hys tyme: it blyndelde of yis we
pat quan ven gadrid to gider us
vs in alle tyme in whiche ye lord
iesus entred in & weare out and
is blyndelde fro ye blyndelde
of won vito he cas in whiche
he was taken up fro vs: onof
wile for to be mad a iusticis

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPYRI.

[In frames fixed against the wainscot on either side of the entrance to the King's Library.]

On the West Side.

1. Instrument written in *Latin*, on papyrus, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 1 foot in width, containing a deed of sale of a house and lands in the territory of Rimini; dated at Ravenna, 3 June, in the 7th year of the reign of Justin the Younger [A. D. 572].
[Add. MS. 5412.]
2. Will of Abraham, bishop of Hermontis, in Upper Egypt, and head of the monastery of St. Phoebammon at Djeme, near Thebes. *Greek*. Written on papyrus, probably about the end of the 6th century. [Pap. 77.]
3. Deed of sale of a slave-boy, in *Latin*, whereby C. Fabullius Macer, an officer on the vessel "Tigris," in the Misenatian squadron of the Roman fleet, purchases a boy named Abbas or Eutyches, aged seven years, of Eastern nationality, from Q. Julius Priscus, a soldier on the same vessel, for 200 denarii. Dated at Seleucia Pieria, in Syria, 24 May, A. D. 166; with autograph signatures of the parties and witnesses, whose seals in clay are ranged along the top of the document. Written on papyrus in a large cursive hand of early type; the signatures in similar hands, but generally smaller. [Pap. 229.]
4. Original Bull of POPE LEO X., conferring on King Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith; dated at Rome, 5 id. [11] Oct., in the 9th year of his pontificate [A. D. 1521]. Signed by the Pope and many of the Cardinals. It was much damaged in the fire of 1731. [Cotton MS. Vit. B. iv. f. 226.]
5. Grant by Mahomet II., Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, to the Genoese inhabitants of Galata (the suburb of Constantinople) of special privileges for residence and trade; the origin of the "Capitulations" regulating the position of foreign residents in Constantinople. *Greek*. With the monogram of the Sultan at the top, and the signature of the vizier Saganos at the bottom, in *Arabic*. Dated in the week following the capture of Constantinople by the Turks [29 May, 1453]. [Egerton MS. 2817.]

On the East Side.

[The cases on the central panels and the small show-case beneath them contain recent acquisitions of the Department, temporarily exhibited.]

6. Proclamation issued by the Lords Justices, administering the kingdom during the absence in Hanover of George II., calling upon all His Majesty's subjects to endeavour to seize and secure the Son of the Pretender [*i.e.* Prince Charles Edward], who is reported to have embarked in France with a view to landing in Great Britain: and offering a reward of £30000 for his capture. Dated at Whitehall, 1 Aug., 1745; with the *autograph* signatures of the thirteen Lords Justices. On the following day the Young Pretender landed in the Hebrides, and on Aug. 19 raised his standard on the mainland. [Add. MS. 37176.]

7. Proclamation issued by Prince Charles Edward [the Young Pretender], as "Prince of Wales and Regent of the Kingdoms of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland." etc., in answer to the above-described proclamation of the Government, offering a reward of £30000 "to him or those who shall seize and secure, till Our further Orders, the Person of the Elector of Hanover [*i.e.* George II.], whether landed, or attempting to land, in any part of His Majesty's Dominions. Should any fatal Accident happen from hence, let the Blame lay entirely at the Door of those who first set the infamous Example." Dated "Our Camp at Kinlocheill," 22 Aug. 1745. Printed. [C. 18 e. 2 (93).]

8. Counterpart of a deed of conveyance of land at PORT PHILIP, now the site of MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, from the native chiefs to John Batman. Founder of VICTORIA COLONY, for 20 pair of blankets, 30 tomahawks, 100 knives, 50 pair of scissors, 30 looking-glasses, 200 handkerchiefs, and 100 pounds of flour, with a yearly rent of 100 pair of blankets, 100 knives, 100 tomahawks, 50 suits of clothing, 50 looking-glasses, and 50 pair of scissors. Dated, 6 June, 1835. [Add. Ch. 37766.]

[On pilaster near Case L, facing south.]

9. Letters Patent of James I., creating his son Henry Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; witnessed by Charles, Duke of York, and many other peers in full Parliament, 4 June, 1610. With a fine impression of the second Great Seal of James I. The initial contains a finely executed miniature of the king handing the patent to Prince Henry; in the border are the arms of the king, the prince, the principality of Wales, the duchies of Cornwall and Chester, and the badge of the three ostrich feathers. [Add. MS. 36932.]



GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD III.

SEALS.

[In the table-cases on either side of the entrance to the Department of Prints and Drawings.]

Case L.

GREAT SEALS OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

1. 2. Edward the Confessor. 1st seal, obv. [1053-65] and rev.* [1041-66.]	22. Richard II. [1377-99.] 1st seal, obv.
3. William I. 1st seal, obv. [1066-87.]	23. Richard II. 2nd seal, obv.
4. William II. [1087-1100.] Cast of rev.	24. Henry IV. [1399-1413.] 1st seal, obv.
5. Henry I. 4th seal, obv. [About 1100-23.]	25. Henry IV. 2nd seal, obv. 1411.
6. Stephen. 2nd seal, obv. [1139-44.]	26. Henry V. 2nd seal, obv. 1415.
7. Henry II. 1st seal, obv. [1171-74.]	27. Henry VI. 1st seal, obv. 1442.
8. Richard I. 1st seal, obv. 1189.	28. 29. Edward IV. 2nd seal, obv. [1461-71], and rev. 1462.
9. Richard I. 2nd seal, obv. 1198.	30. 31. Edward IV. 5th seal, obv. 1471, and rev. [1471-83].
10. John. Only seal, obv. 1200.	32. Richard III. Only seal, obv. 1484.
11. 12. Henry III. 1st seal, obv. 1230, and rev. 1243.	33. 34. Henry VII. Only seal, obv. 1507, and rev. 1486.
13. Henry III. 3rd seal, obv. [About 1259.]	35. Henry VIII. 2nd seal, obv. 1536. (The last great seal of England exhibiting gothic architecture.)
14. 15. Edward I. Only seal, obv. 1276, and rev. 1285.	36. Henry VIII. 3rd seal, obv. 1544.
16. 17. Edward II. Only seal, obv. 1307-27, and rev. 1323.	37. 38. Edward VI. Only seal, obv. 1548, and rev. 1553. (The latter used by Queen Mary.)
18. Edward III. 2nd seal, obv. 1331.	39. 40. Mary I. Only seal, obv. no date, and rev. 1554.
19. Edward III. 3rd seal, obv. 1338.	41. Philip I. and Mary I. [1554-58.] Only seal, obv.; bronze cast.
20. Edward III. 6th seal, obv. [1340-72.]	42. 43. Elizabeth. 1st seal, obv. [1558-85], and rev. 1559.
21. Edward III. 7th, or "Bretigny," seal, obv. [1366-75.]	

* On the obverse of a Great Seal the sovereign is generally represented enthroned, on its reverse mounted on horseback.

44. 45. Elizabeth. 2nd seal, obv. [1585-1603], and rev. 1598.

46. James I. 1st seal, obv. [1603-5.]

47. 48. Charles I. 3rd seal, obv. 1633, and rev. 1627.

49. 50. Commonwealth. "The great seal of England, 1651," obv. in wax and rev. in sulphur. Used in 1656.

51. Commonwealth. Seal used during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, rev. [1658.]

52. Commonwealth. [1658-60.] Second Seal, used during the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, rev.

53. Charles II. 3rd seal, rev. [1664-74.]

54. 55. Charles II. Seal for Ireland, obv. and rev. Dated "1660."

56. James II. Only seal, rev. 1686.

57. William III. and Mary II. [1689-94.] Original design on stone for rev. of a great seal.

58. William III. and Mary II. Only seal, rev. 1689.

59. Anne. 2nd seal, rev. 1704.

60. Anne. 3rd seal, obv.; east. [Matrix made in 1707.]

61. 62. George I. Only seal, obv. 1720, and rev. undated.

63. 64. George II. Only seal, obv. undated, and rev. 1748.

65. George III. 4th seal, obv. No date. (Not used after 1800.)

66. George III. 7th seal, obv. No date.

67. George IV. Only seal, obv. 1824.

68. 69. William IV. [1830-37.] Only seal, obv. and rev.; proofs.

70. 71. Victoria. 2nd seal, obv. and rev.; proofs. [1837.]

72. 73. Edward VII. Obv. and rev.; proofs. [1904.]

Case M.

a.

SEALS OF ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES.

1. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. [1093-1109.]

2. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln. 1145.

3. Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury. [About 1144.]

4. Robert de Chesney or de Querceto, Bp. of Lincoln. 1152.

5. Richard Fitz-Neal, Bp. of London. [1189-98.]

6. Geoffrey Plantagenet, Bp. of Lincoln. [About 1173.]

7. William de Salso Marisco, Bp. of Llandaff. 1190.

8. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. [1191-95.]

9. Hubert, Archbp. of Canterbury. 1198.

10. Henry, Prior of Abergavenny, Bp. of Llandaff. [1193-1218.]

11. William of Blois, Bp. of Lincoln. [1203-6.]

12. Stephen Langton, Archbp. of Canterbury. 1226.

13. Elias de Radnor, Bp. of Llandaff. [1230-40.]

14. Chapter of Llandaff. [1230-40.]

15. Walter de Suthfield, Bp. of Norwich. [1245-57.]

16. Henry Lexington, Bp. of Lincoln. [1254-58.]

17. Hugh Balsam, Bp. of Ely. 1266.

18. Lawrence de S. Martin, Bp. of Rochester. 1268.

19. William Middleton, Bp. of Norwich. [1278-88.]

20. William Fraser, Bp. of St. Andrews. 1281.

21. William de Luda, Archdeacon of Durham. 1286.

22. Anthony Bek, Bp. of Durham. 1286.

23. John Romayne, Archbp. of York. 1293.

24. John Salmon, Bp. of Norwich. 1308.

25. John de Aldreby, Bp. of Lincoln. 1305.

26. Robert Winchelsey, Archbp. of Canterbury. 1309.

27. Richard de Kellawé, Bp. of Durham. [1311-16.]

28. John de Eglescliffe, Bp. of Llandaff. [1323-47.]

29. William de Melton, Archbp. of York. 1328.

30. Stephen de Gravesend, Bp. of London. 1337.

31. Ralph Stratford, Bp. of London. 1340.

32. William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich. [1344-55.]

33. John Thoresby, Archbp. of York. [1353-73.]

34. Simon Sudbury, Archbp. of Canterbury. [1380-81.] Seal "ad causas."

35. William Courtenay, Archbp. of Canterbury. [1381-96.]

36. John Bokyngham, Bp. of Lincoln. 1386.

37. Chapter of Lincoln. 1386.

38. Henry Spencer, Bp. of Norwich. 1392.

39. Henry Beaufort, Bp. of Lincoln. 1403. Seal "ad causas."

40. Richard Clifford, Bp. of London. 1409.

41. Philip Repingdon, Bp. of Lincoln. 1415. Seal "ad causas."

42. John Stafford, Archbp. of Canterbury. [1443-52.] Seal "ad causas."

43. Richard Beauchamp, Bp. of Salisbury. 1470.

44. William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln. 1496.

45. William Warham, Archbp. of Canterbury. [1504-32.] Seal of Prerogative Court.

46. Thomas Cranmer, Archbp. of Canterbury. 1540.

47. Edward Lee, Archbp. of York. 1540.

48. Thomas Thirleby, Bp. of Westminster. (Design on wood.) [1540-50.]

49. Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham. [1674-1722.] "Palatine seal," rev.

b.

SEALS OF ABBOTS, ABBEYS, ETC.

1. Wilton, co. Wilts. [1372.] [11th cent. matrix.]

2. St. Mary's, York. [11th cent.]

3. Westacre, co. Norf. [About 1231-36.] [12th cent. matrix.]

4. Selby, co. York. 1282. [12th cent. matrix.]

5. 6. Robert, Bp. of Bath, and Priory of St. Peter's, Bath. [1159-66.] [The latter from 10th or 11th cent. matrix.]

7. St. Alban's, co. Hertf. 1435. [12th cent. matrix.]

8. Nun Kelynge, co. York. [13th cent. charter, 12th cent. matrix.]

9. Newstead, co. Notts. [12th cent.]

10. Kilburn, co. Midd. 1402. [12th cent. matrix.]

11. Ankerwyke, co. Bucks. 1194.

12. Battle, co. Suss. [About 1212.]

13. St. John's Redcliffe, Bristol, co. Somers. [14th cent.] [Early 13th cent. matrix.]

14. Lees Priory, co. Essex. [About 1230-50.]

15. Merton, co. Surr. [About 1249-52.]

16. Simon, Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, co. Suff. [1257-79.]

17. John, Abbot of St. Alban's. 1258.

18. Holy Trinity, Norwich. 1321. [Matrix made in 1258.]

19. Greenfield, co. Linc. [About 1260.]

20. John de Medmeham, Abbot of Chertsey. 1269.

21. Chertsey, co. Surr. 1269.

22. St. James, Northampton. [About 1270.]

23. Nun Appleton, co. York. 1272.

24. Simon, Abbot of Kirkstead, co. Linc. 1278.

25. Newhouse, co. Linc., 3rd seal. 1283.

26. St. Bartholomew, London. 1533. [13th cent. matrix.]

27. Peterborough, co. Northt., 2nd seal. [13th cent.]

28. Lesnes, co. Kent. [13th cent.]

29. Selborne, co. South. [13th cent.]

30. Southwick, co. South. 2nd seal. [13th cent.]

31. Evesham, co. Wore., 1st seal. [13th cent.]

32. St. Paul's, London, 2nd seal. [13th cent.]

33. Hagneby, co. Line. 1392. [13th cent. matrix.]

34. Bromholme, co. Norf. 1421. [13th cent. matrix.]

35. Christ Church, Canterbury, 3rd seal. 1452. [13th cent. matrix.]

36. Waltham, co. Essex. 1537. [13th cent. matrix.]

37. Boxgrave, co. Sussex. [13th cent.]

38. Daventre, co. North. 1295.

39. Thornholm, co. Line. 1297.

40. Osene, co. Oxon. 1300.

41. Barlings, co. Line. 1310.

42. Bridlington, co. York. 1327.

43. Bardney, co. Line., 2nd seal. 1347.

44. Henry, Abbot of St. Werburgh, Chester. 1394.

45. Bissemeste, co. Bedf. 1523. [14th cent. matrix.]

46. Elsing Spittle, London. 1405.

47. St. Edmund's Bury. 1517. [14th cent. matrix.]

48. John, Abbot of the above. 1517.

49. Dean and Chapter of Ely, co. Cambr. 1822. [16th cent. matrix.]

c. d.

BARONIAL SEALS.

1. Milo de Gloucestria, afterwards 3rd Earl of Hereford. [1140-43.]

2. Waleran de Bellomonte, Count of Mellent, Earl of Worcester. [1144-66.]

3. Richard de Humetis, King's Constable of Normandy. [1154-80.]

4. Robert, son of Turketin, Knt. [1155-68.]

5. Conan Le Petit, Duke of Brittany, 5th Earl of Richmond. [1165-71.]

6. Geoffrey Plantagenet, son-in-law of the above, 6th Earl of Richmond. [1168-86.]

7. Robert de Bellomonte, Count of Mellent. [1170-78.]

8. Helyas de Albeni. [Late 12th cent.]

9. Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester. [1179-1211.]

10. Hugh de Beauchamp. [12th cent.]

11. Simon de la Tour, Knt. [12th cent.]

12. Ralph, son of Stephen de Oiland, or Hoiland. [12th cent.]

13. Roger de Mowbray, of co. York. [12th cent.]

14. Adam, son of Roger de Sumeri. [1186-91.]

15. John, Count of Mortain (King John). [About 1188.]

16. Stephen de Turnham, Knt. [About 1200.]

17. Gilbert Prudhomme. [Early 13th cent.]

18. Patrick, 5th Earl of Dunbar. [About 1200.]

19. Alan, Connt of Penthievre and Goello, son of Henry, Count of Tréguier. 1202.

20. Baldwin, Count of Flanders. [Early 13th cent.]

21. Leisanus filius Morgani, of co. Glamorgan. [Early 13th cent.]

22. Thomas de St. Walerie. [Early 13th cent.]

23. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of King John. [1225-72.]

24. The same, as King of the Romans. 1257.

25. Brianus filius Radulphi, of co. Essex. [Early 13th cent.]

26. Peter de Brus III. [13th cent.]

27. Sir Robert de Hisnes, Knt. [1245-50.]

28. Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester. [About 1250.]

29. William de Fortibus, 7th Earl of Albemarle. 1251.

30. Simon de Montfort, 2nd Earl of Leicester. 1258.

31. Geoffrey de Geynville, of Ireland. 1259.

32. John, son of Hubert de Burgh. [About 1269.]

33. Robert, son of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. 1262.

34. Guillaume, Avoué of Arras, Lord of Béthune and Tenremonde. [13th cent.]

35. John Fitz-Alan, of co. Warwick. [About 1272.]

36. Hugh de Neville. [1211-23.]

37. Robert, son of Walter de Daiventre, of co. Northampton. [13th cent.]

38. Peter de Montfort. [Middle of 13th cent.]

39. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford. [1262-95.]

40. Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall. 1275.

41. Sir John de la Hay, Knt. 1281.

42. Gerard de Furnivall. [Late 13th cent.]

43. Patrick, 8th Earl of Dunbar. [About 1289-1309.]

44. Henry de Laci, 3rd Earl of Lincoln. 1290.

45. The same—a different seal. [1300.]

46. John, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant. 1295.

47. The same, 2nd seal. 1300.

48. Thomas, 2nd Earl of Lancaster. [1295-1321.]

49. Theobald de Verdoun, Constable of Ireland. 1313.

50. John de Mowbray, Lord of the Island of Axholme [co. Linc.]. 1334.

51. William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. 1340.

52. Hugh de Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon. 1349.

53. John Darcy, Lord of Knayth, co. Lincoln. 1349.

54. John Plantagenet "of Gaunt," Duke of Lancaster, Seneschal of England. (Privy seal.) 1363.

55. The same, as King of Castile and Leon. 1392.

56. 57. Sir Robert de Marny, Knt., and Alice Brun, his wife. 1365.

58. Walter, 4th Baron Fitz-Walter. 1368.

59. Ingelram de Coucy, Earl of Bedford. 1369.

60. Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland. 1390.

61. Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York, 5th son of Edward III. 1391.

62. William de Beauchamp, 1st Baron Abergavenny. 1396.

63. Michael de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk. 1408.

64. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. 1413.

65. Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., seal for chancery of Pembroke. 1426.

66. William de Hoo, Knt. 1427.

67. Sir Maurice de Berkeley, Lord of Beverstone. 1428.

68. Sir James Ormond, Captain of Gournay, France. 1441.

69. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke. 1459.

70. John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln. [1467-87.]

71. John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, Lord Great Chamberlain and Lord High Admiral. 1496.

72. Richard Grey, Earl of Kent, Baron Grey of Ruthyn. [1506-7.]

73. Sir Robert Dudley, K.G., Earl of Leicester. 1566.

74. The same—another seal. 1577.

75. Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral. 1601.

SEALS OF QUEENS CONSOFT AND LADIES OF RANK.

76. Alice of Brabant, 2nd wife of Henry I. [After 1135.]

77. Mary, daughter of Lawrence of Rouen. [12th cent.]

78. Liece, daughter of the preceding and of Ralph of Rouen. [12th cent.]

79. Ydonia de Herste, Lady of

Promhill, co. Kent. [Late 12th cent.]

80. Margaret de Quincy, Countess of Winchester. [About 1220.]

81. Ela, Countess of Salisbury. [1226-40.]

82. Margaret de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln and Pembroke. [After 1245.]

83. Maud, daughter of William Luvetot, widow of Gerard, Baron Furnival. [About 1260.]

84. 85. Sir Hugh de Coleworthe, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife. [Late 13th cent.]

86. Agnes de Percy, of co. Lincoln. [About 1300.]

87. Joan de Stuteville. [1265-75.]

88. Mabel de Gatton. [13th cent.]

89. Isabel de Beaumont, widow of Sir John de Vesey. [1289-1311.]

90. Isabella of France, wife of Edward II. [1307-57.]

91. Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, daughter of the Marquis of Saluces. 1310.

92. Margaret de Neville. 1315.

93. Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare. 1335.

94. Elizabeth de Multon, wife of Walter de Bermyngham. 1341.

95. Matilda of Lancaster, Countess of Ulster. 1347.

96. Euphemia de Lucy, widow of Sir Walter de Heselarton, Knt. 1369.

97. Anne of Bohemia, wife of Richard II. 1390.

98. Anne, Countess of Stafford, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. 1434.

99. Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick. 1456.

100. Elizabeth Wydevile, wife of Edward IV. 1467.

101. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence. 1514.

102. Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII. 1537.

103. Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. [1625-69.]

104. Catharine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. 1662.

ILLUMINATED MSS.

[In Cases 1-7, and in a special Case reserved for the Rothschild Bequest, in the Grenville Library, beginning on the left as the visitor enters from the Hall.]

AN illuminated MS. is one enriched with gold and colours, in miniatures, in borders wholly or partially enclosing the text, and in ornamental initials. Those here exhibited are arranged according to schools or the countries in which they were produced. Nos. 1-7 are Byzantine MSS., dating from the 11th to the 13th century, and characterized by a rigid formalism, most apparent in the stereotyped figures and attitudes of the four Evangelists in copies of the Gospels. The colours are opaque and sombre, and the backgrounds of gold or in monochrome. A marked feature of the school is the rectangular head-piece, the designs of which are an unmistakable indication of oriental origin. A freer style of Byzantine work may be seen in the delicate marginal illustrations in no. 2.

The other side of the same case contains English MSS. of the 10th and 11th centuries. They chiefly illustrate the style which originated at Winchester during the episcopacy of St. Æthelwold (963-984), no doubt under his direct influence, and which prevailed in Biblical and liturgical MSS. down to the Conquest. In this style thick body colours and both gold and silver were employed, with elaborate frame-borders and initials of conventional foliage and interlaced work; but other examples are given of a simpler form of illustration, in which English artists also excelled, consisting of outline drawings in ink or bistre, only slightly, if at all, touched with colour. The curious fluttering drapery, hunched shoulders, and unnaturally long hands and feet are especially characteristic of the period. The next two cases show the progress of illumination in England from the 12th century, when it had been profoundly modified by the results of the Conquest, down to the middle of the 15th century, after which, largely owing no doubt to the Wars of the Roses, it practically became extinct. Generally speaking, in the 12th century the figure-drawing is bold, the colours thickly laid on, and the background of highly burnished gold. The initials are often of large size, and are filled with intricate masses of foliage, amid which figures of various kinds are sometimes introduced. In the 13th century a minuter and more refined style came into use. The features, hair, and drapery are more carefully treated.

and latterly the body becomes more flexible; delicate little miniatures occupy the interior of the initials, and plain gold grounds begin to give place to diapers and other patterns in gold and colours. At the same time, as Gothic influences extended, richer effects were obtained by the use of pinnacled niches and other decorative architectural details. Meanwhile the border also developed. At first a mere prolongation of a limb of the initial, terminating in a simple volute or bud, it gradually extends the whole height of the text, turns the corners along the top and bottom, and ultimately surrounds the page on all four sides, branching out more and more in the process into foliage, flowers, scroll-work, and other ornamentation. This style reached its perfection in the 14th century, the finest period of pure illumination in Western Europe. Down to this time there was no essential difference in style between English and French MSS., and they may chiefly be distinguished by the colouring, the English preferring lighter tones, especially of blue and green, and the French a deep blue and other more brilliant colours, often combined with a ruddy, copper-like gold. Shortly before 1300 a school of artists, connected apparently with East Anglia, became prominent in England, whose work is more distinctive and at its best is unsurpassed. No. 26 is a typical, but by no means a superlative, example of it. This school, however, did not last long, its decay being perhaps hastened by the ravages caused by the Black Death in 1348-49; and when a sudden revival in the art took place near the end of the century, the new style was in a great measure independent of it, and had still less in common with contemporary French work. Possibly it was not altogether of native growth, but received an impulse on the marriage of Richard II with Anne of Bohemia in 1382 from artists of the flourishing school of Prague. Some of its most important remains are shown in nos. 30-33, in which it will be observed that the features in the figures are no longer drawn with a pen but are carefully painted with a brush, while new and peculiar forms of foliage appear in the borders. Probably the best miniature-work of this style was all executed before 1425, but with more or less modification it continued to be the ordinary style for decorative purposes as long as the English School was of any account.

With regard to French illumination (Cases 4, 5), which offers a wide field, only a few points can here be noticed. To a far greater extent than was apparently the case in England it enjoyed royal patronage, and its debt in particular to Louis IX. (1226-1270) and to Charles V. (1364-1380) and his sons the Dukes of Berry (d. 1416) and Burgundy (d. 1419) can hardly be overrated. From the 13th century onwards it possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of refinement, poetic feeling, and brilliance, culminating about 1400 in the lovely productions of

Pol de Limbourg, Jacquemart de Hesdin, and the Paris school. Besides several MSS. of this period in the general series a specially remarkable one is shown in the Rothschild Case, no. 1. Apart from their miniatures French MSS. may usually be recognized by the ivy-leaf style of border, the simpler forms of which date from the first half of the 14th century. It is composed of delicate, thread-like sprigs with small tridentate leaves, either of colour or more often of highly burnished gold. This light and graceful, but somewhat monotonous, design frequently overruns the whole of a wide margin, and latterly it is combined with gaily painted foliage and flowers, birds, grotesques, etc., small miniatures also being sometimes interspersed. In the 15th century, besides other advances towards realism, diapered and other ornamental backgrounds in the miniatures were gradually superseded by landscape. This was at first crude and frankly conventional, showing little sense of perspective, but the drawing afterwards improved and the scenery was truer to nature. As illumination proper declined, a more pictorial style was thus developed, of which Jean Fouquet, of Tours, was the most illustrious exponent. The ascription to him of no. 64 is very doubtful, but it is the work of no ordinary hand; and of a somewhat later date nos. 65 and 66 are also typical representatives, on very different scales, of the Tours school, both possibly being due to François Fouquet, son of the better known Jean.

Towards the end of the century, when the French school in general was in its decadence, the Flemish school reached its highest point. In earlier times they approached near together in style, though in one respect at least, a fondness for humorous subjects in the margins, Flemish illuminators showed more of an English spirit. Latterly, under the influence of Memling and his followers, the style of miniature was developed which is exemplified in nos. 82-87 and Rothschild MSS. nos. 4, 10. Among other qualities it is remarkable for depth and softness of colour, power of expression, and fine landscape and atmospheric effects. In conjunction with it the peculiar Flemish type of border also made its appearance, consisting in its most usual form of a broad band of colour or flat gold, serving as a ground for minutely realistic flowers, fruit, butterflies, insects, and other isolated objects. Another phase of late Flemish art is illustrated in the lower compartments of Cases 4, 5. The huge volumes there displayed, following others of English and French origin, are decorated with miniatures which are often interesting for their subjects and treatment, but are otherwise of no particular merit. They were turned out in large numbers at Bruges, and many of them appear to have been done to order for the English royal library, bearing the arms of Edward IV. and Henry VII.

German art is so inadequately represented by the four MSS. (nos. 88-91) at the end of Case 6 that it may be passed over, but the Italian MSS. which fill Case 7 (nos. 92-111, 129-134) call for some notice. From lack of earlier materials, the first of them is of the 14th century, but it still shows strong Byzantine influence. No. 93 is more distinctly Italian, the somewhat stunted figures, greenish flesh-tints and heavy drapery, together with the peculiar red and other colours, being marked characteristics. To the same century belong such fine MSS., among others, as the Bolognese Bible (no. 129), the *Dante* with tinted drawings (no. 95), the large Prato volume (no. 130), the *Durandus* (no. 131), and the Florentine Gradual (no. 132), the very different styles of which show the amazing versatility of Italian art. In illumination, as in other branches, rapid advance was made in the 15th century, the best of the miniatures being exquisitely finished works of art, and the borders frequently marvels of invention, richness, and grace. A familiar type of ornamentation is formed of twining vine-tendrils, generally in white or gold upon a coloured ground (no. 101). This is used in both borders and initials, and seems to have been a revival of the interlaced Lombardic work of the 11th and 12th centuries (see Case C, no. 101, in the Saloon). Beautiful borders were also composed of the most delicate flower and scroll work, studded with glittering spots of gold (no. 106), and in another style the text was enclosed within rectangular panels, richly painted in crimson, blue and green, and covered with floreated designs in gold and colours (no. 110). Both these styles were afterwards much elaborated, the artists availing themselves of the resources of the classical renaissance and adding graceful candelabra, trophies and vases, medallions with portrait busts and copies of antique gems, cupids, fawns, sphinxes, etc., and wonderfully painted pearls, rubies and other jewels. This brilliant period, however, was of brief duration. Not long after 1500 the art declined in Italy, as it had done elsewhere, and illumination became a mere vehicle for the display of technical skill without refinement or taste.

Case 1.

Nos. 1-7. BYZANTINE SCHOOL.

1. Gospels, in *Greek*; 11th century. Miniatures of the Evangelists and head-pieces, in colours on a gold ground. Formerly in the library of the Escorial in Spain. [Burney MS. 19.]
2. Psalter, in *Greek*; written by the arch-priest Theodorus of Caesarea for Michael, abbot of the Studium monastery at Constantinople, and completed in Feb. 1066. Marginal illustrations of Bible-history, lives of saints, etc., in the best style of Byzantine art. [Add. MS. 19352.]

3. Lives of Saints, by Simeon Metaphrastes, in *Greek*; 11th–12th century. Beautiful miniatures of saints, and elaborately designed head-pieces. [Add. MS. 11870.]
4. Gospels, in *Greek*; 12th century. Figures of the Evangelists and numerous finely executed miniatures. [Harley MS. 1810.]
5. Gospels (that of St. John missing), in *Greek*; 12th century. Miniatures of the Evangelists. [Add. MS. 22740.]
6. Gospels, in *Greek*; 12th–13th century. Miniatures of the Evangelists and head-pieces. [Add. MS. 5112.]
7. Gospels, in *Greek*; written by the monk Theophilus in 1285. Miniatures of the Evangelists and head-pieces. [Burney MS. 20.]

Nos. 8–38. ENGLISH SCHOOL*.

8. Charter of the foundation of New Minster, Winchester, by King Edgar in 966. Written in book-form, in gold. A miniature, on a purple ground, representing the king, between the Virgin and St. Peter, offering the charter to the Saviour, who is seated within a mandorla supported by angels; with a border of coloured foliage on a framework of gold. [Cotton MS. Vesp. A. viii.]
9. Psalter, in *Latin*; written at Winchester, probably in the time of Bishop Æthelwold [963–984]. The tinted miniature of the Crucifixion is an exceptionally fine example of English figure-drawing, and the large ornamental B on the opposite page served as a model for the initial in English Psalters down to the Conquest. [Harley MS. 2904.]
10. Gospels, in *Latin*; written at New Minster, Winchester, early 11th century. Miniatures of the Evangelists and fine initials and borders in gold, silver, and colours at the beginning of each Gospel. [Add. MS. 34890.]
11. Gospels, in *Latin*; early 11th century. Apparently written (perhaps at Winchester) for Christ Church, Canterbury, containing an inserted copy of a charter of King Cnut confirming its privileges. Initials and borders in Winchester style. [Royal MS. 1 D. ix.]
12. “Psychomachia,” by Aurelius Prudentius, a *Latin* poem on the conflict between virtues and vices in the soul, with marginal notes in *English*; early 11th century. Outline drawings, tinted, the two shown representing Humility ascending to heaven, and Luxury seated at a banquet. [Cotton MS. Cleop. C. viii.]
13. Offices of the Holy Cross and Trinity, with calendar, tables, etc., in *Latin* and *English*; written at New Minster, about 1012–1020, partly by the monk Ælfwin, who became abbot in 1035. Two outline drawings, tinted, one of the Crucifixion, the other (exhibited) of the Father and Son seated and the Virgin standing on their right, with the infant Jesus in her arms and the Holy Spirit as a dove settling on her head. Below

* See also nos. 112–114, in the lower compartment of the same case.

are Satan, Judas, and Arius the heresiarch, fettered, and the open jaws of Hell. [Cotton MS. Titus D. xxvii.]

14. Register and martyrology of New Minster, afterwards Hyde Abbey, in *Latin* and *English*; written about 1016-1020, with continuations. Three pages of outline drawings, slightly tinted. The first depicts Cnut and his queen *Ælfgifu* placing the great gold cross upon the high altar; in the two pages shown angels are leading souls to the gate of heaven, held open by St. Peter, while, below, St. Peter and the devil are contending for a soul, and two souls are being cast into hell, the gate of which is locked by St. Michael. [Stowe MS. 944.]

15. Psalter, in *Latin*, with glosses in *English*; probably written at New Minster, about 1050. Miniatures, initials, and borders in colours, without gold. [Arundel MS. 60.]

Case 2.

16. Psalter, in *Latin*; 12th century. Finely executed miniatures in a stiff, archaic style. The original owner, a female, appears to have been connected with the abbey of nuns at Shaftesbury, in Dorset. [Lansdowne MS. 383.]

17. Life of St. Guthlac of Croyland, depicted in eighteen fine outline drawings in ink, slightly tinted, on a vellum roll, within medallions, accompanied by explanatory *Latin* sentences; late 12th century. [Harley Roll Y. 6.]

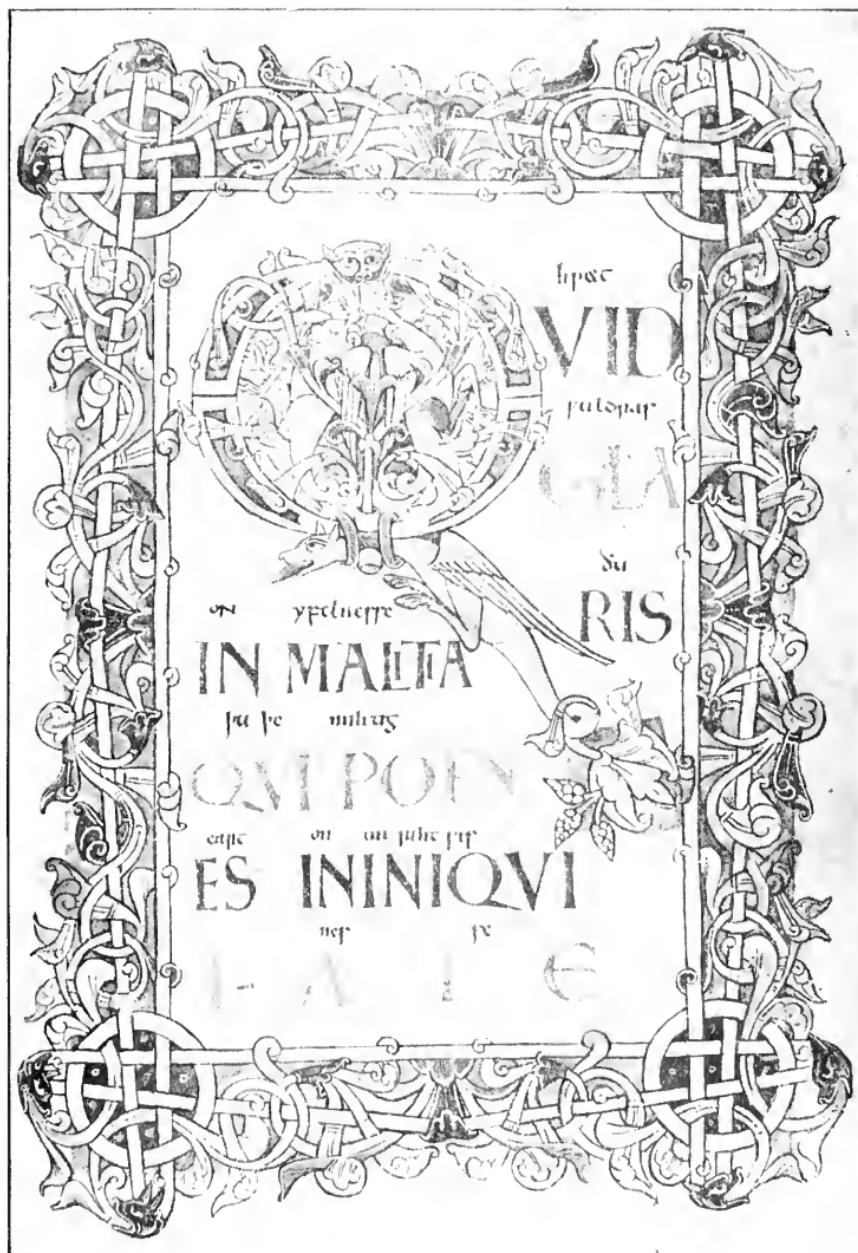
18. Psalter, in *Latin*; late 12th century. Five full-page miniatures on burnished gold backgrounds, and initials with figures and foliage. Belonged to Westminster Abbey. [Royal MS. 2 A. xxii.]

19. Smaragdus on the monastic Rule of St. Benedict; early 13th century. A full-page miniature of St. Dunstan, on a gold ground. Belonged to Christ Church, Canterbury. [Royal MS. 10 A. xiii.]

20. Bible, in *Latin*. A typical example of a 13th century Bible, written in a minute hand and delicately illuminated with figure-initials and partial borders. Belonged to Robert de Bello, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1224-1253. [Burney MS. 3.]

21. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*, with calendar of a marked English character; latter half of the 13th century. Executed for a lady, who is kneeling before the Virgin in the first initial. Miniature-initials, with small grotesques, birds, animals, etc., in the margin, of most delicate work. [Egerton MS. 1151.]

22. Psalter, in *Latin*; late 13th century. Miniatures and figure-initials, rather coarsely executed. The miniature shown on the left represents the Tree of Jesse, a favourite subject at the beginning of English Psalters. Belonged to John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter (1327-1369), who bequeathed it to Isabella, daughter of Edward III. [Add. MS. 21926.]



LATIN PSALTER, WITH ENGLISH GLOSS.
ENGLISH, XI CENT.



Echouer du temps que il est abeugz en temz a sequer la fumme qd
l'eufera le mire. Et la fumme comez tenuer deur eletz plus esoler en
sefer on son lieu ou elo est mire parcou tempe et eus temps et en tis
q le refire enuera se en bouche apres la fumme comez abe enuferon
d'au plus lui retante par le flum. Et la rete ala a la fumme et ouerf
en bouche et enlent le flum q lui etrasant enuera se en bouche. Et
lui dragon re enuera vers la fumme et en ala combatre les autres
de son temps qd eacheut le commandementz dieu. Et en le testimognie
d'el

APOCALYPSE.
ENGLISH. XIV CENT.

23. Apocalypse, and miracles of St. John, with a commentary, in *Latin* : late 13th century. A miniature, in parts tinted only, in the upper half of each page. This volume and no. 25 belong to an important class of MSS., apparently of English origin, which are devoted to the illustration of the Apocalypse. A fine French example may be seen in no. 48. [Add. MS. 35166.]

24. A series of coloured full-length figures of English kings from Edward the Confessor to Edward I., with brief notes in *French* : executed during the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307), the space under his figure not being filled in with text. The two pages shown represent John taking a poisoned cup from the Abbot of Swineshead, and the coronation of Henry III., who holds in his hand a model of Westminster Abbey. [Cotton MS. Vitell. A. xiii.]

25. Apocalypse, with prologue and commentary, in *French*. Miniatures with figures admirably drawn in outline and slightly tinted, on grounds of dark blue and red. The designs are characterized by unusual spirit, as in the conflict with the dragon on the page exhibited. [Royal MS. 19 B. xv.]

26. Breviary, in *Latin*, with two series of chronological notes ending in 1322 ; apparently connected with Norwich and executed between 1322 and 1325. A fine example of the East-Anglian school, having miniature-initials, with stippled gold and diapered grounds, and partial borders ending in sprays of coloured foliage, often supporting grotesques. [Stowe MS. 12.]

27. Psalter, in *Latin* ; with an English calendar, and the arms of England impaling Hainault in the first border. Executed therefore for Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward III., between 1328, when she married, and 1340, when Edward quartered the arms of France. Beautiful initials and sprig borders, partly defaced ; the former containing figures delicately painted on patterned gold and diapered grounds. [Harley MS. 2899.]

28. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin* and *French* ; 14th century. Miniatures, initials, and borders rather coarsely executed, with a marked use of bright red. The subject on the page shown is the legendary story how Christ in his childhood changed some children who were hidden from him in an oven into swine. [Egerton MS. 2781.]

29. Fragments of a Psalter, in *Latin* ; 14th century. Miniature-initials and elaborate frame-borders of foliage and interlacing, on a gold ground, with small miniatures inserted at intervals. [Royal MS. 13 D. i.]

30. Hours of the Virgin, in *Latin* ; end of 14th century. Miniatures, initials, and borders, the last with the corner clusters and light sprays of foliage ending in trumpet- and spoon-shaped flowers characteristic of the period. On either side of the gracefully modelled miniature of the Annunciation which is

exhibited are kneeling figures of a husband and wife, for one of whom the MS. was executed. The sprays which surround the architectural setting were probably added by another hand. [Royal MS. 2 A. xviii.]

31. Admiralty Ordinances, etc., in *Latin* and *French*; written in or very soon after 1413. Fine initials and borders in the strongly marked English style noticed above. [Cotton MS. Vesp. B. xxii.]

Case 3.

32. A selection from two volumes of initials and borders of exceptional beauty cut from a large Missal, in *Latin*, written and illuminated at the end of the 14th century. In its perfect state the MS. must have been a magnificent example of English art, superior even to the great Bible, Royal MS. 1 E. ix, which it closely resembles in style. Both were probably executed for Richard II, and belonged to the royal chapel. [Add. MSS. 29704, 29705.]

33. Fragment of a Lectionary, in *Latin*; about 1400. Executed for John, 5th Lord Lovel of Tichmersh (d. 1408), or possibly for his son, John, 6th Lord (d. 1414). Fine miniature-initials and borders, of the same style as those in no. 32, but less well preserved. At the beginning (exhibited) is a large miniature of the artist, Brother John Siferwas, presenting the volume to Lord Lovel; a remarkable specimen of early English portraiture. The arms in the border opposite are those of (1) John, 5th Lord, impaling those of his wife, Maud Holand; (2) John, 6th Lord, viz. Holand and Lovel quartered; (3) John, 6th Lord, impaling those of his wife Eleanor Zouche; and (4) the same, impaling Salbron (? a second wife). The same artist illuminated the famous Sherborne Missal, now at Alnwick Castle. [Harley MS. 7026.]

34. Select Psalms, with calendar and prayers, in *Latin*; early 15th century. A single miniature, and numerous foliated initials and borders. Arms of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV. (b. 1391. d. 1446); and his note of ownership at the end. The crowned kneeling figure in the miniature, as exhibited, is apparently Henry V. [Royal MS. 2 B. 1.]

35. Metrical Life of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, by John Lydgate, in *English*. Apparently a copy executed for Henry VI. on his visit to Bury St. Edmunds Abbey in 1433. Upwards of a hundred miniatures, specially interesting for the costumes, which belong, as is usually the case, to the date of the MS. [Harley MS. 2278.]

36. Psalter, in *Latin*; 15th century. Miniature initials and borders at the principal divisions. [Royal MS. 2 B. viii.]

37. Treatise, in *Latin*, on the education of princes, dedicated to Henry VI.; 15th century. Frame-borders, with foliage upon



INITIALS FROM A MISSAL.
ENGLISH, END OF XIV CENT.

a gold ground, of a rather unusual style, at the beginning of each chapter. [Cotton MS. Cleop. A. xiii.]

38. Missal, in *Latin*; 15th century (before 1446). Figure initials, and borders with light feathery sprays of foliage. The border exhibited also includes panels of twisted leaf scroll-work, with circular corner-bosses of bold acanthus-like designs. Bequeathed by William Melreth, alderman of London, to the church of St. Laurence, Old Jewry, in Jan. 1446. [Arundel MS. 109.]

Case 4.

Nos. 39-71. FRENCH SCHOOL*.

39. Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, in *Latin*; written in Caroline minuscules of the latter part of the 9th century, with two illuminated pages before each Gospel. The style is that of the Franco-Saxon school associated especially with the Abbey of St. Denis near Paris, and the panelled borders filled with interlaced work, the terminal dogs' heads, etc., show affinities with MSS. of the earlier Anglo-Irish school. The peculiar form of corner ornament, in silver, is found also in the so-called "second Bible" of Charles the Bald (d. 877) at Paris. [Egerton MS. 768.]

40. Psalter, in *Latin*; late 12th century. Apparently written for an abbey of nuns in some relationship with the Cluniac monastery of La Charité sur Loire. Large initials enclosing miniatures and foliage, on plain gold or coloured grounds. [Harley MS. 2895.]

41. Psalter, in *Latin*; 13th century. Written for an inmate of an abbey of nuns, perhaps in the neighbourhood of Nantes. A beautiful specimen of French work; with large miniature-initials, the figures delicately painted on a burnished gold ground and the angles of the frame outside the letter filled in with fine diapers in colours. [Royal MS. 2 B. ii.]

42. Psalter, in *Latin*; 13th century. Eighteen large miniatures of the Life of Christ; and large figure-initials, with plain burnished gold grounds, of somewhat inferior work. Illuminated initials and partial borders, and detached sloping ribbons of gold and colour in the lower margins, generally terminating in human and other grotesques. [Add. MS. 17868.]

43. Treatise on surgery, in *French*, translated from the Latin of Roger Parmensis (fl. 1180), etc.; 13th century. Besides other miniatures, figure-initials and partial foliated borders, the MS. includes twenty-one pages of curious illustrations of surgical cases, on plain grounds, alternately dark blue and pink. Sixteen of these pages are divided into nine compartments, the first three of which contain scenes from the Life of Christ, on gold and diapered grounds, as in the pages shown. The remaining sub-

* See also nos. 115-120 in the lower compartments of Cases 1, 4.

jeets on the same pages deal with sword and spear wounds, and the setting of dislocated limbs. [Sloane MS. 1977.]

44. Bible, in *Latin*; 13th century. Another example of a Bible in the style characteristic of the period, minutely written and delicately illuminated (*cf.* no. 20). [Add. MS. 27694.]

45. Gospel Lectionary, in *Latin*, of the use of Paris; written late in the 13th century, and very closely resembling a somewhat earlier MS. given to the Sainte Chapelle by St. Louis (d. 1270). The initial I of the prefatory words "In illo tempore" of each Lesson is filled with scenes from the Life of Christ, delicately painted on burnished gold and diapered grounds, the extremities of the letters being prolonged so as to form partial borders. [Add. MS. 17341.]

46. Bible History, with moralized interpretations, in *Latin*; late 13th century. An imperfect MS., other portions of which are at Oxford and Paris, belonging to a special class of "Livres d'images," profusely illustrated for the purpose of religious instruction. Eight miniatures on every page, on a gold ground within medallions, the style being suggestive of stained-glass windows. Those exhibited refer to incidents in the shipwreck of St. Paul, with their symbolical meaning, *e. g.* the ship is the church in the storms of this world, the lightening of it by throwing the corn overboard is the casting off of sins, the proposal to kill the prisoners is the evil counsel given to kings against the poor, etc. [Harl. MSS. 1526, 1527.]

47. Apocalypse, in *Latin*, with a *French* translation; early 14th century. Miniatures in the upper part of each page, remarkable both in design and colouring; the backgrounds of dark-coloured diapers. The pages shown represent the angel casting a great millstone into the sea (xviii. 21), and the praising of God in heaven on the destruction of Babylon (xix. 1). Belonged in the 17th century to the Carthusian house of Val-Dieu near Mortagne, dioc. Sées. [Add. MS. 17333.]

48. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 14th century (after 1318), the calendar pointing to St. Omer, in the extreme north of France. With fine miniature-initials on stippled gold and diapered grounds, and richly decorated with foliated borders and small marginal grotesques and other figures. Executed for a lady, who is represented, kneeling, on the page shown. The MS. belonged to John Ruskin. [Add. MS. 36684.]

49. Psalter, in *Latin*; early 14th century. Exquisitely painted figure-initials on grounds of delicate diaper-work in gold and colours. [Add. MS. 29923.]

50. Missal, in *Latin*, of the use of Paris; middle of 14th century. Delicate miniature-initials and partial ivy-leaf borders, with two large miniatures before the Canon, of the Crucifixion and Christ in glory; patterned gold and diapered grounds. The arms of Beauvau, of Anjou, are in the first border. Given by Itier de Martreuil, Bishop of Poitiers (1395-1405) Chancellor

leuauerūt uocem di-
centes. Ihu p̄ceptor:
misericordia nū. Quos
ut uidit: dixit. Ite:
ostendite uos sacerdo-
tabz. Et sān est dum
uerent in mundati sūt.
Vnus autem ex illis
uidit quia munda-
tus est: regressus est
cum magna uoce
magnificans deum.
Et cecidit in faciem
ante pedes eius grās
agens: et hic erat sa-
maritanus. Rendes
autem ihs: dixit. No-
ne decem mundati
sunt et nouem ubi
sunt. Non est mun-
tus qui rediret et da-
ret gloriam teo: nisi
h̄ alienigena. Et ait
illi. Surge et uade: q̄
a fidei tua. te saluū

facit. feria. viij. Sedm.

Lucam.
Si illo te:
Entro
uit ihs
in ceplū.
Et circu-
specta ob
vz cum
iam uel
pa eslet
hora: ex-
uit i be-
thauā
cum du-
olecum.
Et alia
die cum
exitent
a betha-
nia: esu-
ryt. Cū
q̄ uidi
h̄ a lōge.
fici. ha-



MISSAL.
FRENCH, XIV CENT.

of Berry, to John, Duke of Berry, son of Charles V. of France, and by him, in 1404, to the Sainte Chapelle at Bourges. [Harley MS. 2891.]

51. Order of the Coronation of the King and Queen of France, in *French* and *Latin*; with an autograph note by Charles V. (1364–1380) that he caused it to be revised, transcribed and historiated in 1365. Thirty-eight miniatures, on grounds of diaper, gilt scroll and other patterns, of curious interest as depicting the different stages in the ceremony. The two shown represent the king (obviously a portrait of Charles V.) taking the oath, and seated before the altar, on which lie the crown, sword, etc. From the royal library at the Louvre, whence it probably passed into the possession of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France (1422–1435). [Cotton MS. Tib. B. viii.]

52. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 14th century. Delicate miniatures on diapered and gold grounds; ivy-sprig borders with a few small grotesques. Arms of Andrault, Seigneurs de Langeron en Nivernois, quartering those of Gencien. [Add. MS. 23145.]

53. St. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, in *Latin*; late 14th century (before 1380). Two small miniatures in vol. i. and eleven in vol. ii. (the latter mostly in grisaille) on coloured grounds covered with designs in gold; ivy-sprig borders on the first page of each book. The miniature shown (from vol. i.) illustrates the persecution of the early Christians and the offering of gifts to the Church in the person of St. Peter; the border differs from the rest by including grotesque figures and birds. Arms of Hugues Aubriot, Provost of Paris (1367–1381); but the lions supporting the shield suggest that the MS. was originally intended for Charles V. (d. 1380). [Add. MSS. 15244, 15245.]

54. Epistle, in *French*, by Philippe de Maizières, Celestin of Paris, to Richard II. of England, advocating peace and friendship between him and Charles VI. of France; 1395–1396. A miniature of the author presenting the work to Richard II.; on the opposite page the armorial bearings and crowns of France and England, the Crown of Thorns, etc. Ivy-sprig borders, with dragons at the corners. Apparently the original presentation-copy. [Royal MS. 20 B. vi.]

Case 5.

55. Bible History, in *French*, translated (1291–1294) by Guiart des Moulins from the *Historia Scholastica* of Petrus Comestor; about 1400. The first page of Genesis very richly decorated, and numerous small miniatures at the heads of books and chapters, on grounds of diapers or of scroll and other designs in gold upon colour; the ivy-sprig borders and initials highly burnished. Belonged (cf. no. 50) to John, Duke of Berry (d. 1416). [Harley MSS. 4381, 4382.]

56. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 15th century. Beautiful miniatures, some of which show Italian influence; illuminated initials and ivy-sprig borders, with variegated foliage and dragon terminals, in great profusion. The style is that of the artists who worked for the Dukes of Berry and Burgundy (cf. Rothschild MSS., no. 1, below). [Add. MS. 32454.]

57. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 15th century. Fourteen large and many smaller miniatures, the best of which show a strong Italian influence. The borders round the large miniatures are of richly coloured foliage on burnished gold, with amorini and other figures, small birds, butterflies, etc., freely introduced; the remaining borders are of ivy-sprigs and coloured foliage, with grotesques, birds, etc. The shields intended for arms are left blank, but the device of a sun with golden rays occurs on each page of the calendar. [Add. MS. 29433.]

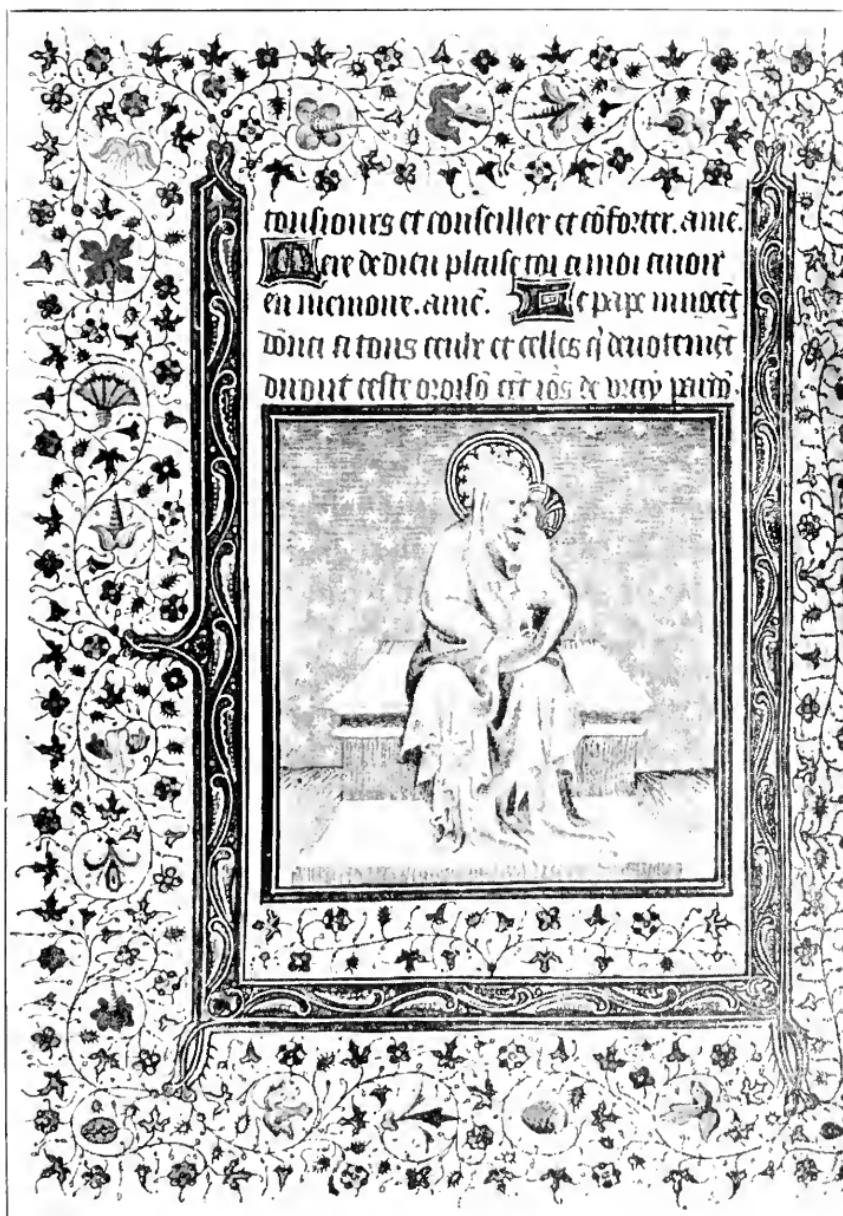
58. History of Louis IX. and Philip III. of France by Guillaume de Nangis, in *French*; about 1410. A miniature representing the Virgin (possibly also meant for Isabel of Bavaria, queen of Charles VI.) instructing the Dauphin Louis (b. 1396, d. 1415); the background being formed of the heraldic charges of France and Bavaria, and the canopies and carpets bearing the arms of France and the Dauphin. A full ivy-sprig border round the same page. [Royal MS. 13 B. iii.]

59. Psalter, in *Latin*; early 15th century. Miniature-initials with gold and patterned grounds; ivy-sprig and floreated borders, with corner medallions enclosing figures on gold, of an unusual style. The subjects of the miniatures are described in French in red and blue rubries within the text. From the evidence of the calendar the MS. appears to be connected with Metz. [Add. MS. 16999.]

60. History of Alexander the Great, in *French*, translated from the *Historia de Proeliis*; early 15th century. Miniatures in the upper part of most of the pages, of special interest for their subjects; partial ivy-sprig borders. [Royal MS. 20 B. xx.]

61. Psalter, etc., in *Latin*; about 1425-1430. Fifteen exquisite miniatures of Parisian style, and richly illuminated borders and initials on every page. In six of the miniatures King Henry VI. (b. 1421, succ. 1422) appears as a child, crowned and wearing a long mantle embroidered with the arms of France and England quartered. In the one shown he is kneeling before the Virgin, and behind him stands St. Katherine, patron-saint of his mother, Katherine of France. The MS. was no doubt a gift to him either from Queen Katherine or from his grandmother, Isabel of Bavaria, queen of Charles VI. of France. [Cotton MS. Dom. A. xvii.]

62. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *French*; 15th century. Delicately painted miniatures, mostly in grisaille, on backgrounds of blue studded with golden stars; ivy-sprig and floreated borders.



HOURS OF THE VIRGIN.
FRENCH XV CENT.

Fine coloured portraits of the owner and his wife, each kneeling before the Virgin, at the beginning. [Harley MS. 2952.]

63. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; middle of 15th century. Beautiful miniatures, some on a very minute scale; and delicate borders of ivy-sprigs, coloured foliage and flowers, birds, etc. Belonged to Etienne Chevalier, Treasurer of France (d. 1474). [Add. MS. 16997.]

64. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; middle of the 15th century. Thirty miniatures, besides vignettes in the calendar, with landscape backgrounds, for the most part very finely executed; ordinary ivy-sprig and foliated borders. According to Count P. Durrieu, an early work of the famous French artist, Jean Fouquet, of Tours. [Add. MS. 28785.]

65. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; about 1470. Eighteen miniatures in two different hands, twelve being apparently by the same artist who illustrated, on a much larger scale, no. 66. The MS. measures only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and is a choice example of the minute and dainty type of a book of Hours intended for a lady's use. It bears later signatures of members of the Luxembourg family, and was perhaps executed for Louis de Luxembourg, Count of St. Pol, Constable of France (beheaded in 1475), or for his wife. [Egerton MS. 2045.]

66. The Memorabilia of Valerius Maximus: a translation into *French*, with additions, begun in 1375 by Simon de Hesdin and completed in 1401 by Nicholas de Gonesse; about 1475. A large composite miniature at the beginning of each of the nine books, and a small miniature before each chapter, by an excellent artist of the school of Tours, perhaps François Fouquet, son of Jean. The subjects shown are: (1) Q. Metellus, after a life of unalloyed happiness, dies surrounded by his family; (2) Gyges, chief priest of Lydia, learns from an oracle that the poorest man in Arcadia is happier than himself; (3) Gyges takes a ring, with the power of making him invisible, from the finger of a statue in an enchanted palace; (4) Candaules, king of Lydia, reveals to Gyges the beauty of his queen; (5) Gyges slays Candaules, usurps the crown, and marries the queen. Executed for Philippe de Comines the historian (cf. no. 69), whose arms and monogram appear in all the large miniatures. [Harley MSS. 4374, 4375.]

67. Hours of the Virgin, in *French*; 15th century. Finely executed miniatures, surrounded by elaborate borders of foliage, flowers and fruits on a plain ground, with figures frequently introduced. The other borders throughout the MS. are of pink and gold foliage in exquisite taste, and the initials enclose well painted human heads, birds, butterflies, etc. Much injured in places by damp. [Add MS. 25695.]

68. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; 15th century. Miniatures and borders of French style, many of the former showing a strong Italian influence. The MS. bears the arms of Saluces,

in two places altered into those of Urfé, and it contains the portrait of a lady kneeling before the Virgin. She is probably Amédée, daughter of Mainfroy de Saluées (d. 1435), Marshal of Savoy, and mother of Catherine de Polignac, who married Pierre d'Urfé (d. 1508). [Add. MS. 27697.]

69. Hours of the Virgin, in *Latin*; late 15th century. Miniatures of a rather hard, decadent style, surrounded by borders of gold escarp shells; the other borders, along the outer edge of the pages, are composed of instruments of the Passion. Arms of Philippe de Comines (d. 1511), *gules*, a bordure and chevron *or*, three escarp shells *argent*. [Harley MS. 2863.]

70. *Les Commentaires de la Guerre Gallique*, adapted from Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, by Albert Pigghe for Francis I.: the first volume of the unique MS., completed in Nov. 1520, the second being at Paris and the third at Chantilly. Miniatures of great refinement by "Godofredus pictor Batavus" mainly in grisaille, but with occasional touches of colour and gold. [Harley MS. 6205.]

71. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; executed in 1525 for François de Dinteville, Bishop of Auxerre, whose arms are in the borders. Miniatures of decadent French style within architectural borders; the rest of the borders are of Flemish style, composed of flowers, birds, insects, etc., on a gold ground. [Add. MS. 18854.]

CASE 6.

Nos. 72-87. FLEMISH SCHOOL*.

72. Missal, in *Latin*, of the church of St. Bavon at Ghent; late 12th century. A full-page miniature of the Crucifixion before the Canon, coarsely executed on a plain unburnished gold ground, and a small miniature of Christ in glory opposite; the large initials filled with boldly designed scroll foliage. [Add. MS. 16949.]

73. Psalter, in *Latin*; 13th century. Initials, in square frames, enclosing small figures on grounds of burnished gold, blue and pink. Arms of Brabant (?), together with those of the family of Yve of Flanders. [Add. MS. 27591.]

74. Psalter, in *Latin*; late 13th century. Full-page miniatures of the Life of Christ, and miniature-initials, coarsely executed, with thick black outlines on a burnished gold ground; partial borders of narrow bands of gold and colour, ending in dogs' heads, etc. [Royal MS. 2 B. iii.]

75. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 13th century. Full-page miniatures, and miniature-initials with the extremities prolonged into partial borders without foliage. [Add. MS. 17444.]

* See also nos. 121-128 in the lower compartments of Cases 4, 5.

76. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; 13th-14th century, the calendar pointing to Maestricht. Full-page miniatures and miniature-initials with burnished gold grounds; the borders and the margins of every page decorated with well-executed humorous and other subjects. [Stowe MS. 17.]

77. Breviary, in *Latin*; early 14th century. An obit in the calendar connects the MS. with the Priory of nuns of Val-Duchesse, at Anderghen, near Brussels. Miniatures and miniature-initials, with gold and diapered grounds; partial borders ending in foliage and supporting birds, etc. [Harley MS. 2449.]

78. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 14th century. Miniatures after the calendar and in the principal initials; nearly complete borders ending in foliage, with small figures, grotesques, etc. [Add. MS. 24681.]

79. Twenty-seven miniatures, without text, illustrating the Travels of Sir John Mandeville, ch. 1-5; early 15th century. The outlines are drawn with a pen and delicately shaded in black and white with a brush, on vellum tinted a soft pale green; colour is used for flesh-tints, foliage, the sky and sea, and floreated backgrounds, and gold for crowns, nimbi, embroidery, etc. The designs shown represent (1) the statue of Justinian before the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and (2) the king of France and the Byzantine emperor, each holding the head of the spear which pierced Our Lord's side. The provenance is uncertain, but is apparently Flemish. [Add. MS. 24189.]

80. Ordinance of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, for the regulation of his military levies, in *French*; dated at Trier, [Oct.-Nov.], 1473. This copy was probably made soon after, and for Charles himself. A miniature of the Duke promulgating the ordinance in presence of his council; the border composed of foliage in gold on a dark-grey ground, with the arms of the duke and of his six duchies, nine counties, etc. The initials C. M. are those of Charles and his wife, Margaret of York. [Add. MS. 36619.]

81. Statutes of the order of the Golden Fleece, with a register of the chapters held from 1429 to 6 May, 1481, in *French*; probably written in 1481. Illustrated with the arms of the knights in colour, generally six on a page, and with fine full-length portraits of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, founder of the order, Charles the Bold, his successor, and Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, who married the latter's daughter and heir. The portrait shown is that of Duke Philip. [Harley MS. 6199.]

82. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 15th century. Numerous beautifully executed miniatures, and borders of foliage, fruit, birds, butterflies, etc., on grounds of gold or colour, with small medallion miniatures at intervals. At the beginning (probably inserted later) are full-length portraits of Philip the

Fair, Duke of Burgundy (d. 1506), and his wife Joanna of Castille (m. 1496). [Add. MS. 17280.]

83. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 15th century. Miniatures and borders of the same style as those in no. 82. The small miniature at the foot of the page shown, depicting a maiden seated, with a lion *argent*, crowned and collared *or*, before her, is supposed to refer to the city of Ghent, where the MS. was probably executed. [Egerton MS. 1147.]

84. Eight miniatures, apparently cut from a Book of Hours, with borders of flowers, fruit, birds, etc., on a gold ground; end of 15th century. The one shown on the right depicts the Emperor [Frederick III.], the Kings of the Romans [Maximilian], of Spain [Ferdinand], and of England [Henry VII.], and an Archduke of Austria [Philip the Fair, representing Burgundy], kneeling before the altar of St. George, with the King of France [Charles VIII.] kneeling somewhat apart on the left. The subject no doubt refers to the peace between the powers first named and France at the end of 1492, in the negotiations for which England [St. George] took a leading part. [Add. MS. 25698.]

85. Prayers, services for the dead, etc., in *Latin*, *French*, and *Flemish*; about 1500. Probably executed at Bruges for a nun of the abbey of Messines, near Ypres. Twenty-two miniatures, and borders of flowers, birds, etc., on plain grounds of colour or gold. [Egerton MS. 2125.]

86. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; about 1500. Miniatures and borders of ordinary Flemish style. [Add. MS. 15677.]

87. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*, with two rubrics in *English*; early 16th century. Miniatures and borders of Flemish style, but possibly executed in England. In one of the margins is a note written and signed by Henry VIII. [King's MS. 9.]

Nos. 88-91. GERMAN SCHOOL.

88. Fragment of a Psalter in *Latin*; about 1175-1185. The calendar written in gold on a purple ground between gold columns with small miniatures within the arches. Four nearly full-page miniatures on patterned grounds of red and gold, with decorated borders. On three of the five remaining pages the text is in gold on purple, with large initials of bold foliated designs in colour. The MS. belonged to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony (d. 1195), whose portrait, with that of his wife Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England (m. 1168, d. 1189), is under the Crucifixion on one of the pages shown. [Lansdowne MS. 381.]

89. Psalter, in *Latin*; 13th century. Miniatures of the Life of Christ, etc., of the Thuringo-Saxon school, on grounds of unburnished gold, with borders of plain colour; the large initials filled with boldly designed foliage on gold, within square



HOURS OF THE VIRGIN.
FLEMISH, ABOUT 1500.

frames. The design of the Last Supper, as exhibited, is of a specially curious type. [Add. MS. 18144.]

90. Sixteen miniatures, without text, illustrating the Life of Christ and no doubt originally prefixed to a Psalter; 13th century. Backgrounds of highly burnished gold, and frames of plain bands of gold and colour. [Add. MS. 17687.]

91. *Splendor Solis*, a treatise on Natural Philosophy, etc., in German; dated 1582. Twenty-two curious full-page miniatures, some with borders, showing Flemish influence. [Harley MS. 3469.]

Case 7.

Nos. 92-111. ITALIAN SCHOOL*.

92. Breviary, in *Latin*, of Benedictine use; 14th century. Miniature-initials and borders, following Byzantine models. [Add. MS. 15205.]

93. Simone da Cascia, *Lordene della vita cristiana*, composed in 1333, followed by legends of saints, etc., in *Italian*; 14th century (after the adoption of the triple tiara by Urban V., 1362-1370). Fine miniatures of the school of Giotto, on gold grounds, with foliated prolongations of the initials. [Add. MS. 27428.]

94. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; 14th century. Miniatures of the Life of Christ on burnished gold grounds, with figure-initials, and foliated borders surrounded by studs of gold. [Add. MS. 15265.]

95. Dante, *La Divina Commedia*; 14th century. The Inferno and Purgatorio to Canto 23 illustrated by lightly coloured pen-and-ink drawings in the lower margins; with other sketches by an inferior hand, uncoloured, Purg. 24-33. A full-page illuminated border, with two small miniatures on a deep blue ground, before the Purgatorio. The fine central figure with a halo of golden rays in the drawing exhibited represents Cato (Purg. 1). [Add. MS. 19587.]

96. History of the Israelites from the captivity in Egypt to the death of Joshua, in *Italian*; early 15th century. Coloured drawings within frames, generally four on a page, in a curious style. [Add. MS. 15277.]

97. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 15th century. Miniature-initials on a burnished gold ground and a series of saints on diapered grounds at the end; borders with foliated scroll-work, gold studs, birds, etc. The calendar plainly points to Naples as the place of origin, and the arms of Zurli of Naples, supported by amorini, are in the first border. [Add. MS. 17943.]

98. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 15th century. Large miniature-initials on a gold ground; borders of boldly designed scroll-work on gold, combined with lighter foliage,

* See also nos. 129-134 in the lower compartment of the same case.

flowers, etc., on the plain vellum. The calendar is distinctly Veronese. [Add. MS. 22569.]

99. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; 15th century. Small miniatures within the initials, in the calendar, and before the several Hours; foliated borders with numerous gold studs, and other borders of delicate filigree in blue or red, slightly touched with gold. [Add. MS. 34247.]

100. Plutarch's Lives of Great Men, translated into *Latin* by Leonardo Bruno of Arezzo and others; middle of 15th century. Fine miniatures enclosed in the large initials and elsewhere, within burnished gold frames; a few foliated initials, but no borders. The provenance is uncertain. [Add. MS. 22318.]

101. Aristotle's Ethics, translated into *Spanish* by Charles, Prince of Viana (d. 1461), son of John, King of Navarre (1425) and of Aragon and Sicily (1458): a copy made for Charles himself, probably during his residence in Sicily, 1458-1459. A full border on the first page, of branch-work, foliage and rayed gold studs, with figures of a gallant and a lady, amorini, birds, etc., and the arms of Navarre, Aragon, and Sicily. A large initial to each of the ten books in gold or colour, made to appear as if cut out of the solid and filled either with white vine tendril interlacing or with exquisitely delicate scrolls of foliage, as in the example shown. [Add. MS. 21120.]

102. Hours of the Virgin, &c., in *Latin*; 15th century. Miniature-initials on a gold ground, with borders of scroll-foliage and rayed gold studs. The calendar is Siennese. [Add. MS. 15278.]

103. Covenant of Christophoro Mauro, Doge of Venice, with the Venetian people on his election, 12 May, 1462, in *Latin*; written no doubt in the same year. A miniature of the Doge kneeling before the Virgin, with a full border of flowers, birds, and animals, with small rayed gold studs interspersed, and at the foot the arms of the Doge supported by amorini. [Add. MS. 15816.]

104. Congratulatory oration by Bernardo Bembo, patrician of Venice, to the Doge, Christophoro Mauro (1462-1471), with a preface addressed to Cardinal Ludovico Scarampi (d. 1465), in *Latin*; probably a copy presented by Bembo to the Cardinal, when the latter was made a patrician of Venice in 1462. Two ornamental pages of architectural designs, with angels, amorini, peacocks, etc.; on the first the arms of Bembo, on the other those of the Doge and Cardinal. [Add. MS. 14787.]

105. Panegyric by Vittore Capello of his maternal grandfather, Marco Barbarigo, Doge of Venice (1485-1486), in *Latin*; dated 4 May, 1486. A miniature of the author presenting the book to the Doge, with a female figure standing by, holding the banner of St. Mark; below are the arms of the Doge, supported by two centaur-amorini. [Add. MS. 21463.]

106. Breviary, in *Latin*; late 15th century. Full borders at the

Et cantatur in tono pas-
cali. et non dicitur. Quem
missus. iuxtor omnium. nec
Gloria tibi domine. N. I. De
signum crucis est in celo. all.
R. Cum dominus ad iudicium
cuiusvis talla. ad misericordiam.

O' enus splendido: canticus
astris. mundo celebris. homi-
bus. multum. mirabilis. sim-
ilarum. unusquis. que sola sunt
dig portare talentum mundi.
dulce lignum dulces clausi-
dulta. ferens portem. salva-
pitem. canticum in tuis lau-
dibus hodie congregatum. al-
luya. allia. allia. allia. o' ro.

Qui

cali suscitasti: concede.
ut in talis ligni pretio: e-
terne uite suffragia conse-
quamur: Qui uis.
Postea pre sanctis. aia.
Lux penna. N. Sanctiue
R. vos elegeremus. oratio.

Domi nis omnipotens
ut quis seorum tuor-
alexandri. euentu. et the-
odoli. atque uincen tina
tilia columbus: acuicti
malis immunitib. coru
intencionibus libemur:
Per: Scindum q' in
festum. tabus sc' crucis i
anglorum: no' fit omio de
ipis. neq' de sc' franceso
nec de pice. Similiter nec
infestis duplicitib. nec in
fia octis corum. Id n
matutini. Imit. Exultet
u' domino. p. Venite. vnu
mp.

Eterna xpi munera.
Duo nocturni sunt de sc' clara.
tertius nocturnus de festo i
crucis. lec. de sanctis. Ro
meu. amuntia. Intio

Qui



several divisions, of foliage, flowers, fruit, animals, birds, rayed gold studs, etc., with very minute vignette miniatures at intervals; small miniature-initials and simple borders elsewhere. Arms of Medici of Florence, and the Medici device of a diamond ring. [Add. MS. 25697.]

107. The Triumphs of Petrarch, in *Italian*; late 15th century. Borders of the same Florentine style as in no. 106, with tiny vignettes interspersed and larger miniatures at the foot of the page. Arms and device of Medici, as above. [Harley MS. 5761.]

108. Breviary, in *Latin*, of the Franciscan convent of Santa Croce at Florence; end of 15th century (after 1482). Three miniatures at the foot of the page, and smaller ones in the initials and in vignettes within the border, all of the finest Florentine work; a full panelled border on the first page, and other borders of foliage, flowers, fruit, amorini, birds, vases, etc., lightened up by numerous tiny rayed gold studs. [Add. MS. 29735.]

109. Psalter, etc., in *Latin*; late 15th century. Four nearly full-page miniatures, the drapery and the landscape backgrounds heightened with gold; figure-initials and borders, the latter mostly of floreated scroll-work, with birds, gold studs, etc., on the plain vellum, but in one case on a broad gold ground. Arms of Dati of Lucca (?) on the first page. [Add. MS. 15114.]

110. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; end of 15th century. Miniature-initials before the several services, and full borders of gold arabesque-work on richly coloured grounds, with small vignette busts of saints, amorini, etc., interspersed. Executed at Florence for a lady named Smeralda or Esmeralda. Arms, *gules*, a bend *azur*, on a chief *argent* a cross of the field. [Add. MS. 33997.]

111. Livy's History of the Macedonian War, with the Epitome of Florus, etc., in *Latin*; end of 15th century. A full border on the first page of flowers, gold studs, and filigree pen-work, with medallion miniatures at the corners and sides and, below, the arms of Jerusalem and Aragon quarterly, supported by four amorini; other borders of the white vine tendril pattern. [Harley MS. 3694.]

The lower compartments of Cases 1, 4, 5 and 7 contain the following MSS., which are too large to be exhibited with the foregoing in their proper sequence. Nos. 112-114 are English in origin, nos. 115-120 French, nos. 121-128 Flemish, and nos. 129-134 Italian.

112. Genesis and Exodus, with the *Glossa Ordinaria*, in *Latin*; written in England, 13th century. A large initial I enclosing miniatures of the Creation in medallions on a dark-blue diapered ground; on the same page a full border of narrow bands of

gold, silver and colour, with corner-pieces supporting birds, animals, etc. The first volume of a large Bible, which belonged to the convent of the Dominicans in London. [Royal MS. 3 E. i.]

113. Exposition of the Apocalypse, in *French*; early 14th century. Miniatures of English work on diapered grounds, within frames of a plain band of colour; figure-initials and partial borders ending in simple foliation. [Royal MS. 15 D. ii.]

114. Decretals of Gregory IX., with the gloss of Bernard of Parma, in *Latin*; written in Italy, but illuminated in England, 14th century. Narrow band-borders, with interlacing at the corners, round both text and gloss; grotesque figures between the columns, and the lower margins filled with coloured drawings illustrating trades, sports, war, etc., but especially popular tales, animal fables, romances, miracles of the Virgin, and legends of the saints. Belonged (15th century) to St. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield, London. [Royal MS. 10 E. iv.]

115. Romances of the Saint Graal and Morte Arthur, in *French*; early 14th century. Small miniatures on burnished gold grounds; partial borders with terminal foliage, grotesques and other figures. Executed in northern France, or possibly in England. [Royal MS. 14 E. iii.]

116. Bible History, in *French*, translated from the *Historia Scholastica* of Petrus Comestor; written by Thomas Du Val, canon of the Augustinian Abbey of Clairefontaine, diocese of Chartres, in 1411-1412. Two large and many small miniatures, the latter especially in the Apocalypse; ivy-sprig and floreated borders. [Royal MS. 19 D. iii.]

117. Romances of Alexander the Great, Charlemagne, etc., in *French*; executed by French artists, and presented by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, to Margaret of Anjou on her marriage to Henry VI. of England in 1445. Three large miniatures (one of which represents Talbot offering the MS. to the queen) and numerous smaller ones; borders of French style, with frequent use of the daisy (marguerite). [Royal MS. 15 E. vi.]

118. *Livre de la Boucachardière*, a universal history to the time of the Maccabees, in *French*, by Jean de Courcy, begun in 1416; second half of the 15th century. Six large miniatures, and borders and initials, of French style. [Harley MS. 4376.]

119. Valerius Maximus, translated into *French* by Simon de Hesdin and Nicholas de Gonesse (cf. no. 66); late 15th century. Nine large miniatures, with initials and borders, of French work. Arms of France, with a bendlet sinister *gules*. [Harley MS. 4372.]

120. L'*Histoire Tripartite*, a universal history to the time of Constantine, in *French*; dated 1473. Twelve large miniatures, with borders, etc., of French work. [Royal MS. 18 E. v.]

121. Valerius Maximus, in *French*, as above, no. 119; dated 1479.

Nine large miniatures of Flemish work, with borders containing the arms of Edward IV. and his badge of the White Rose. [Royal MSS. 18 E. iii, iv.]

122. Bible History, in *French*; late 15th century. Large miniatures of Flemish work, with borders containing the arms of Edward IV. [Royal MSS. 18 D. ix, x.]

123. History of Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, in *French*; late 15th century. A fine miniature (a king and his court, with buildings and landscape), and a border of flowers and gilt scrolls on a black ground, of Flemish work. Arms of Edward IV. [Royal MS. 17 F. v.]

124. St. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, translated into French by Raoul de Praelles; late 15th century. Miniatures, some in tones of grey, and borders of flowers, strawberries, etc., on a white ground, of Flemish or French work. [Royal MS. 14 D. 1.]

125. *Le Livre des propriétés des choses*, translated by Jehan Corbechon from the Latin of Bartholomew de Glanville; written at Bruges by Jehan du Ries in 1482. Miniatures, and borders of flowers, birds, etc., on a dark ground. [Royal MS. 15 E. iii.]

126. Boccaccio, *De casibus virorum illustrium*, translated into *French* by Laurent de Premierfait; late 15th century. Six large and many small miniatures, and borders containing the arms and Red and White Roses of Henry VII. [Royal MS. 14 E. v.]

127. *La Forteresse de la Foi*, a translation into *French* by Pierre Richard dit l'Oiselet of a Latin treatise against the Saracens and Jews by Alphonsus de Spina; written at Lille by Jehan Duquesne, late 15th century. Five large miniatures, and borders of flowers, scrolls and grotesques on a light ground. [Royal MSS. 17 F. vi, vii.]

128. Psalter and Antiphonal, in *Latin*; written by Franciscus Meert, of Louvain, for Tongerloo Abbey, in Brabant, in 1522. Small miniatures, initials, and borders of flowers, birds, jewels, etc., on coloured grounds. [Add. MSS. 15426, 15427.]

129. Bible, in *Latin*; written in Italy, probably at Bologna, 14th century. Fine miniature-initials on blue and gold grounds, with borders of slender knotted stems terminating in sweeping scrolls of conventional foliage; two very large initials in Genesis and St. Matthew, with scenes from the Creation and a Tree of Jesse, splendidly illuminated. [Add. MS. 18720.]

130. Address, in *Latin* verse, to Robert of Anjou, King of Sicily (1334-1342), from the town of Prato in Tuscany, which had placed itself under his protection; about 1330-1340. Attributed on insufficient grounds to Convenevole da Prato, tutor of Petrarch. Numerous finely executed miniatures, mostly of a symbolical character, including portraits of Robert of Anjou, and figures of Italy, Rome, Florence, etc. [Royal MS. 6 E. ix.]

131. Durandus de divinis officiis ; written in Italy, 14th century, but of uncertain provenance. A few small miniatures, mostly enclosed within initials, on gold or diapered grounds ; other large initials filled with lovely foliated designs on colour or stippled gold, the borders composed of slender stems, with knots, rosettes, etc., at intervals, terminal scrolls of foliage, and rows of small burnished gold studs along the edges. [Add. MS. 31032.]

132. Gradual, in *Latin* ; written in Italy, in the neighbourhood of Florence, and possibly for the Abbey of Vallombrosa, 14th century. Large initials of foliated designs on a richly burnished gold ground, enclosing finely executed miniatures. [Add. MS. 18198.]

133. Decretum, or digest of canon law, of Gratian of Chiusi, with the gloss of Bartholomew of Brescia, in *Latin* ; written in Italy, 14th century. A small miniature at the head of each chapter, with another in the initial below ; at the beginning a large miniature of the Pope in council and a stem and scroll border round the text, with vignettes of the symbols of the Evangelists, birds, etc., and rayed gold studs along the edges. [Add. MSS. 15274, 15275.]

134. Hymnarium of the convent of Augustinian Hermits of San Salvatore 'de Silva Lacus' [Sienna], in *Latin* ; dated 1415. Large foliated initials enclosing miniatures, brilliantly coloured, on burnished gold grounds ; borders of foliage, figures in vignettes, grotesque heads, gaudily painted birds, gold studs, etc. [Add. MS. 30014.]

ROTHSCHILD MSS.

In a special Case, between Cases 6 and 7, are exhibited a selection of illuminated MSS. of various schools bequeathed in 1898 by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P., viz. —

1. Breviary, in *Latin*, of Franciscan use ; early 15th century. Imperfect, the missing portions being in *Harley MS. 2897*. The complete MS. belonged to John, Duke of Burgundy, assassinated in 1419. An exceptionally fine example of French illumination, with two nearly full-page miniatures and forty-two smaller ones, mostly with backgrounds of delicate diaper-work or scroll and other patterns ; full or partial ivy-sprig borders and initials, with highly burnished gold, on nearly every page. [Rothschild MS. ii.]
2. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin* ; middle of 15th century. Seventeen large miniatures, some with landscape backgrounds, and many smaller ones in the calendar and on shields at the foot of the page, of French work ; burnished ivy-sprig and floreated borders throughout. [Rothschild MS. iii.]

3. Boccaccio, *De casibus virorum illustrium*, the *French* version by Laurent de Premierfait, finished in 1409; late 15th century. A half-page miniature and full border of ivy-sprigs, strawberries, etc., before each of the nine books, and smaller miniatures in the text, by French artists of the same school as no. 66 above. The miniature shown represents the contest between Poverty and Fortune. [Rothschild MS. xii.]
4. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; end of the 15th century. Finely illuminated by Flemish artists with seventy-five large miniatures, and twelve smaller ones in the calendar; the borders usually of scrolls, flowers, birds, butterflies, etc., on a gold ground. Some of the miniatures closely resemble in design (though of inferior execution) those in the famous Grimani Breviary at Venice. [Rothschild MS. iv.]
5. Breviary, in *Latin*; written at Piacenza by the Franciscan Niccolo Pignocco, of Bagnacavallo, in 1480. Miniature initials, and four borders of flowers, gold studs, filigree penwork, etc., enclosing the arms of Biraghi. Belonged to Daniel Birago, commissary-general of Milan under Sextus IV. (1471-1484) and archbishop of Mitylene (d. 1495). [Rothschild MS. i.]
6. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 15th century. Six large and six smaller miniatures of Flemish work, with borders of architectural designs or of flowers, butterflies, jewels, etc., on a gold ground. [Rothschild MS. v.]
7. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; late 15th century. Ten small miniatures of Franco-Italian style; floreated borders, with vignette busts, amorini, birds, gold studs, etc. Arms of Gritti of Venice. [Rothschild MS. viii.]
8. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; end of 15th century. Six full-page miniatures of Milanese style, with borders of foliage, flowers, vases, pearls and other jewels, doves, etc., on grounds of rich crimson, blue and green. [Rothschild MS. vii.]
9. Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, in rhymed *Latin* verse, with a marginal gloss in prose; preceded by a dedication by the author Marc Picault to Charles VIII. of France (1483-1498). A full-page miniature of the king receiving the MS. from the author, and smaller miniatures of the Apostles. [Rothschild MS. xi.]
10. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 16th century. Nine large and fourteen smaller miniatures of Flemish work, with borders of flowers, fruits, grotesques, etc., generally on a gold ground. Portraits of Floris van Egmond, Count of Buren (d. 1539), wearing the collar of the Golden Fleece (which he received in 1505), and of his wife Margaret van Bergen. [Rothschild MS. x.]
11. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 16th century. Sixteen miniatures in architectural settings, of French work; the calendar illustrated by pictures of rural occupations, hunting, hawking, etc. [Rothschild MS. vi.]

12. Hours of the Virgin, etc., in *Latin*; early 16th century. Fifteen large and four small miniatures of the same style as no. 10; the borders mostly of flowers, birds, etc., on gold. [Rothschild MS. ix.]

13. Boccaccio's *Decameron*, the *French* version made in 1414 by Laurent de Premierfait; late 15th century. Ten coarsely executed miniatures, of French work. The binding (which is exhibited) is by Berthelet and bears the motto 'Foy pour debvoir' of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the Protector (beheaded in 1552). [Rothschild MSS. xiii, xiv.]

BINDINGS OF MSS.

[In Case 8 in the middle of the Grenville Library, to the left.]

1. The Four Gospels, in *Latin*; probably written in N. W. Germany, late 10th century. Bound in thick wooden boards, covered with leather. In the upper cover is a sunk panel, which, together with the surrounding frame, is overlaid with copper-gilt; the frame is also studded with large crystals. The metal in the panel has a scale pattern repoussé, the sunk edges being covered with small leaves, etc. In the centre is a seated figure of Christ, in high relief, the eyes formed by two black beads; and at the four corners are small squares of champlevé enamel, in blue, green and red, added not earlier than the 14th century. [Add. MS. 21921.]
2. The Four Gospels, etc., in *Greek*; 10th century. Byzantine binding, 12th century (?), of wooden boards, covered with (tarnished) crimson velvet and lined with fine canvas richly embroidered in coloured silks. Round the upper cover are nailed thin plates of silver-gilt, with figures in relief, probably contemporary with the MS. The plates along the top and bottom contain half-lengths of the Four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul, with their names. The plates at the sides apparently represent the overthrow of the heresiarchs Nestorius and Noetus in three designs, with inscriptions. A central plate, of much later work, represents Christ between the Virgin and St. John, all with enamelled nimbi. [Add. MS. 28815.]
3. Gospels of SS. Luke and John, in *Latin*; written in Germany, 13th century. Bound in thick wooden boards, covered with leather stained red. In the upper cover is a sunk panel of Limoges enamel on copper-gilt, of the end of the 13th century: Christ in glory, within a vesica, with the symbols of the Evangelists at the corners, the figures gilt, with heads in relief. Plates of enamel, of leaf-and-flower pattern, are attached to the outer frame. The colours used are shades of blue, light green, yellow, white and red. The shelving sides of the sunk recess are covered with thin plates of copper-gilt, worked in diamond pattern. [Add. MS. 27926.] *Presented, in 1868, by the executors of Felix Slade, Esq.*
4. The Four Gospels, in *Latin*; written, probably in Western

Germany, 9th century. Bound in wooden boards, covered with silver plates, showing traces of gilding, of the 14th century. In a sunk panel on the upper cover is a seated figure of Christ, in high relief, the hollow beneath filled with relics; the borders have a scroll-and-flower pattern repoussé, and, as well as the panel, are set with gems, renewed in 1838. Attached to the two outer corners are the symbols of SS. Luke and John, set in translucent enamel of deep blue, the nimbi green. The sunk panel on the under cover has a fine ivy-leaf pattern repoussé, with an embossed Agnus Dei in the centre; the borders similar to those on the upper cover, but without the gems and enamels. [Add. MS. 11848.]

5. Psalter, in *Latin*: written and illuminated for Melissenda, daughter of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem (1118-1131), and wife of Fulk, count of Anjou, and king of Jerusalem (1131-1144). Inserted in the wooden covers are two fine Byzantine ivory-carvings of the 12th century. On the upper cover are six scenes from the life of David, enclosed within circles, the figures in the intervening spaces symbolizing the triumph of the Virtues over the Vices; the whole surrounded with an elaborate interlaced and floriated border. The general design of the under cover is similar, with six scenes representing the works of Mercy, and figures of birds and beasts. At the top is the name Herodius, probably that of the artist. Both covers jewelled with small rubies and turquoises. [Egerton MS. 1139.]

6. *Liber Sapientiae*: early 13th century. English binding of thick wooden boards, covered with brown leather, blind-tooled: archaic stamps forming a central panel, with border; the designs including, on the upper cover, a bishop in pontificals, a lion, a mounted warrior with lance, a half-length warrior with sword and shield, rosettes, and a honeysuckle device, and, on the under cover, a church, a centaur shooting, a stag, a crowned king mounted, a winged lion with nimbus, and a saltire between four human heads. [Add. MS. 24076.]

7. *Historia Evangelica*, by Petrus Comestor, 13th century. English binding of wooden boards covered with dark-brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel, with border, the stamps bearing king David, a lion, a griffin, a dragon, etc. [Egerton MS. 272.]

8. Hours of the Virgin, in *Latin*; written in the Netherlands, about A.D. 1300. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel formed by impressions of a single stamp in three squares, containing two birds, a griffin and a pelican respectively; with border of oblong dragon-stamps. [Add. MS. 17444.]

9. Medical Treatises, in *Latin*; written in the Netherlands, 13th century. Binding, 14th century, of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of square stamps bearing a fleur-de-lis and a cross moline voided; with border of rosettes within ruled lines, and small dragon-stamps. [Add. MS. 26622.]

10. Psalter, in *Latin*; written in England, end of the 13th century. Embroidered binding (now let into modern leather covers), probably worked by, or for, Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G., a nun of Bruisyard, co. Suffolk, who owned the MS. in the latter half of the 14th century. On the upper cover, the Annunciation, on the lower, the Crucifixion, worked on fine canvas in coloured silks. [*Sloane MS. 2400*.]
11. Prayers, in *Latin*; written in Germany, 12th century. Binding, 15th century, of dark-brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of lozenge-stamps bearing severally a pierced heart, an eagle, and a fleur-de-lis; in the borders, rosettes and a long leaf-pattern stamp. [*Add. MS. 15301*.]
12. "Livre des Quatre Dames," by Alain Chartier; written in France, early 15th century. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of nine narrow vertical bands of small stamps, bearing severally a lion, a quatrefoil, a serrated quatrefoil, and a stag; with borders of fleur-de-lis and larger serrated quatrefoils. [*Add. MS. 21247*.]
13. Poems by Cristoforo di Fano, etc., in *Latin*; written in Italy, late 15th century. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of a diaper pattern, on either side two rows of small stamps bearing an Agnus Dei and an open flower; with borders of beaded lattice-work and intersecting segments. [*Add. MS. 17812*.]
14. Small Manual of Prayers, in *German*; written by Johann vom Wald, A.D. 1485. Binding of brown leather, ruled, and stamped with rosettes; with brass corners and central boss. The leather is continued at the bottom in a long hanging strip tapering to a point and finishing with a plaited button for attachment to the girdle or dress. [*Add. MS. 15700*.]
15. Commonplace-book of theology, in *Latin*; written in Germany, 15th century. Binding of deer-skin; having a short iron chain with ring attached, for the purpose of securing the volume to the fixed rod of the shelf or desk. [*Add. MS. 30049*.]
16. Letters, etc., of Gasparino Barzizza and others, in *Latin*; written at Milan, A.D. 1438. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of a diaper pattern between two rows of stamps on either side bearing an Agnus Dei and a double scroll; with three narrow borders of different designs, a running flower, zigzag ribbon, etc., divided by ruled spaces. Brass bosses and fittings for clasps. [*Add. MS. 14786*.]
17. Bible Glossary, in *Latin*; written in Italy, late 15th century. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled: a panel of stamps bearing severally the biscia (or serpent devouring a child) of the family of Visconti, an Agnus Dei, and a small rose; with borders of a small lozenge with the biscia, and a large stamp with a shield of arms, similar to that painted on the first page of the MS. [*Add. MS. 17397*.]
18. Chartulary of the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent; 12th century,

with additions. Flemish binding, 15th century, of light-brown leather, blind-tooled : a panel, latticed with double cross lines and set with stamps bearing a fleur-de-lis, a flint and steel (the device of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, d. 1467), a floreated-lozenge, and a bee ; in the border, the same lozenge and a rosette. Brass-mounted clasps. [Add. MS. 16952.]

19. Breviary, in *Latin* ; written in the Netherlands, 15th century. Binding of vellum stained red and impressed with a single stamp : a panel in three vertical bands containing various birds, beasts, etc., with a border of trailing vine. Brass clasps and fittings. Belonged to Roode Clooster near Brussels. [Add. MS. 11864.]

20. History of the German Empire to A.D. 1450, by Thomas Ebendorffer, of Haselbach ; dedicated and presented to the Emperor Frederic III. Binding of dark-brown leather, with designs cut in outline and brought into low relief by stippling the background. On the upper cover are the emperor's arms (the eagle black), with the inscription "Fridericus rex, etc., 1451," and below, his motto "A E I O U" [i.e. Austriae est imperare orbi universo] ; the whole surrounded by foliage, with the binder's name, "Petrus ligator," at the base. On the under cover is a boldly treated design of foliage, with shield of arms at the top. Brass corner-pieces, central boss, etc. [Add. MS. 22273.]

21. The "Phænomena" of Aratus ; written in Italy, late 15th century. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled : a panel and border of interlaced cable pattern, set with bead-like dots and minute rings, the last of metallic lustre ; in the centre a star within a circle, both thickly beaded. [Add. MS. 15819.]

22. Church-services, in *Latin* ; written in Germany, probably at Regensburg, end of the 15th century. Binding of brown leather, gilt-tooled : a panel of rich floreated pattern, with border of flowing-leaf and roses. Brass corner-pieces, central boss, etc. [Add. MS. 17337.]

23. *Ordo Missæ*, etc. : written in Italy, late 15th century. Binding of brown leather, gilt-tooled : a panel having a floreated circular design in the centre, with broad arabesque border. [Harley MS. 2912.]

24. Sarum Breviary, in *Latin* ; written in Flanders, about A.D. 1500. Binding of brown leather, blind-tooled : at the corners four panels from the same single stamp, of trailing vine pattern, with eagle, stag, etc., together with a border inscribed, "Ob laudem Christi librum hunc ligauit Anthonius de Gauere" [i.e. Gavere, S.W. of Ghent]. Between the panels are impressions of two long stamps containing respectively three angels playing on trumpets and triangle, and a piper and four peasants dancing. [Royal MS. 2 A. xii.]

25. Description of the Holy Land, in *French*, by Martin Brion ; dedicated to Henry VIII. Binding of crimson velvet, with the

arms of England, Lancaster roses, etc., embroidered in coloured silks, gold thread and seed-pearls. [Royal MS. 20 A. iv.]

26. Commentary, in *Latin*, on the campaign of the Emperor Charles V. against the French in A.D. 1544; addressed by Anthonius de Musica, of Antwerp, to Henry VIII. Binding of dark-brown leather, gilt-tooled: in the centre the arms of England, with the initials H. R., flanked by medallions of Plato and Dido, etc.; above and below, tablets inscribed, "Vero defensori fidei," etc.; the whole within a light tooled border. [Royal MS. 13 B. xx.]

27. "Le Chappellet de Ihesus": prayers, with miniatures of French work, 16th century. Belonged to Anna, wife (1521-1547) of Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and afterwards to Margaret Tudor (d. 1539), wife of James IV. of Scotland. Binding of green velvet, having silver-gilt clasps with the letters ANNA on the sides; Tudor roses of silver-gilt added at the corners and in the centre, each bearing one of the letters MARGUERITE. [Add. MS. 25693.] Presented, in 1864, by the Earl of Home.

28. Lists of cities, etc., named in Trogus Pompeius and in the epistles of Cicero; addressed by Petrus Olivarius to Edward, Prince of Wales, A.D. 1546. Binding of light-brown leather, gilt-tooled: a panel having the Prince of Wales's feathers, motto and initials E. P., surrounded by a circle of rays, in the centre; with scrolls, rosettes, and stars in the field, and a border of arabesque. [Royal MS. 15 C. i.]

29. Travels of Giosafat Barbaro, of Venice, to Tana and Persia; translated by William Thomas, and dedicated to Edward VI. Binding of light-brown leather, gilt-tooled: scroll-work with the arms of England in the centre within a circle, flamed. The circle, as well as a surrounding interlaced oblong and lozenge, and an outer border, coloured black. [Royal MS. 17 C. x.]

30. Collects, etc., of the Evangelical Church at Regensburg, in *German*; written in Germany, 16th century. Binding (apparently Italian) of dark-brown leather, covered with very rich and delicate gilt-tooling arranged in panel and borders; in the centre, the cross-keys, the arms of Regensburg. Narrow clasps of iron. [Add. MS. 18312.]

31. Commission from Francesco Venerio, Doge of Venice, to Hieronymo Michiel as captain of galleys, A.D. 1554. Binding of crimson leather, gilt-tooled in panel and border, one cover having in the centre the name "Hieronimi Michael," the other the date "MDLIII." [Add. MS. 17373.]

32. Carta de Hidalguia, or grant of nobility, from Philip II. of Spain to Diego de la Guardia Espino, A.D. 1589. Spanish binding of light-brown leather, covered with elaborate tooling arranged in panel and three borders; with brass clasps. [Add. MS. 18166.]

33. Gospels for Lent and Easter, in *German*; late 15th century.

Binding, 16th century, of white skin, blind-tooled : borders with emblematical figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and medallions of Erasmus, Luther, Huss and Melanechthon, inscribed with names and inserted among foliage, etc. : in the centre, a shield of arms originally gilt. [Egerton MS. 1122.]

34. Acts of Guidobaldo II., Duke of Urbino, investing Count Pietro Bonarelli and Hippolita his wife with the territories of Orciano and Torre, A.D. 1559-1568. Oriental-pattern binding of papier-mâché, with sunk compartments ; the latter gilt and stippled, the raised surface blue, the whole covered in scroll-work in colours and gold respectively. In the centre, a shield of arms painted in oils. [Add. MS. 22660.]

35. Hours of the Virgin, in *Latin* : written in France, 15th century. Binding, 16th century, of olive leather, tooled with small ovals, each containing one of various designs, as a sun, bee, acorn, pink, etc. Among the designs in larger ovals on the back is the letter S. [Add. MS. 29706.]

36. Commission from Jeronimo Priolo, Doge of Venice, to Benetto Semiteccolo as captain of galleys, A.D. 1564. Binding of crimson leather, gilt-tooled with scroll-work, etc. : in the centre, the arms of Semiteccolo in colours. [Add. MS. 18846.]

LIST OF BENEFACTORS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

The following are the principal donations which have been made to the Department since the foundation of the British Museum in 1753 :—

- 1753. **Sir John Cotton, Bart.** The Cottonian Library of MSS. and Charters formed by his grandfather, Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. *Presented to the nation in 1700; incorporated in the Museum in 1753.*
- 1753. **Henrietta, Countess of Oxford, and Margaret, Duchess of Portland.** The Harley Collection of MSS. and Charters, formed by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his son Edward, second Earl.
- 1753. **Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.** The Sloane Collection of MSS. and Charters. *By bequest.*
- 1757. **His Majesty King George II.** The Royal Library of MSS. and Charters.
- 1765. **The Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D.** Historical and other MSS. *By bequest.*
- 1785. **The Rev. William Cole.** Collections for the History of Cambridgeshire. *By bequest.*
- 1790-99. **Sir William Musgrave, Bart.** MSS., chiefly biographical.
- 1796. **Sir William Burrell, Bart.** Collections for the history of Suffolk. *By bequest.*
- 1807-14. **Lord Frederick Campbell.** Collection of Charters.
- 1809. **The Very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., Dean of Lincoln.** Autographs and Drawings. *By bequest.*
- 1822-30. **Hudson Gurney, Esq.** Collections for the history of Suffolk, by H. Jermyn.
- 1826. **Adam Wolley, Esq.** Collections, chiefly relating to Derbyshire. *By bequest.*
- 1829. **Francis Henry, fourth Earl of Bridgewater.** The Egerton MSS. and Charters, with an annual income for their maintenance and augmentation. *By bequest.*
- 1835. **Maj.-Gen. Thomas Hardwicke.** Correspondence and papers. *By bequest.*
- 1838. **Charles, Baron Farnborough.** Stock in the public

Funds, as an addition to the Bridgewater Bequest. *By bequest.*

1842. The Executors of Richard, Marquess Wellesley. Official Papers of the Marquess Wellesley, Governor-General of India, 1798-1805.

1844. The Governors of the Welsh School and the Cymrodonion Society. Two large collections of Welsh MSS.

1849. Vincent Novello, Esq. Music by various English composers.

1855-79. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. Charters and papers of the family of Calverley, and other papers.

1857. William Haldimand, Esq. Correspondence of Brigadier-Gen. Bouquet and of Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.B., during their commands in North America, 1757-85.

1858. The Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster. Correspondence of John, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville.

1860. Anne Florence, Countess Cowper. Correspondence of Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham.

1864. Coventry Patmore, Esq. Collection of Plays.

1865. H. M. Queen Victoria. Papyri from Herculaneum.

1869. John Cam Hobhouse, Baron Broughton. Correspondence and papers. *By bequest.*

1870. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P. Papers and deeds of the family of Caryll.

1873. Mrs. Lina Balfe. English Operas by her husband, M. W. Balfe.

1873. Hugh, third Marquess of Westminster. Charters of Reading Abbey.

1877. The Hon. Maria Otway-Cave. Papers of Henry Stuart, Cardinal York, and papers relating to the Sobieski family.

1879. William White, Esq. A sum of money, partially expended on additional rooms for the Department of MSS. *By bequest.*

1881. William Burges, Esq., A.R.A. Illuminated MSS. *By bequest.*

1884. Sir Michael Costa. Original scores of his compositions. *By bequest.*

1885. Thomas A. E. Addington, Esq. Rubbings from English Monumental Brasses.

1886-9. Walter John, fourth Earl of Chichester. Correspondence of Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and of the first and second Earls of Chichester, with other papers relating to the Pelham family.

1887. Jesse Haworth, Esq., and Henry Martyn Kennard, Esq. Greek Papyri from Egypt.

1890. **Mrs. Hannah Streatfeild.** Collections for the history of Kent, by the Rev. T. Streatfeild.

1891. **Señorita Llanos-Keats.** Letters of John Keats.

1891. **Mrs. Cross ("George Eliot").** Original Manuscripts of her works. *By bequest.*

1891. **Miss Elizabeth Moreton.** Papers of the family of Moreton.

1893. **John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch.** The Sforza Book of Hours.

1893. **Miss Mary Augusta Gordon.** The Khartoum Journal and other papers of General C. G. Gordon. *By bequest.*

1894-6. **Samuel Butler, Esq.** Correspondence of Dr. S. Butler, of Shrewsbury School, Bishop of Lichfield.

1894. **Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, Esq.** Autograph Journal of Laurence Sterne, etc. *By bequest.*

1896. **Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B.** Rubbings of Monumental Brasses.

1896. **Miss Eliza Wesley.** Autograph Music of Samuel Wesley, Bach, etc. *By bequest.*

1896. **A de Noë Walker, Esq.** Autograph Poems of Walter Savage Landor.

1896-7. **George C. Boase, Esq.** Journals of travels, by J. J. A. Boase, etc.

1897. **F. C. Miers, Esq.** Papers of Francis Place.

1897. **Robert Barrett Browning, Esq.** Letter of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

1898. **Miss Christian MacLagan.** Rubbings of Sculptured Stones of Scotland.

1898. **Hallam, second Lord Tennyson.** Epilogue to "Idylls of the King," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

1898. **Miss Helen Lindsay.** Illuminated MSS.

1898. **Sir George Grove, C.B.** Correspondence of Dean Stanley with Sir G. Grove.

1898. **Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P.** Illuminated MSS. and Book of Funeral Processions. *By bequest.*

1900-3. **The Egypt Exploration Fund.** Greek and Latin Papyri.

1901. **Canon Charles M. Church.** Papers of Gen. Sir Richard Church.

1902. **John Ernst Perabo, Esq., of Boston, U.S.A.** Autograph Sonata of Franz Schubert.

1904. **Herbert Spencer, Esq.** Original Manuscripts of his works. *By bequest.*

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John Russell, Earl Russell, 1850; William Ewart Gladstone, 1856; John Bright, 1861.

Edmund Spenser, 1588-1598; Jeremy Taylor, 1661; Izaak Walton, 1647-1662; John Milton, 1667; Geo. F. Handel, 1749-50; Henry Fielding, 1750; Samuel Richardson, 1754; Thomas Gainsborough, about 1760; Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1773; Horace Walpole, 1776; James Boswell, 1795; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1859.

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A GUIDE TO THE EXHIBITION IN THE
KING'S LIBRARY

British Museum

A GUIDE TO
THE EXHIBITION IN
THE KING'S LIBRARY
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF
PRINTING, MUSIC-PRINTING
AND BOOKBINDING



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

1901

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and always
the floor

INTRODUCTION

THE Library of Printed Books consists of over two million volumes, acquired partly under the provisions of the Copyright Act, which give the Trustees of the British Museum a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, partly by purchase, and partly by donation or bequest. Among the most important collections which have been presented or bequeathed are: the printed books of Sir Hans Sloane, forming part of his private museum, the offer of which to the nation at about one fourth of its value, brought about the Act of Parliament of 1753, constituting the British Museum; the printed books in the Old Royal Library presented by George II. in 1757, containing books collected by English Sovereigns from the time of Henry VII.; the Thomason Civil War Tracts purchased by George III. and presented in 1762; the rare books, including many fine specimens of binding, bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode in 1799; the library of Sir Joseph Banks, consisting principally of works on natural history, received

in 1820; the magnificent library formed by King George III., and presented to the Museum by his successor, in accordance with an arrangement with the Treasury, in 1823; and the choice collection bequeathed by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, received in 1847.

The Gallery in which the library of George III. was placed, and to which it gives its name, the 'King's Library,' was specially built for the reception of this collection in 1828, and was the first portion of the present building to be erected. Here, together with some specimens from the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, is arranged an exhibition, drawn from the several collections of the Department of Printed Books, illustrating the history of printing and bookbinding, and including also some examples of first editions of famous English books. The first half of the exhibition is intended to illustrate the introduction and development of printing in Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and England, the order of the countries as here given being that in which the art of printing with movable types is known to have been first used in them. The history of English Printing is continued down to the end of the Nineteenth Century, and examples are also shown of books printed abroad for the English market, and of early printing in Scotland, Ireland, and the

Colonies. In cases xv. and xvi. are shown some famous English books, and the exhibition is continued with examples of early printing in Greek and Hebrew (xvii.) of illuminated printed books and printing in colours (xviii.), and of printed music (xxi., xxii.). Case xix. is at present reserved for books recently acquired; Case xx. for specimens of the Tapling Collection of Postage Stamps; Cases xxiii., xxiv. for examples of printing and book-illustration in China and Japan; Cases xxv.-xxviii. for various temporary exhibitions. In Cases xxix., xxx., are shown some English Royal Bindings, and in Cases xxxi.-xxxiv., a collection of Bindings of printed books, illustrating the history of book-binding in England, France, Italy, Germany, and Holland.



I. I. FROM THE 'ARS MORIENDI'
THE TEMPTATION TO IMPATIENCE (REDUCED)

Case I.—BLOCK-BOOKS

IN this case are shown some representative examples of books in which not only the illustrations but the letter-press has been cut in relief in wood, and printed from the solid block without any use of movable types. The earliest dated example of a picture printed from a wood-block is the 'Saint Christopher' of 1423, now in the John Rylands Library at Manchester. At what date the difficult task of cutting letterpress as well as pictures was first attempted is not known. No block-book exists with a date earlier than 1470, and the long-accepted belief that letter-printing from the solid block was necessarily prior to that from movable types, and must therefore have been introduced by about 1440, is now seriously challenged. Only works of the most popular character were printed in this way from blocks, which thus served the purpose of stereotype plates, and the advantage of being able to print fresh copies, as required, without resetting, caused block-books to be produced as late as about 1530, the approximate date of the last example here shown. The block-books for which the earliest dates have been claimed appear to have been produced in the Netherlands and the district of the lower Rhine. The dates now generally assigned to them are some twenty years later than those formerly proposed, starting from about 1450 or 1460, *i.e.* about the same time as the earliest printing with movable types. The early block-books were printed only on one side of the leaf, the impression being taken by rubbing, with a dabber or burnisher, the back of a sheet of paper laid on the thinly-inked wood-block. The later ones were printed in a press on both sides of the paper.

1. The Netherlands, printer unknown, date about 1460.—*Ars Moriendi*.

Block-book consisting of two preliminary pages of text, followed by eleven pictures, each faced by a page

of text, showing the temptations to Unbelief, Despair, Impatience (shown in the illustration), Vain-glory, and Avarice, which beset the dying, the angelic inspirations by which they may be resisted, and lastly, the final agony. The pictures agree closely with a series of small engravings on copper by the 'Master E. S.', whose latest work, judging from its artistic development, is dated 1467. The balance of probability is in favour of the woodcuts having been copied from the engravings rather than the engravings from the woodcuts, though the latter have perhaps the greater artistic merit. This is generally recognised as the first edition of this block-book, which was frequently copied throughout the fifteenth century. (Bought at the Weigel Sale in 1871.)

2. The Netherlands, printer and date unknown.—*Biblia Pauperum*.

Block-book of scenes from the life of Christ, each illustrated by two prefigurations from the Old Testament, with rhyming verses and texts. A series of pictures from the Old and New Testaments on the same plan was executed at Klosterneuburg in Austria as early as 1181, and at the beginning of the fourteenth century we find manuscript versions of this 'Bible of the Poor.' In its block-printed form in the fifteenth century it went through several issues and editions, of which this and the uncoloured copy shown next to it are among the earliest. The two issues have twenty-six leaves in common, differing only in fourteen. This copy corresponds with that described by Schreiber (*Manuel de l'amateur de la gravure*) in connexion with his Plate 74, but has twenty-six leaves agreeing with the issue illustrated in his Plate 40, instead of only twenty-four.

3. The Netherlands, printer and date unknown.—*Biblia Pauperum*.

Another issue of the block-book of scenes from the life of Christ with their Old Testament prefigurations. This copy corresponds throughout with that illustrated by Schreiber in his Plate 40. An earlier issue exists in which the leaves do not bear the number-letter between

the two scrolls beneath the upper compartment. (King's Library.)

A small section of text from this block-book is given as an example of the letter-cutting of the early period. It reads, with the contractions expanded: 'Legitur in 3º libro regum xº capitulo quod regina Saba audita fama Salomonis venit in Iherusalem cum magnis muneribus eum adorando, quae regina gentilis erat. Quod bene figurabat gentes quae dominum de longinquō muneribus veniebant adorare.'

Legitur in 3º libro regum xº capitulo quod regina Saba audita fama Salomonis venit in Iherusalem cum magnis muneribus eum adorando, quae regina gentilis erat. Quod bene figurabat gentes quae dominum de longinquō muneribus veniebant adorare.

1. 3. SECTION OF WOODCUT TEXT FROM
THE BIBLIA PAUPERUM

4. Germany, printer unknown, about 1465.
—Apocalypse in Latin.

Pictures illustrating the Apocalypse, with explanatory texts. Three editions of this block-book were issued in the Netherlands, and three in Germany. This is the first German edition. (King's Library.)

5. Netherlands, printer and date unknown.
—'Historia beatae virginis ex Cantico Canticorum.'

An interpretation, by pictures and texts, of the Song of Songs with reference to the Blessed Virgin. This issue is unique in having above the first picture a title in Dutch: 'Dit is die voersienicheit van marien der moder godes Ende is geheten in latijn cantic.'

6. Germany, signed F. W., 1470.—‘Defensorium inuiolatae castitatis beatae virginis.’

Pictures of marvels tending to promote a belief in the miraculous birth of Christ, with explanatory text. The initials have been doubtfully interpreted as those of Friedrich Walther of Nördlingen.

7. Nuremberg, Johann Müller, not later than 1474.—German Almanack by the astronomer-printer, Johann Müller of Königsberg (Joannes Regiomontanus).

Printed on both sides of the leaf in a press. This issue ends with the author's name, given as ‘Magister Johann van Kunsperck.’

8. Germany, printer unknown, about 1475.—*Planetenbuch*.

Block-book representing Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun, Venus, and the Moon, and their influences on human life according to the old astrology, with German metrical descriptions.

9. Rome, printer unknown, about 1475.—*Mirabilia Romae*.

A guide-book to Rome for the use of German pilgrims, remarkable among block-books as having only five pictures or borders in its 184 pages of wood-cut text. It bears the arms of Pope Sixtus iv., and must therefore have been printed during his Pontificate (1471-1484), probably in connection with the Jubilee of 1475. A piece of this edition was subsequently incorporated in a type-printed edition issued by Stephen Plannck. It may, therefore, have been printed by Ulrich Han, a German printer at Rome, to whose business Plannck succeeded. Printed on both sides of the leaf in a press.

10. Venice, Giovanni Andrea Vavassore, about 1530.—‘*Opera noua contemplativa*



I. 9. PAGE FROM THE 'MIRABILIA ROMAE'

... laqual tratta de le figure del testamento vecchio: le quale figure sonno verificate nel testamento nuouo, con le sue expositioni.'

The last known block-book. An adaption of the 'Biblia Pauperum.' Printed on both sides of the leaf in a press.

Case II.—GERMANY

EARLIEST EXAMPLES OF PRINTING WITH MOVABLE TYPES. ABOUT 1455.

IT has been proved from contemporary documents that experiments with some kind of printing (not necessarily book-printing) with separate letters were being made at Avignon in 1444, and there are references to the results of other experiments at about the same date in Holland, which have been connected by a very confused tradition with the name of Lourens Janszoon Coster of Haarlem. But the first printed documents which can be assigned a place or date are the earliest issues of the two Indulgences shown in the central compartment of this case (Nos. 1, 2). These were printed at Mainz in the autumn of 1454, and before August 1456 the splendid Latin Bible with forty-two lines to a column (3) was also in existence, the other large Bible shown (4), that with thirty-six lines to a column, being completed subsequently, but not later than 1461. One Indulgence is connected with one of the Bibles by the identity of its large type; the other Indulgence with the other Bible. It is thus generally supposed that there were in 1454 two printing-offices at Mainz, each of which issued a Bible and an Indulgence. One of these printing-offices must reasonably be assigned to Johann Gutenberg, to whom nearly contemporary evidence ascribes the invention of the art of printing with movable types. But in 1455 a gold-

smith, Johann Fust, brought and won an action against Gutenberg for the balance of two loans advanced in 1450 and 1452, and in 1457 Fust is found printing in conjunction with his son-in-law, Peter Schöffer. Much controversy has arisen as to whether Fust and Schöffer had from the first an independent printing-office, or whether they succeeded to Gutenberg's, as a result of the lawsuit of 1455, and (in the latter case) as to who was the owner of the second printing-office. No sufficient materials for settling these problems have as yet been discovered. It seems probable that Gutenberg (against whom a similar action had been brought at Strassburg as early as 1439) was ruined at the very moment of success. His name is not found as the printer of any extant book, and there are rival claimants to every piece of printing which has been attributed to him. But whether or no he brought any single book to the point of publication, he has no serious rival for the honour of having brought printing into existence as a practical art.

In the manuscript books which preceded those in printed letters, it was usual for the large initials at the beginnings of chapters, and often for chapter-headings, or any part of the book which required decorative treatment to be added by a 'rubricator' after the writing of the text. The use of a separate page for the title of a book was practically unknown. The earliest printed books, being closely modelled on manuscripts in every respect, imitated them in these points.

1. Mainz, printer uncertain, 1455.—Indulgence granted by Pope Nicholas v. through Paulinus Chappe, proctor-general of the King of Cyprus, conferring privileges on all Christians contributing to the cost of the war against the Turks. Printed in 31 lines.

An earlier edition of this 31-line Indulgence was published, and twice reprinted, in 1454. The first manuscript date on any known copy of it is 15th November of that year. It represents the earliest dated printed document.

2. Mainz, printer uncertain, 1455.—Indulgence granted by Pope Nicholas v. through Paulinus Chappe, proctor-general of the King of Cyprus, conferring privileges on all Christians contributing to the cost of the war against the Turks. Printed in 30 lines.

An earlier edition of this 30-line Indulgence was published in 1454. The first manuscript date on any known copy of it is 27 February 1455.

3. Mainz, generally attributed to the press of Gutenberg, about 1455.—Latin Bible, with 42 lines to a column.

This Bible is printed throughout in the larger of the two types used in the 30-line Indulgence shown next to it. It gives no information as to the place or date at which it was printed, or the printer who produced it. It must have been finished some time before August 1456, as a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris contains a note of the completion of the rubrication (*i.e.* the filling in of the headlines and initials by hand, as explained above) at that date. It used at one time to be generally referred to as the Mazarine Bible from the accident of the copy in the Mazarine Library at Paris being the first to attract attention. It is now known either as the 'Gutenberg' or the '42-line' Bible. Although this Bible is generally attributed to the press of Gutenberg, it is contended by some writers that it was finished and published by the goldsmith, Fust, and his son-in-law, Schöffer; by others, that Fust and Schöffer were responsible for it throughout. This is one of the copies which at the beginning, and again at fol. 129 *sq.*, have some columns printed with only 40 or 41 lines. (King's Library).

4. Place and printer uncertain, not after 1461.—Latin Bible, with 36 lines to a column.

This Bible is printed throughout in the larger of the two types used in the 31-line Indulgence shown next to

it. It gives no information as to the place or date at which it was printed, or the printer who produced it. The type is also found in the *Manung widder die Durcke* (a 'prognostication' for the year 1455), and in about

Ileptem diebus et septem noctibus: et
nemo loquebatur ei verbū. Videbant
enīm dolorem esse ucheinētem. **III.**
Dost hec aperuit iob os suum: et
maledixit diei suo: et locutus est.
Pereat dies in qua nat⁹ sum: et nox
in qua dīcū est cōcept⁹ est homo. Di-
es illa vertetur in tenebras. Nō requi-
rat eum deus desuper et non illustret
lumine. Obscurēt eū tenebree et umbra
mortis. Occupet eū caligo et inuolua-
tur amaritudine. Nō deū illam tene-
brosus turbo possideat. Nō compu-
retur in diebus anni nec numeretur in
mensibus. Sit nox illa solitaria: nec

II. 3. MAINZ, NOT LATER THAN 1456
PART OF A COLUMN OF THE 42-LINE BIBLE

twelve other books, some of which were printed by Albrecht Pfister at Bamberg in 1461, 1462. A copy of the Bible in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has the date 1461 written in it. It has been variously contended (a) that this Bible was printed by Gutenberg at

Mainz before 1455, and the type subsequently sold to Pfister; (b) that Pfister printed it at Mainz in partnership with Gutenberg, or by the aid of his instruction; (c) that Pfister printed it at Bamberg. It appears to be

uerbi. Videbat eū dolore esse
Quellementem. Ea m
 oīt hec aperuit iob os su
 um: et maledixit dīeī suo: et lo
 cutus ē. Pereat dīes in qua na
 tus sum: et nox in qua dīctū est
 conceptus est homo. Dīes illa
 uertetur in tenebras. Nō requi
 rat euāi deus deūp et non illuī
 ret lumīne. Obscurant eū tene
 bre et vimbra mortis. Occupet
 eū in caligo et in uoluat amari-

II. 4. MAINZ, NOT AFTER 1461
 PART OF A COLUMN OF THE 36-LINE BIBLE

established that, with the exception of the first few pages, this Bible was set up from the text of the 42-line Bible, errors in which it repeats. (King's Library).

Cases III.-V.—THE SPREAD OF PRINTING IN GERMANY, 1457-1532

IN 1457 appeared the earliest book bearing the name of its printer and date of publication. This was the first of the two liturgical Psalters shown in Case III., its last paragraph or colophon stating that it was produced by Johann Fust, a citizen of Mainz, and Peter Schöffer of Gernsheim, on the Vigil of the Assumption (14 August) 1457. Peter Schöffer had been an illuminator, and to his influence may be ascribed the initials printed in blue and red, by which an attempt was made to rival the beauty of illuminated manuscripts. A second Psalter was printed in 1459, and after some other books a fine Bible, in 1462. But in that year Mainz was captured and sacked, and the progress of printing there was temporarily checked. Meanwhile, not only had Albrecht Pfister been printing some popular books in the type of the 36-line Bible at Bamberg, but without any obvious connexion with the Mainz printers another great Latin Bible had been produced in or before 1460 by Johann Mentelin at Strassburg, a city where Gutenberg appears to have made experiments as early as 1439. In 1466 Ulrich Zel, a clerk (or scribe) of Mainz, issued his first dated book at Cologne, and among other printers soon afterwards found at work there was Arnold ther Hoernen, who is distinguished for his early use of a separate page for a title, of leaf-numeration and head-lines.

At Augsburg the first dated book was issued by Günther Zainer in 1468, and to this and the neighbouring city of Ulm the skill already acquired in the production of wood-cuts for devotional pictures and playing-cards soon gave great importance in the history of printing. Book-illustration, indeed, quickly became popular throughout Germany, and early examples of it are shown in Case IV., and in the famous Nuremberg Chronicle in Case V. The 'Virgil' of 1502, and the German version of Petrarch's *De Remediis utriusque Fortunae*, published, after many

delays, in 1532, are examples of the later period, in which much more delicate and ambitious illustrations were, accompanied by a steady deterioration in print and paper, which gradually brought woodcuts into disrepute. On the other hand, the vellum Prayerbook and the romance of *Theuerdank*, produced for the Emperor Maximilian show the excellent work which could be produced in the sixteenth century by German printers, when working under favourable circumstances.

Case III.—GERMANY, 1457-1471

1. Mainz, Fust and Schöffer, 1457.—Latin Psalter, arranged in the order in which the Psalms were sung in Church, with music notes added by hand.

There has been much controversy as to the manner in which the large initial letters in this Psalter were printed, but they are now generally regarded as having been stamped in, after the rest of the page had been printed, a separate stamp being used for each colour. On vellum. (Grenville Library).

2. Mainz, Fust and Schöffer, 1459.—Latin Psalter, arranged in the order in which the Psalms were sung by the Benedictines, with music notes added by hand.

A copy of this Psalter, belonging to Sir John Thorold, was sold in 1884 for £4950, the highest price ever paid at auction for a printed book. On vellum. (King's Library.)

3. Mainz, Fust and Schöffer, 1462.—Latin Bible.

This is the first dated edition of the Bible, and the first instance of a book formally divided into two volumes, the colophon to vol. i. being dated 'anno M.cccc.LXII.' that to vol. ii. (here shown), on the Vigil of the Assumption

(August 14). Some of the small initials in this volume were printed, others were added by hand, and after this the use of printed initials was discontinued for some years. On vellum. (King's Library.)

Pñs hoc opusculuz finitū ae cōpletū. et ad
eusebias dei industrie in ciuitate Magunti
per Johannē fust ciué. et Petru schoffher de
gernþeym clericū diotes eiusdez est consu-
matū. Anno incarnacōis dñice. M. cccc. lxii.
In vigilia assumpcōis glōse virgim̄ marie.



III. 3. MAINZ, FUST AND SCHÖFFER, 1462
COLOPHON FROM LATIN BIBLE

4. Strassburg, Johann Mentelin, about 1460.
—Latin Bible.

A copy of this Bible in the library of Freiburg gives 1460 as the date of rubrication of the first volume and 1461 as that of the second. At the end of the second volume of the present copy are some contemporary verses in honour of Mentelin. According to the Chronicle of Joannes Philippus de Lignamine (Rome, 1474) in 1458 Mentelin was printing as many sheets as Gutenberg, *i.e.* 300 a day. (King's Library.)

5. Cologne, Ulrich Zel, 1466. — S. John Chrysostom. *Expositio super Psalmum miserere.*

The earliest dated book known to have been printed

at Cologne. Zel was a scribe of the diocese of Mainz. (King's Library.)

6. Cologne, Arnold ther Hoernen, 1471.—
Adrianus Carthusiensis. *Liber de Remediis utriusque Fortunae.*'

The numeration of the leaves, one of the improvements ther Hoernen introduced, is placed in the middle of the outer margin of each right-hand page. (King's Library).

Case IV.—GERMANY, 1473-1484

1. Augsburg, Gunther Zainer in the monastry of SS. Ulric and Afra, not after 1473.—*Speculum Humanae Saluationis.*

The information that this book was printed in the monastry of SS. Ulric and Afra is given in a manuscript note, dated 1473, in a copy in a private library. The Abbot of the Monastery in 1471 had arbitrated in a dispute in which the Augsburg woodcutters objected to Zainer printing illustrated books, and had decided that he might do so if guild woodcutters were employed. Zainer was a native of Reutlingen and had introduced printing into Augsburg, completing his first dated book 12 March 1468.

2. Ulm, Johann Zainer, 1473.—*Boccaccio. De claris mulieribus.*

Johann Zainer, a relative of the Gunther Zainer, who worked at Augsburg, introduced printing into Ulm, completing his first dated book 11 January 1473. In the excellence of its illustrated books Ulm competed with Augsburg, though it was far less important as a centre of printing.

3. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1483.—*German Bible.'*

Printing was introduced into Nuremberg by Johann

Sensenschmidt in 1470. Koberger began work there the next year, and quickly proved himself one of the most prolific and important of German printers. In this Bible he imitated the pictures of an edition in Low German

**Balaam ap̄heta p̄figurauit ōtum marie per stellam
Numeri. Balaam der ap̄het haut vorbedeūtet den
v̄sp̄ung marie durch den sterren.**



**Per quam ōtū habuit nostre captiuitatis liberatio
Benedictus sit dēs pater qui te nobis destinauit. Be
nedictus sit dei filius qui te i matrem adoptauit. Be
nedictus sit sp̄issandus qui te in vtero sanctificauit
Benedictus sit vterḡ parens qui te mūdo generauit.**

IV. 1. AUGSBURG, G. ZAINER, ABOUT 1471
PART OF PAGE FROM 'SPECULUM HUMANAЕ SALVATIONIS' (REDUCED)

printed by Heinrich Quentell at Cologne about 1480, uniting them with a handsomer type. The first German Bible had been printed by Mentelin at Strassburg about 1466. Sixteen editions (including two in Low German) were published during the fifteenth century, of which this is the eleventh. (King's Library.)



Fabula ix. De lupo et edo

Op̄a cibum querens. edum committit onili.
 Hunc illi solida seruat ouile sera.
 Natū cauta parēs mun̄tu premunit amico,
 Ut lateat. ne sit ī sua damna vagus
 Hic latet. ecce lupus mouet hostia. voce rapina
 Exprimit ut pateant hostia clausa siti.
 Sta procul edus ait. cap̄is as gutture falso
 Cum bene cap̄is es. te procul esse volo.
 Quod mea sis parens mentitur ymago loquendi,
 Rimula qua r̄ideo te docet esse lupum
 Insita natozum cordi doctrina parentum
 Sepe parit fructum. sp̄eta nocere solet.

4. Strassburg, Heinrich Knoblochtzer, about 1483.—*Vita Aesopi cum fabulis.*

About 1477, Johann Zainer printed at Ulm an illustrated edition of Aesop's Fables, and editions with woodcuts more or less closely copied from this were speedily printed in other towns of Germany, in the Netherlands, Italy, France, and England.

Knoblochtzer's is probably the second German imitation, that by Anton Sorg of Augsburg being the first. Knoblochtzer began printing at Strassburg in 1477, and was a publisher of popular books, mostly illustrated.

5. Strassburg, Johann Prüss, 1484.—
'Johannes von Montevilla Ritter.'

The second dated book printed by Prüss. After producing several illustrated romances, he became a printer chiefly of theological and scholastic works. This German translation of 'Mandeville' was made by Otto von Demeringen. (Grenville Library.)

Case v.—GERMANY, 1493-1532

1. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493.—
Hartmann Schedel. 'Liber cronicarum
cum figuris et ymaginibus ab inicio
mundi.'

This famous chronicle contains 1809 woodcuts, of which 645 are separate designs, and 1164 applications of these to different scenes and persons. Thus 44 different cuts serve for 224 Kings, and 28 cuts for 198 Popes. Many of the pictures of cities, on the other hand, have some real topographical value. In that of Cologne the crane used for the unfinished cathedral is a conspicuous object. The best of the woodcuts are the work of Wilhelm Pleydenwurff and Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Dürer.

2. Strassburg, Johann Grüninger, 1502.—
Publii Virgilii Maronis Opera.

The first illustrated edition of Virgil, produced under the supervision of Sebastian Brant, the author of *The Ship of Fools*, who took a special interest in the woodcuts, so that they are spoken of as his work (expolitissimis figuris atque imaginibus nuper per Sebastianum Brant superadditis). In a preface in Latin verse, he boasts that by the help of these pictures the ignorant will be able to read Virgil as well as the learned (Hic legere historias commentaque plurima doctus, Nec minus indoctus per legere illa potest).

3. Augsburg, Heinrich Steyner, 1532.—
Petrarch. 'Von der Artzney beyder Glück, des guten und widerwertigen.'

The illustrations to this book were executed by Hans Burgkmair, under the supervision of Brant, in 1520; but owing to the death first of the original translator Peter Stahel, and then of the publisher, Grimm, its issue, as completed by Georg Spalatinus, was delayed till 1532.

4. Augsburg, Johann Schönsperger, 1514.—
Horae intemeratae virginis Mariae secundum usum Romanae curiae.

This Prayerbook, of which it is believed only ten copies were printed, was intended for the private use of the Emperor Maximilian, by whom it was probably arranged. The elder Schönsperger to whom its execution was entrusted, had begun work at Augsburg in 1481, and was now a veteran among German printers. A copy of the Prayerbook in the Royal Library, Munich, has marginal designs by Dürer. On vellum.

5. Nuremberg, Johann Schönsperger, 1517.—
Melchior Pfintzing. Theuerdank.

An allegorical poem written by Pfintzing, perhaps with the help of Maximilian himself, on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy. A special

fount of type, distinguished by its flourishes, was cut by Jost Dienecker of Antwerp, and the printing entrusted to Schönsperger of Augsburg. The one hundred and eighteen woodcuts were designed by Hans Schaufelein. On vellum. (Grenville Library.)

Cases vi. and vii.—ITALY

GERMAN printers soon carried the new art into other countries, and Italy, then the home of scholarship, was the first to receive it. The earliest printers here were Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, who after printing four books in 1465-67 at the Benedictine monastery at Subiaco, where many of the monks were Germans, at the end of 1467 removed to Rome, where a compatriot, Ulrich Han, was also just beginning to work. In August 1470 a Sicilian physician, Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, who had set up a third printing-office at Rome, completed his first book. The specimens of the work of these printers, exhibited in Case vi., show that they adopted the restored book-hand, imitated from the fine manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne, which had come into use in Italy at the end of the previous century. But it was at Venice, where John of Speier began to work in 1469, and a French printer, Nicolas Jenson in 1470, that this Roman type attained its greatest beauty, and that of Jenson has never been surpassed. Within the next five years printing was introduced into most of the chief cities of Italy, and before the end of the century presses had been set up in more than seventy different towns, though the output of the Venice printers fell but little short of the total of all the other Italian towns. For the first few years the presses were mainly occupied in producing editions of the Latin classics, appealing to wealthy scholars who despised any form of printed decoration in their books. But woodcuts are found almost from the first in the more popular books in the vernacular, and from a little before 1490 illustrations become very common. Specimens of these, exemplifying the different schools of illustration which grew up in

different towns, are exhibited in Case VII., together with a book printed in the italic type introduced by the scholar-printer Aldo Manuzio in 1501, and one of the earliest imitations of it.

Case VI.—ITALY, 1465-1472

1. Subiaco, Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1465.—*Lactantius. Opera.*

Cardinal Turrecremata, the Abbot of the Monastery of Saint Scholastica at Subiaco, was an author and patron of learning, and many of the inmates of the monastery were Germans; it was natural, therefore, that the first German printers should stop there on their way to Rome. Of the four books printed at Subiaco (one of which has perished) the 'Lactantius' is the first bearing a precise date: it is also the first book in which a real Greek type was used, though some Greek characters mixed with Roman appear in the 'Paradoxa' of Cicero printed at Mainz in the same year. For many years after this most printers left blank spaces for the Greek quotations in Latin books to be filled in by hand.

2. Rome, Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1469.—*Apuleius. Opera.*

On removing to Rome Sweynheym and Pannartz adopted a new fount, remarkable for its use of the long s at the end of words. They now printed so many books, almost exclusively Latin classics and the works of the Fathers, that in 1472 they appealed to Pope Sixtus IV. for pecuniary help, mentioning in their letter twenty-eight works which they had issued at Subiaco or at Rome, sometimes in more than one edition, the total number of printed volumes amounting to 11,475.

3. Rome, Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, 1470.—*Suetonius. Vitae Caesarum.*

De Lignamine, who was born in Messina, was a physician and an officer of the papal household, and the first native printer in Italy. His types, both Roman and Greek, are peculiarly bold and striking.

Eclarauit ut opimior animam non esse solubilem. supereret citare testes
 quoꝝ autoritate argumēta firmenꝝ. Neqꝝ nūc p̄phetas in testimoꝝ
 uocabo. quoꝝ rario et diuīnatio in hoc solo posita est: ut ad cultum dei et ad
 imortalitatem ab eo accipiendā creari hominē doceant. sed eos pocius qbus
 istos qui respūt ueritatem credere sūt necesse. Hermes naturam describēs ut
 doceret q̄ admodum esset a deo factus hęc inculit. καὶ αὐτὸς εἶ εκατε-
 ρῶμεν φὺσεῖσθαι τὸν τε αὐθεματὸν καὶ τὸν θυματὴν μίαν μετὸ-
 ιει φὺσιμα μεθρεπτούστοις αὐτοὺς πάντας μεταμετομὴν πάντας
 θυματούς ποιηταῖς καὶ τοντού φερούμενα μεταθεούσια στοιχεῖα
 αὐθεματὸν φύσεις καὶ τὸν θυματὴν καὶ ευμεταβλητὸν
 ἴδιοντες ιψαὶ ορούμενα απαρταῖται καὶ θεαταὶ μετατραπήσι-
 ἴδιοντες ιψαὶ ορούμενα απαρταῖται καὶ θεαταὶ μετατραπήσι-
 idem ex utraqꝝ natura mortali et immortali unam faciebar naturam hōis:
 eundem in aliquo quidem immortalem in aliquo autē mortale faciens: et hunc
 ferens in medio diuīnū et immortalis naturę. et mortalis mutabilisq; con-
 stituit. ut omnia uidens omnia miretur. Sed hunc fortasse aliquis in numero

io in alcuna cossa hauesse p ignorātiā
o per inaduertentia manchato trāffor-
mato: ouer incompositamente p ferto
ueramente rechiedo perdono sempre
sopponendoui ad ogni spirituale &
temporale correctione de qualunque
diuotissima persona di zaschaduno
perito maestro & sapientissio doctore
de la uostra sāctissima madre ecclesia
catholica di rome.

ANNO A CHRISTI INCARNA-
TIONE. MCCCCLXI. PER MAGI-
STRVM NICOLAVM IENSON
HOC OPVS QVOD PVELLA-
RVM DECOR DICITVR FELICI-
TER IMPRESSVM EST.

LAVS DEO.

VI. 6. VENICE, JENSON, 1471
COLOPHON OF 'DECOR PUELLARUM,' MISDATED 1461

4. Venice, Joannes de Spira, 1469.—Cicero.
Epistolae ad Familiares.

The first book printed at Venice. John of Speier obtained a monopoly of printing there for five years, but died early in 1470, being succeeded by his brother Wendelin, to whom the privilege did not apply. Only

one hundred copies were printed of this edition. Of these the British Museum possesses four. The copy shown is on vellum. (King's Library.)

5. Venice, Nicolas Jenson, 1470.—Cicero. *Epistolae ad Atticum, Brutum, et Quintum fratrem.*

Jenson was a native of Sommevoire, near Bar-sur-Aube, and was for some time master of the mint at Tours. He is said to have been sent to Mainz in 1458 by Charles VII. to learn the art of printing; but this mission, if it ever took place, appears to have had no results in France. Jenson's Roman type is considered the finest of all the Italian founts; it should be compared with the writing in the Italian manuscript 109 of the Exhibition of Latin and other MSS. (Grenville Library.)

6. Venice, Nicolas Jenson, 1471.—*Decor Puellarum.*

Much disputation has arisen over this book, owing to the date in the colophon being given as MCCCCCLXI., leading to the assertion that Jenson introduced printing into Italy. It is now recognised as one of a number of cases in which dates have been put ten years too early through the accidental omission of an x. (King's Library.)

7. Verona, Joannes de Verona, 1472. — *Robertus Valturius. De re militari.*

Previously to the appearance of this work a single book had been printed at Verona in 1470. John of Verona may be the same as the Giovanni Alvise who printed an illustrated Aesop in that city in 1479. The 'De Re Militari' had been written some years before its publication, being dedicated to Sigismondo Malatesta who died in 1464. The woodcuts in the printed edition were probably copied from drawings in the original manuscript, and the designs have been attributed to the medallist Matteo de' Pasti, who lived at the court of Malatesta.

Case VII.—ITALY, 1477-1503

1. Florence, Nicolaus Laurentii, of the diocese of Breslau, 1477.—Antonio Bettini. *Monte Santo di Dio.*

In 1471, the goldsmith Bernardo Cennini, printed a single book at Florence, and in the following year two others were printed there by Johann Petri of Mainz, but it was not till 1477 that printing took root in the city. This book, by Bettini, printed there in that year, is remarkable as containing the earliest engraved book-illustrations. When a second edition was issued, in 1491, woodcuts were substituted for the engravings. (Grenville Library.)

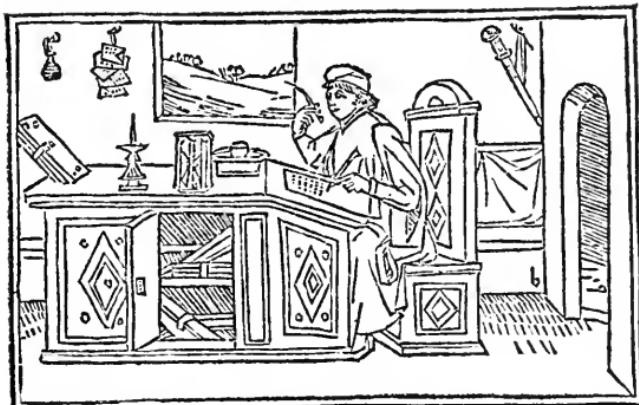
2. Naples, printed by certain 'Germani fidelissimi,' for Francesco de Tuppo, a jurist, 1485.—*Aesop's Fables*, in Latin and Italian.

The 'most faithful Germans' may have been Matthias of Olmütz, called Moravus, and his workmen, or perhaps Johann Tresser and Martin of Amsterdam, the term 'German' being very loosely used in the fifteenth century. The illustrations in this 'Aesop,' more especially in the 'Life,' show the modification of the Ulm designs by Italian influence. The decorative borders appear to be original. (Grenville Library.)

3. Venice, Giovanni Ragazzo for Lucantonio Giunta, 1490.—*Biblia vulgare istoriata.*

The first illustrated edition of the Italian version of the Bible by Niccolo Malermi. It contains upwards of four hundred little woodcuts, some of them adapted from the pictures in the Cologne Low German Bible of about 1480, but the majority original. The letter b. with which some of the woodcuts are signed, is now generally regarded as the mark of the workshop where the wood blocks were cut, not as the initial of a designer.

Incomienzia el libro nominato baruch. Ca. I



T q̄ste sono le parole del libro lequale scrisse baruch filiolo de neria figliolo de maasaia figlio-
lo de sedechia figliolo de sedei
figliolo de elchia essendo in ba-
bylonia nel quinto áno nel se-
ptimo di del mesé nel tépo che
li caldei pigliorono iherusalé & abrusorona col fo-
co. Ilche Baruch legette le parole de q̄sto libro a le
orechie de lechonias filiolo de loachim re de iuda:
& a le orechie del uniuerso populo che uenia al li-
bro & ale orechie de potéti figlioli di re: & ale orc-
chie di preti: & ale orechie del populo dal minimo
isino al magiore: de tuti habitati i babylonia: & egli
sedette al fiume liq̄l udédo piágeuano: & ieinaua-
no & orauano nel cōspecto del signore. Et lor reco-

VII. 3. VENICE, G. RAGAZZO FOR L. A. GIUNTA, 1490
PART OF COLUMN FROM MALERMI BIBLE

4. Venice, Aldus Manutius for Lionardo Crasso, 1499.—*Hypnerotomachia Poliphili.*

This is the most famous of Venetian illustrated books, a romance, the authorship of which is revealed by a

cum religioso tripudio plaudendo & iubilando. Quale erano le Nymphae Amadryade, & agli redolenti fiori le Hymenide, riuirente, saliendo iocunde dinanti & da qualūq; lato del floreo Vertunno stricto nella fronde de purpurante & meline rose, cum el gremio pieno de odoriferi & spetaculissimi fiori, amanti la stagione del lano so Ariete, Sedendo ouante sopra una ueterrima Veha, da quattro cornigeri Faunitirata, Inuinculata de strophie de nouelle fronde, Cum la sua amata & bellissima moglie Pomona coronata de fructi cum ornato defluo degli biōdissimi capigli, pare a celo sedēte, & a gli pedi della quale una coctilia Clepsydria iaceua, nel lemame tenente una stipata copia de fiori & maturati fructi cum imixta fogliatura. Præcedetela Veha agli trahenti Fauni propinq; due formose Nymphæ a signane, Vna cū uno hastile Trophæo gerula, de Ligonii. Bidenti. sarculi. & falcionetti, cū una pendente tabella abacacū tale titulor.



INTEGRIMAM CORPOR. VALITUDINEM, ET
STABILEROBVR, CASTASQVE MEMSAR, DELI-
TIAS, ET BEATAM ANIMI SECVRITA-
TEM CVLTORIB, M, OFFERO.

VII. 4. VENICE, ALDUS 1499

PAGE FROM THE 'HYPNEROTOMACHIA' (REDUCED)

sentence formed by the initial letters of successive chapters, 'Poliam frater Franciscus Columna peramavit,' Francesco Colonna being a Dominican friar and Polia a certain Lucretia Lelio of Treviso, where Colonna had taught. Some of the woodcuts are signed b., the reference here also being doubtless to the workshop in which they were cut.

5. Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1501.—*Virgilius*.

The first book printed in italic type, the characters being cut, in imitation, it is said, of the handwriting of Petrarch, by a certain Francesco da Bologna, who has been identified with the painter Francesco Raibolini, better known as Francia. The new type quickly became popular because of its compactness. The scholar-publisher Aldus Manutius, who introduced it, was born in 1450, and began to print at Venice in 1494, at first applying himself chiefly to printing Greek. (Grenville Library.)

6. Fano, Hieronymo Soncino, 1503.—
Petrarch. *Opere Volgari*.

One of the imitations of the italics of Aldus, and noteworthy for the unjust suggestion in the preface that he had taken to himself the credit of having designed the type. (Grenville Library.)

7. Ferrara, Lorenzo Rossi, 1497.—Jacobus Philippus Bergomensis. *De claris mulieribus*.

Printing had been begun at Ferrara as early as 1471, but throughout the fifteenth century the city seems to have been unable to support more than one press at a time. Some of the later illustrations in the *De claris mulieribus*, notably one of the Damisella Trivulzia, are said to be authentic portraits. In the same year Rossi printed a handsome edition of S. Jerome's Letters, with little woodcuts in the Venetian style.

8. Florence, Francesco Buonaccorsi, 1490.—
Giacopone da Todi. *Laude*.

Books with woodcut illustrations suddenly became

T.O.N. IN PRIMVM GEORGICORVM,
ARGUMENTVM.

Quid faciat lœtas segetes, quæ sydera seruet
A gricula, ut facilem terram proscindat aratris,
Semina quo iacinda modo, cultusq; locorum
E docuit, messes magno olim fœnore reddi.

T.V.M. GEORGICORVM LIBER PRE
MVS AD MOECENATEM.

Vid faciat lœtas segetes, quo sydere
terram,
q V ertere Mœcenas, uimq; adiun
gere uites,
C onueniat, quæ cura boum, quis
cultus habendo
S it pecori, atq; apibus quanta experientia parcis,
H inc canere incipiam. V os o clarissima mundi
L umina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum
L iber, et alma Ceres, uestro si munere tellus
C haoniam pingui glandem nutauit arista.
P oculaq; inuentis Acheloia miscuit uinis,
E tuos agrestum præsentia numina Fauni,
F erte simul Fauniq; pedem, Dryadesq; puellæ,
M unera uestracano, tuq; o cui prima frementem
F uidit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti
N eptune, et cultor nemorum, cui pingua Cææ
T ercentum nivei tondent dumeta iuueni,
I pse nemus liquens patrum, saltusq; Licæi

c

popular in Florence in 1490, and for the next few years were produced in great numbers. The illustration in this book of Giacopone in ecstasy before a vision of the



VII. 9. FLORENCE, LIBRI, ABOUT 1495
WOODCUT FROM TITLE-PAGE OF 'LA FESTA DI
SAN GIOVANNI'

Blessed Virgin (in whose honour he wrote the *Stabat Mater*) is a fine example of the larger outline woodcuts.

9. Florence, Bartolommeo di Libri, about 1495.—Feo Belcari. *La festa di San*

Giovanni quando fu uisitato da Christo nel diserto.

Libri, though he seldom put his name to a book, was one of the most prolific of Florentine printers. This book from his press is one of the numerous editions of *Rappresentazioni*, or Florentine miracle-plays, most of which at this period bear on their title-page a woodcut of the Angel who always spoke the prologue, and beneath this a picture illustrating the play.

Case VIII.—FRANCE

PRINTING was introduced in 1470 into France by two professors of the Sorbonne, Guillaume Fichet and Jean Heynlyn, who invited three Germans, Ulrich Gering of Constance, Martin Kranz, and Michael Friburger of Colmar to set up a press within the precincts of the college. Heynlyn himself acted as corrector to the press, while Fichet with the help of his patrons found the funds and decided the books to be printed. These were mostly of a scholastic nature, including several classical texts, and they were printed, therefore, in 'roman' characters, in imitation of the revived book-hand which had spread from Italy to France. In 1472 Fichet and Heynlyn gave up their connexion with the Sorbonne press, and the printers, after issuing a few books on their own account, removed in 1473 to other quarters, where they soon found competitors. Among these were Peter Wagener, nicknamed 'Caesaris' or 'Caesar,' and Johann Stoll, who used an exceptionally graceful semi-Gothic type. In 1473 also printing was introduced into Lyons, where the more popular character of the books published was marked by the use of black-letter types akin to the handwriting in vernacular manuscripts. In 1481 Jean du Pré, began work at Paris and proved himself the finest of the early French printers, paying special attention to the illustration of his books, of which a fine example is shown in the edition of S. Augustine's *Cité de Dieu*, which he helped to print at Abbeville. In 1485 the great popular publisher, Antoine Vérard, began his long career at Paris, printing

almost exclusively in French, and producing specially illuminated vellum copies of most of his books, for the kings of France and England and other patrons. Both he and Jean du Pré made many experiments in illustrating editions of the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, and these were brought to their perfection in the last years of the century by Philippe Pigouchet. Before 1500 presses had been set up in about forty French cities, but in quite half of these only temporarily, or to print some special books. Next to Paris and Lyons the chief printing centre was at Rouen, where many service-books were printed, for use in England as well as in France.

1. Paris, Gering, Friburger and Krantz at the Sorbonne, 1470.—Gasparinus Barzizius. *Epistolae.*

The first book printed in France. The author, who died in 1431, was an Italian scholar of the Renaissance, and his letters were used as models of Latin prose.

2. Paris, Petrus Caesaris and Johannes Stoll, about 1474.—Franciscus Florius. *De amore Camilli et Emiliae.*

When the Sorbonne printers started on their own account, they printed at the sign of the Soleil d'Or in the rue S. Jacques. Cæsaris and Stoll fixed their press two doors higher up at the sign of Le Chevalier au Cygne, and a little further on, at the sign of Le Soufflet vert, was a third printing office owned by the first native French printers in Paris, Louis Symonel, Richard Blandin, and Jean Simon, who used at first a type almost identical with this of Cæsaris and Stoll, gradually introducing into it some new letters. The competition between the three firms was keen and even unscrupulous.

3. Lyons, Guillaume Le Roy for Barthélemy Buyer, about 1478.—The New Testament in French, translated by Guyard des Moulins.

Le Roy was a native of Liège; he introduced printing

re intelligā amari! nullū ego modū offi/
 ciſ meis, aut amori meo in illū faciā. Sed
 ne ab onibus te desertū esse iudices! ego
 (quem forte in numero amicorū nō habe/
 bas) pollicor tibi operā meā. & (qd illi
 non sine scelere neglexerūt) ego paratus
 sum defensionē tuam fuscipere. Tu uero
 admonebis, quibus adiumentis opus tibi
 sit. & ego neq; pecunia! neq; consilio tibi
 deero. Vale;

Foelix Ep̄tar̄ Gasparini finis;

Vt sol lumen! sic doctrinam fundis in orbem
 Musarum nutrix, regia parisiſ;

Hinc prope diuinam, tu quā germania nouit
 Artem scribendi! fuscipe promerita;

Primos ecce libros! quos hæc industria finxit
 Francorum in terris. ædibus atq; tuis;

Michael Vdalricus, Martinusq; magistri
 Hos impresserunt. ac facient alios;

into Lyons in 1473, and seems at first to have been employed by Buyer, a merchant of Lyons, to print books in his house.

4. Paris, for Antoine Vérard, 1492.—L'Art de bien vivre et de bien mourir.

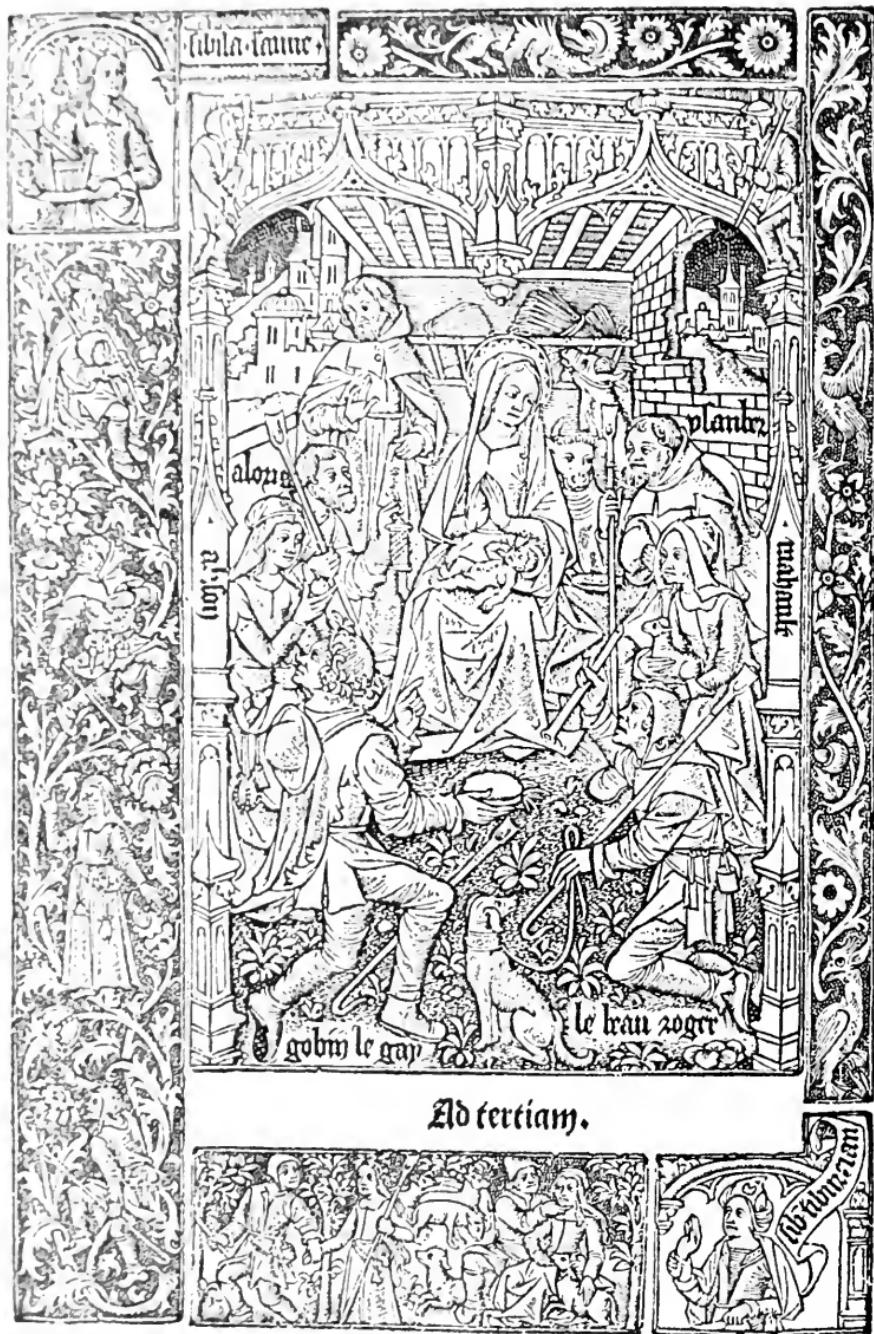
Antoine Vérard carried on business as a publisher at Paris from 1485 to 1512. In a career just twice as long as Caxton's, he published about three times as many books, upwards of three hundred in all, of the same popular character, bestowing on their illustration the care which Caxton devoted to editing and translating. Vérard may very probably have had a printing-house of his own, but he also employed several printers to work for him. Thus the first section of this book contains the name of Pierre Le Rouge as its printer, the second those of Gillet Cousteau and Jean Ménard.

5. Rouen, Martin Morin, 1492.—Missale secundum usum Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis.

Printing was introduced into Rouen, not later than 1487, by Guillaume Le Talleur, who printed three law-books for Richard Pynson, himself a Norman by birth. Martin Morin began work in 1491, and may have taken over Le Talleur's business, since he is found in 1492 in possession of some of his type. This is the second edition of the Sarum Missal, and the first of many service-books printed at Rouen for English use.

6. Abbeville, Jean du Pré and Pierre Gérard, 1486.—S. Augustine. La Cité de Dieu.

Only three books were printed at Abbeville during the fifteenth century, *La Somme rurale* of Boutillier, this fine edition of *La Cité de Dieu* and *Le Triomphe des Neuf Preux*, the last remarkable for a genuine portrait of Du Guesclin, amid the conventional representations of the other Worthies. In the first and third of these books Gérard's name stands alone, and Du Pré, who continued printing at Paris during 1486-87, probably only helped him with type and wood-blocks.



VIII. 8. PARIS, P. PIGOUCHET, 1501

PAGE FROM A 'HORAE AD USUM SARUM' (REDUCED)

7. Paris, Jean du Pré, 1489.—Heures a lusaige de Rome.

Most of the border pieces in this edition are of the nature of the *Biblia Pauperum*, and a list of them at the beginning of the book is headed 'Cest le repertoire des histoires et figures de la Bible, tant du vieilz testament que du nouveau, contenes dedens les vignettes de ces presentes heures imprimées en cuyure,' from which we learn that the illustrations were cut in relief on copper, instead of wood. This early edition by Jean du Pré influenced the arrangement of Books of Hours for many years.

8. Paris, Philippe Pigouchet, 1501.—Horae ad usum Sarum.

Pigouchet finished printing his first Book of Hours 1st December 1491, and throughout his career devoted himself almost exclusively to the production of these Prayerbooks, most of the editions from his press being published by Simon Vostre. After using his first set of illustrations in several editions, Pigouchet introduced a second in 1496, and gradually made individual changes in this, till it reached its highest excellence in editions of about the date of that here shown. In his later editions the illustrations are very inferior.

Case IX.

THE NETHERLANDS

IN the Netherlands, about fifty books, mostly for use in schools, are so connected, although in eight different types, as to form a single group, and from their technical defects can hardly be the work of a printer trained in Germany after the art had been fully developed. The sight of books printed in Germany, or even the report of experiments there (those of Gutenberg seem to have begun at Strassburg as early as 1439) may have sufficed to give some unknown workman in the Netherlands the

necessary suggestions; or there may have been an altogether separate invention, according to the legends which have been connected with the name of Lourens Janszoon Coster, who lived at Haarlem from 1436 to 1483. These legends are first mentioned in the *Batavia* of Junius, written in 1568, and are in part at least quite incredible; but in the Cologne Chronicle of 1499 there are references to editions of Donatus printed in the Netherlands before the discovery of the art in its perfected form at Mainz, and in the diary of Jean de Robert, Abbot of Saint Aubert, Cambrai, entries have been found of the purchase in 1446 and again in 1451 of a *Doctrinale* (see exhibit 3) *jeté en moule*, a phrase which cannot reasonably be interpreted to refer to block-books. The extant books and fragments for which an early date is claimed offer no clue to the time at which they appeared, save that some of them cannot be earlier than 1458 nor others later than 1474. As to the place of printing there is no evidence save the fact that the wood-cuts used in four editions of the *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, which form part of this group, appear in the possession of a wandering printer during the time that he was working at Utrecht. In 1473 books with printed dates were issued by Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerard Leempt at Utrecht, and by John of Paderborn (better known as John of Westphalia) and Thierry Martens at Allost. After this, printing in the Netherlands proceeded on normal lines, and an interesting school of book-illustration soon developed. During the fifteenth century printing was introduced into twenty-one towns in the Netherlands, the presses of Antwerp and Louvain being the most important, while those of Deventer were very prolific. Among individual printers John of Westphalia, who worked for over twenty years at Louvain, and Gerard Leeu, who worked for seven years at Gouda and for nine at Antwerp, were the most important. At Antwerp Leeu printed several books for the English market (see Case XIII. b), and it was in the Netherlands, at Bruges, that William Caxton, our earliest English printer, printed his first books. Specimens of these are shown in Case XI., but in this case is exhibited a book from the press of Colard Mansion, who was for some time his partner.

1. Printer, place and date uncertain.—*Speculum Humanae Saluationis.*

This edition of the *Speculum* is distinguished by having the text of twenty of its pages entirely cut in wood, as in the block-books. Like three other editions with the same woodcuts it is brought by its type among the group of books for which a date is claimed earlier than that of the earliest books printed by Ketelaer and Leempt, the first Dutch printers whose names we know. (Grenville Library.)

2. Kuilenburg, Jan Veldener, 1483.—‘Die Spieghel onser Behoudenisse,’ a Dutch translation of the ‘*Speculum Humanae Saluationis.*’

Veldener, who appears to have been trained as a printer at Cologne, printed successively at Louvain (1474), Utrecht (1478), Kuilenburg (1483), and again at Louvain (1484). While at Utrecht in 1481 he issued an edition of the *Episteln ende Euangelien* in which he used two halves of the old *Speculum* woodcuts. In this Dutch edition of the *Speculum* printed at Kuilenburg in 1483 he used all the old blocks of the woodcuts, similarly sawn in two, so that each picture stands by itself. He also had twelve new woodcuts made in the same style. (Old Royal Library.)

3. Printer, place and date uncertain.—*Alexander Gallus. Doctrinale.*

A fragment of four leaves in the main type of the editions of the *Speculum* (No. 1). Although from such fragments, all of them on vellum, found inside the covers of contemporary bindings, fifteen or more editions of the *Doctrinale* are known to have been produced in this and similar types, only one complete copy of a single edition has yet been found. The book is a grammar and prosody written in verse.

4. Printer and place uncertain, date not earlier than 1458.—*Ludovicus Pontanus*

Mat. iii. capitell.



*Balaam die wersyd die ghe
boere mariam in der sterren*

Numetus. viij. capitell.

Die hyspelighe gheest bewees ons oec pariam noot te

de Roma. Singularia in causis
criminalibus.

The second part of this book, which contains the treatise of Enea Silvio Piccolomini De Mulieribus Pravis, gives the author his official title as Pope Pius II., thus proving that it cannot have been printed earlier than 1458, the year of his election. The connexion of this book with others in the same group of types enables the same inference to be extended to them. (Old Royal Library.)

5. Utrecht, Ketelaer and Leempt, about 1473.
—Vegetius. *De re militari.*

During the two years they were at work Ketelaer and Leempt printed a remarkable number of first editions of important books. In 1475 their type passed into the possession of William Hees.

6. Louvain, John of Westphalia, about 1475.
—Vergerius. *De ingenuis moribus.*

John of Westphalia received his training as a printer in Italy, and brought Italian founts with him to the Low Countries. This book, with its initial letters printed in red, represents the earliest stage of his press at Louvain, where he worked from 1474 to 1496. In 1473 and the early part of 1474 he had issued at Alost, in conjunction with Thierry Martens, the first books printed in what is now Belgium.

7. Gouda, Gerard Leeu, 1479.—‘ Reynaert die Vos.’

Leeu introduced printing into Gouda in 1477, and printed there until 1484, when he removed to Antwerp. The last book from his press, with a colophon in which his death is mentioned, is shown in Case xiiib. With the exception of a verse paraphrase printed by Ketelaer and Leempt, this is the first edition of *Reynard the Fox* in any language. (Grenville Library.)

8. Gouda, Gerard Leeu, 1480.—*Dialogus Creaturarum.*

The first illustrated book from Leeu's press, and the

¶ Mais ainsi est . fortuné
ne tresschange ses officiers
et vse de ses drois aux siens
Et touchois comblé q'il
sen soit efforchie si na elle
peut mouuoir les forces de
actis. car il estat es ceys
a consuui plus de resplen
dissante clarte que ne gai
gnent plusieurz des roys
seans en throne. Car lui
loye et detenu en tenebres .

IX. 11. BRUGES, COLARD MANSION, 1476
PART OF COLUMN FROM 'BOCCACCIO

first edition of the *Dialogus Creaturarum*, a collection of stories about animals, with morals. (Grenville Library.)

9. Antwerp, Gerard Leeu, 1491.—*Duytsche Ghetijden.*

Imitated from the French editions of the Hours of the

B. Virgin produced by Jean du Pré at Paris, 1488-90. This is the only known copy of the book in which these borders and cuts first appear. After Leeu's death they were frequently used by Adr. van Liesveld.

10. Haarlem, Jacob Bellaert, 1484.—Otto von Passau. *Boeck des Gulden Throens of der xxiv. Ouden.*

Jacob Bellaert was the first printer at Haarlem (1483), using type obtained from Leeu at Gouda. The wood-cuts in his first book were also borrowed from Leeu, while most of his other blocks passed later into Leeu's possession. Bellaert disappears in 1486, and in that year Jan Andrieszoen printed a few books at Haarlem, which after this possessed no press during the fifteenth century.

11. Bruges, Colard Mansion, 1476.—Boccaccio. *De la ruyne des nobles hommes et femmes.*

Mansion was a calligrapher, and this type of 'lettres bâtarde' is said to be based on his own handwriting. For his connexion with Caxton see Case xi. In 1484 he had to flee from Bruges to avoid imprisonment for debt, and left his printing materials behind him.

Case x.—SPAIN

IN Spain the first press was set up at Valencia in 1474 by Lambert Palmart, a 'German' or Fleming, and Alonzo Fernandez of Cordova, and by the end of the fifteenth century printing had been introduced into twenty-four other places, though in many of these only by travelling printers called in to print special books. In addition to Valencia, the more important centres of printing were Saragossa, Seville, Barcelona, Salamanca, Burgos, and Toledo, and even in these the output of the

press was mostly small, the total number of Spanish fifteenth century books, which can at present be traced, only amounting to between five and six hundred. These were produced by rather less than fifty printers, of whom two out of every three were foreigners, only about one book in six issuing from a native press. Nevertheless, as in other countries, the handwriting to which readers were accustomed was generally taken as a model, and early Spanish books, both in their type and illustrations, have a peculiarly massive and dignified appearance. They retained this, moreover, throughout the first half of the sixteenth century, when in other countries printing was undergoing great changes, mostly for the worse.

1. Valencia, Lambert Palmart, about 1475.—*Aesop's Fables.*

Printed in the same roman type as the 1474 'Obres e Trobes' of Fenollar, and the 'Sallust,' finished 13th July 1475, the earliest books printed in Spain. Palmart was a Fleming. He printed some of his books in partnership with Alonso Fernandez, a native of Cordova.

2. Saragossa, printer uncertain, 1478.—*Bernardinus de Parentinis. Liber de expositione missae.*

Printing was introduced into Saragossa in 1475 by a certain Matthaeus of Flanders, whose name is only found in an edition of the 'Manipulus Curatorum' finished on October 15th of that year. This book also is usually assigned to his press.

3. Burgos, Friedrich Biel, about 1485.—*Glosa de las coplas de Mingo Revulgo.*

Biel had been in partnership with Michael Wensler at Basel about 1472, and one of the printers' devices he adopted in Spain bears the arms of Basel. He introduced printing into Burgos in 1485, and speedily proved himself one of the finest printers in Spain.

4. Burgos, Friedrich Biel, 1487.—Doctrinal de los Caballeros.

Another specimen of the fine printing of Friedrich Biel, showing different types. This is said to be the only perfect copy of the 'Doctrinal.'

•x•

Esta la pessa justilla
 que viste tan denodada
 muerta flaca transijada
 jura dios que auras manzilla
 con su fuerça y coraçon
 cometie al brauo leon
 y mataua el lobo viejo
 ora vn triste de vn enojo
 tela mete en vn ffynco

Dichos los dfectos d'l pastor prosigue agora la ffepublica ffecountando otros daños que padese por defeto
 delas quattro virtudes cardinales q son. Justicia. Fortaleza. Prudencia. Temperancia. Fyguradas por qua
 .Bij.

X. 3. BURGOS, F. BIEL, ABOUT 1485
 PART OF PAGE FROM 'COPLAS DE MINGO REVULGO'

5. Barcelona, printer uncertain, about 1484.
 —Libre del Consolat, or Statutes of Barcelona, in Catalan.

Printing was introduced into Barcelona in 1478 by Pierre Brun of Geneva, in partnership with Nicolaus Spindeler. This book, distinguished by its numerous printed initials, was probably from the press of Spindeler when working by himself.

6. Huete, unknown printer, 1485.—Diaz de Montalvo. *Copilacion de leyes.*

The only book printed at Huete. With remarkable borders and initials cut on soft metal. Each initial illustrates the subject of the laws set forth in the section which it begins.

7. Seville, Meinardus Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus, 1494.—*Manuale Hispalense*, or Ritual of the Diocese of Seville.

Ungut and Stanislaus appear to have worked at Naples under Matthias Moravus until the break up of his press in 1491. They must then have come straight from Naples to Seville, where they issued their first book in the same year.

8. Seville, Meinardus Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus, 1495.—Gaspar Gorocio. *Contemplaciones sobre el Rosario de Nuestra Señora.*

With numerous illustrations and fine initials.

9. Seville, Pierre Brun, 1499.—*Historia del imperador Vespasiano.*

Pierre Brun of Geneva had been working in Spain for over twenty years when this book was published; at Tortosa with Nic. Spindeler (1477), at Barcelona first with Spindeler (1478) and then with Posa (1481) at Seville with Giovanni Gentile (1492), and now again, after an interval, at Seville on his own account, in 1499.

10. Barcelona, J. Rosembach, 1493.—Diego de San Pedro. *Carcel de Amor.*

Rosenbach began printing at Barcelona in 1492, and worked there with intermissions till 1530. He was employed from time to time to print special service-books at Tarragona (1498), Perpignan (1500), and Montserrat (1518).

Case xi^a.—ENGLAND

BOOKS PRINTED BY CAXTON

PRINTING was introduced into England by William Caxton, a mercer, born in the Weald of Kent about 1420. As he tells us himself in his first book, Caxton in 1469 had been living abroad some 'thirty years, for the most part in the countries of Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Zealand,' and had been for some time Governor of the English Merchants at Bruges. About 1469 he entered the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy (sister of Edward IV.), as her secretary, and by her he was encouraged to continue a translation of Raoul Le Fèvre's *Recueil des histoires de Troye*, which he had begun and laid aside. The translation was finished in September 1471 during a visit to Cologne, and Caxton, who had promised to 'dyverce gentilmen and to my frendes to addresse to hem as hastely as I myght this sayd book,' saw at once that, unless his hand was for ever to be weary and his eyes dimmed 'with overmoche lokyng on the white paper,' it must be printed. To gain some practical insight into the new art, of which Cologne was already an important centre, he seems to have visited one of the printing offices in the city, and to have taken some part in printing an edition of Bartholomew's 'De Proprietatibus Rerum.' But his stay at Cologne was brief, an English book could not be printed there without his supervision, and printing in the Low Countries was as yet (on the most favourable view) in its infancy. Thus it was not until two or three years later, when printers whose names have come down to us were at last at work at Utrecht and Alost, that Caxton resumed his plan, associated himself with Colard Mansion, a skilled calligrapher, and with his aid printed his book *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*. This probably appeared in 1475, and was followed by *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, which for many years was regarded as the earlier of the two. Had all gone well with his patrons Caxton might have continued to print English books at Bruges,

for so moche as this booke was newe and late made
 and drawen in to frenshe / and never had been hit in our
 enghissh tonge / I thought in my self hit sholdy be a good
 responce to translatre hit in to oure enghissh / to thende
 that hit myght be shod as well in the ropanie of Eng-
 lond as in other landes / and also for to passe ther wryth
 the tyme . andz thus concluded in my self to beginne this
 sayd wroke / Andz forthwith toke penne andynke and
 began boldly to renne forth as blynke bayardy in thys
 presente wroke whiche is named the recypet of the
 troian Histories Andz afterward whan I remembryd
 my self of my simplices andy vnyerfghenes that I had
 in booke sangages / that is to wete in frenshe a in enghissh
 for my frnde was I never / andy was born a lernedy my
 enghissh my frenke in the weelsd wchere I doute not is spo-
 ken as brode and rude enghissh as is in oure place of eng-

but the disastrous defeat of Charles the Bold by the Swiss at Morat, in June 1476, probably quickened his desire to return to England. At Michaelmas 1476 he hired a shop in the Sanctuary at Westminster, and there in the autumn of 1477 published *The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres*. From 1477 to his death in 1491, his press was never idle, though his own personal energies must have been mainly occupied with the numerous books which he edited or translated for it to print. Including single sheets and new editions, his known publications at Bruges and in England number just a hundred, and eight different founts of type were used in printing them. Almost all the books were of a popular character, not intended for scholars, but for well-to-do and fairly educated readers. Poems of Chaucer, Gower and Lydgate, several romances (including Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*), chronicles, the *Golden Legend* (the great collection of Lives of the Saints), moral treatises, books of devotion, a few *Horae* and a *Psalter* were the chief issues from the first English press, and it is improbable that books of any other kind would at this period have found purchasers in England.

I. Type I. Bruges, with the help of Colard Mansion, about 1475.—The *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*, translated by Caxton from the French of Raoul Le Fèvre.

Lefèvre was chaplain to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and finished his *Recueil des histoires de Troye* in 1464. Caxton's translation was begun at Bruges, 1st March 1468/9, and finished at Cologne 19th September 1471. In the Epilogue to the third book he thus describes the printing of it: 'Thus ende I this book whyche I have translated after myn Auctor as nyghe as God hath gyven me connyng, to whom be gyven the laude and preysing. And for as moche as in the wrytyng of the same my penne is worn, myn hand wery and not stedfast, myn eyen dimmed with overmoche lokyng on the whit paper, and my corage not so prone and redy to laboure as hit hath ben, and that age crepeth on me dayly and febleth all the bodye; and also because I have promysid to dyverce

gentilmen and to my frendes to addresse to hem as hastely as I myght this sayd book. Therefore I have practysed and lerned at my great charge and dispense to ordeyne this said book in prynete after the maner and form as ye may here see, and is not wretton with penne and ynde, as other bokes ben, to thende that every man may have them attones, for all the bookes of this storie named the Recule of the Historyes of Troyes, thus enprynted as ye here see, were begonne in oon day and also fynysshid in oon day.' The French original was printed in the same type as the translation, but whether by Mansion alone, after Caxton had left Bruges, or with Caxton's help, is disputed. (King's Library.)

2. Type 1. Bruges, with the help of Colard Mansion, 1475 or 1476.—The Game and Playe of the Chesse, translated by Caxton from Jean de Vignay's French version of the *Ludus Scaccorum* of Jacobus de Cessolis.

In the prologue to the second edition of this work Caxton writes that Jean de Vignay's 'book of the chesse moralysed' came into his hands while resident at Bruges, and that for the benefit of those who knew no Latin or French he translated it into English, 'and whan I so had achyeved the sayd translacion I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anone were depesshed and solde.' On returning to England, Caxton left this first fount of type at Bruges, and no more English books were printed with it. (Grenville Library.)

3. Type 2, 1477. 'The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres,' translated by Earl Rivers from 'Les dits moraux des philosophes,' a version by G. de Tignonville of an anonymous Latin work of the fourteenth century.

A copy of this book in the John Rylands Library has a colophon with the more precise date 'the xvij day of

T
 he ententis the Book named the Dictes or Sapientis
 of the Philosophres empryred. By me William
 Caxton at Westmynster the vere of our Lord + M.
 CCC. & vijij. This Book is late translatid out of
 French into englyssh. By the Noble andy puissant Lord
 Dordz Charrone (esse of pupers lordz of Santes & of the
 Caste of Mynght, Defendour andy ducour of the firsce apos-
 tole que, set our Lord. ffare & the gryte in this yoyeame of
 Englyssh andy Gouvernor of my Lordy Chyrche of Wales
 And. It is so that at suche tyme as he had acomplisshid
 this sayd Werk, it likid him to send it to me in certayn
 quayres to ouersee, whiche certaynly I sake & forde almy
 man ynglyssh, notable, and wylle sapientis of the philosophres
 Quod synge unto the booke made in frensch whiche I had
 ofte aforde vedyd, about certaynly I had seen none in englyssh

the month of November.' A French book on the Four Last Things ('Les quatre derrenieres choses') had already been printed in this type, presumably at Bruges, by Colard Mansion only. Caxton's translation of Le Fèvre's romance of 'Jason,' and two thin Latin books, a speech by John Russell, and a treatise entitled 'Infancia Saluatoris' are also in this type, and were probably printed by Caxton at Westminster during 1477. But the 'Dictes' is the earliest book printed in England, bearing its own evidence as to place and date.

4. Type 2, about 1478.—Chaucer. The Canterbury Tales.

The number of leaves in this book (372) considerably exceeds that of all the other books in the same type which can be regarded as prior to it. It is probable, therefore, that Caxton, who frequently in his prefaces and epilogues expresses his admiration for Chaucer, as soon as he started work in England, began printing the Canterbury Tales at one of his presses, the smaller books being printed in succession at another while this was in progress. (King's Library.)

5. Type 2 (later form), about 1481. The Game and Playe of the Chesse. Second edition. With woodcuts.

Caxton's use of illustrations probably began with two small woodcuts of a master and scholars in the third edition of the 'Parvus Cato,' used again soon afterwards, with many others, in the 'Mirror of the World.' This second edition of the 'Game and Playe of the Chess' is reckoned the third of his illustrated books, and the woodcuts in it, probably copied from some foreign edition, show a slight advance on their predecessors.

6. Type 3, between 1480 and 1483.—Latin Psalter, with the Canticles, etc., for use as a service-book.

The only known copy of this book. The type in which it is printed was used only for a few service-books and for headlines in other works.



no drede ne fere no thyngē/ For I shalle not accuse the/ For I
 shalle shewe to hym another way/ And as the hunter came/
 he demaundēd of the sheeþerđ yf he hadē sene the wulf pas-
 se/ And the sheeþerđ both with the heedē and of the eyen shē-
 wedē to the hunter the place wherē the wulf was/ & with the
 handē and the tongue shelbedē alle the contrarye/ And in
 contynent the hunter understandēd hym wel/ But the wulf
 whiche perceyuedē wel all the faynedē maners of the sheeþerđ
 fledē alwey/ And within a lytell whyle after the sheeþerđ
 encountredē and mette with the wulf/ to whome he sayd/paye
 me of that I haue kepte the secrete/ And thenne the wulf
 ansuerđ to hym in this manere/ I thankē thy handē and
 thy tongue/ and not thy fede ne thy eyen/ For by them I
 sholdē haue ben bytrayđ/yf I hadē not fledē alwey/ And
 therfore men must not trusse in hym that hath two faces and
 two tongaes/for suche folke is lyke and semblable to the scor-
 pion/ the whiche enoynteth with his tongue/ and pryketh so-
 ne with his tayle

7. Type 4, 1484.—‘The book of the subtyl hystoryes and Fables of Esope which were translated out of Frensshe into Englysshe by Wylliam Caxton, 1483.’

The woodcuts in this Aesop are ultimately derived from those in the Ulm edition of about 1477. The French edition from which Caxton translated has not yet been discovered.

8. Type 5, about 1488.—S. Bonaventura. Speculum Vitae Christi, ‘the booke that is cleped the Myrroure of the blessed lyf of Jhesu Cryste.’

This copy, which belongs to the second of the two issues, is printed on vellum. The only other vellum ‘Caxton’ known is the copy of the ‘Doctrinal of Sapyence,’ 1489, in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. The author of the translation is not known.

9. Type 6, about 1490.—The Fifteen Oes and other prayers.

Caxton’s colophon states: ‘Thiese prayers tofore wretton ben enprented bi the commaundementes of the most hye and vertuos pryncesse our liege ladi Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englonde and of Margarete Moder vnto our souerayn lorde the Kyng, etc. By their most humble subget and seruaunt Willian Caxton.’ This is the only book known to have been printed by Caxton with ornamental borders. The woodcut of the Crucifixion belongs to a set of Horae cuts, presumably Flemish, subsequently used by Wynkyn. The only copy known.

Case xi**b**.PRINTING AT OXFORD, ST. ALBANS, AND
IN THE CITY OF LONDON

THE competition which Caxton met from other printers was only slight, and the total known output of all the other presses in England during his life only amounted to about one half of his. At Oxford in 1478-79 three small books were printed from a fount obviously of Cologne origin. A change of type forbids a positive statement that they were the work of Theodoric Rood of Cologne, whose name first appears in a book dated 11 October 1481; but there is no reason to doubt the identification. In 1485 the name of an English stationer, Thomas Hunte, is joined with Rood's in a metrical colophon, but shortly after this, in 1486 or 1487, the press came to an end, having printed, as far as is known, only fifteen books. Save for some seven books produced in 1517-19, there was no more printing at Oxford until 1585. At Cambridge there was no fifteenth century press; nine books were printed by John Lair de Siberch about 1521, but continuous printing only began in 1583.

In 1480 an unnamed printer, whom we know to have been the master of the Abbey school, issued his first dated book at St. Albans, and eight books printed at this press have survived, six of a scholastic and two of a popular character, the latest date in any of them being 1486. Although two of the St. Albans books competed with editions of his own, Caxton allowed some of his type to pass into the Schoolmaster's hands, and there seems to have been some connexion between the two presses.

In 1480, a foreign printer, John Lettou, set up a press in the city of London, and in that and the following year printed a few books and indulgences, some of them at the expense of an Englishman, William Wilcock. In 1482 Lettou was joined by William Machlinia (William of Malines?) and five law-books were printed in partnership. After this Machlinia printed more than twenty books by himself, probably working till 1490 or 1491, when his stock appears to have been taken over by Pynson.

Besides Pynson who succeeded Machlinia, and Wynkyn who succeeded Caxton, the only other firm working in England in the fifteenth century was that of Julian Notary, who printed from 1496 to 1518, producing, as far as we know, fewer than fifty books, but putting very good work into them.

1. Oxford, unnamed printer, probably Theodoric Rood, '1468' (for 1478).—*Expositio in symbolum Apostolorum*.

This book is dated in its colophon *MCCCCLXVIII.*, an **x** having dropped out, as in the 'Decor Puellarum' of Jenson (Case vi. 6). Precisely the same misprint occurs in three other books printed in 1478, at Augsburg, Barcelona, and Venice. The 'Expositio' is attributed to S. Jerome, but was really written by Tyrannius Rufinus of Aquileia (d. 610). (King's Library).

2. Oxford, unnamed printer, probably Theodoric Rood, 1479.—*Aristotle. Libri Ethicorum traducti a Leonardo Aretino*.

The second book printed at Oxford. Its close similarity in make-up to the first is sufficient proof that there could not have been an interval of eleven years between them. (Grenville Library.)

3. Oxford, Theodoric Rood and Thomas Hunte, about 1484-85.—*Lyndewode. Constitutiones prouinciales Ecclesiae Anglicanae*.

This is the largest of the Oxford books, both in size and in number of pages. Four different types were used in printing it.

4. St. Albans, the Schoolmaster-printer, 1480.—*Laurentius de Saona. Noua Rhetorica*.

The first dated book printed in St. Albans abbey; an

undated edition of the 'Elegantiae' of Augustinus Dathus was probably issued before it. The type is apparently identical with Caxton's No. 2, used in the earliest books he printed in England. (King's Library.)

racomis assignet. Si inquam hec secundū tradicionis supra exposita regulam con sequantur aduertimus deprecemur ut nobis et omnibus qui huc audiunt conce dat dominus fide quam suscepimus christo dia cursu consumato expectare iusticie repositam coronam: et inueniri inter eos qui resurgunt in vitam eternam liberari vero a confusione et obprobrio eterno per christum dominum nostrum per quem ē deo patri omnipotēti cū spiritu sancto gloria et imperium in secula seculorum amen.

¶ Explicit exposicio sancti Jeromini in simulo apostolorum ad papam laure cum Impressa Oronie Et finita Anno domini. M + eccc + lxvij. xvij die decembris.

XIb. 1. OXFORD, T. ROOD, 1478
COLOPHON OF 'EXPOSITIO,' MISDATED 1468

5. St. Albans, the Schoolmaster - printer, 1486. 1468.—'The Bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng, and also of Cootarnuris,' commonly known as the Book of St. Albans.

The metrical treatise on hunting ends with the words 'Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes in her boke of huntyng,'

and on the strength of this ascription the whole book, together with a treatise on Fishing with an Angle added in Wynkyn de Worde's reprint in 1496, is popularly attributed to an otherwise unknown Juliana Bernes, or Berners, represented as being a daughter of Sir James Berners (executed in 1388) and Prioress of the Nunnery of Sopwell, a dependency of St. Albans. (Grenville Library.)

6. London, John Lettou for William Wilcock, 1480.—Antonii Andreae *Quaestiones super duodecim libros metaphysicae Aristotelis.*

The first book printed in the City of London, though Lettou had previously printed one or more editions of an Indulgence in favour of those giving aid against the Turks.

7. London, John Lettou and William Machlinia, about 1482.—*Vetus Abbreviamentum Statutorum.*

The other four books printed by Lettou and Machlinia in partnership, all of them in the British Museum, were Littleton's New Tenures and the Statutes of the 33rd, 35th and 36th years of Henry VI.

8. London, William Machlinia for Henry Vrankenbergh, about 1483.—*Speculum Christiani*, attributed to Watton.

The colophon states that this book was printed 'ad instancias necnon expensas Henrici Vrankenbergh mercatoris,' and in the Public Record Office is a deed dated 10th May 1482, demising an alley in Clement's Lane to Henry Frankenberg and Barnard van Stondo, merchants of printed books. (King's Library.)

9. Westminster, Julian Notary and Jean Barbier for Wynkyn de Worde, 1498.—*Sarum Missal.*

Only two earlier books from Notary's press are known,

the device in each of them bearing the initials of himself and Barbier, and of a not certainly identified I. H. The second of these books, like this missal, was printed for Wynkyn de Worde. (King's Library.)

10. London, Julian Notary, 1508.—*Promptorium Parvulorum Clericorum.*

After issuing one book in London, Notary worked at Westminster from 1497 to 1503, and thereafter 'without Temple Bar, in St. Clement's Parish, at the Sign of the Three Kings.' This is the earliest printed English-Latin vocabulary, supplementing the Latin-English of the *Hortus Vocabulorum*. Another name for it was *Medulla Grammaticae*, or Marrow of Grammar. Earlier editions had been issued by Pynson and Wynkyn. (Grenville Library.)

Case XIIa.

BOOKS PRINTED BY WYNKYN DE WORDE

IN the letters of denization, which he took out in 1496, Wynkyn de Worde is described as coming from the Duchy of Lorraine. The 'Worde' in his name is generally identified with Wörth in Alsace. His Christian name, which he never used in any of his books, was John. Although he lived till 1534, he seems to have come to England with Caxton in 1476, for in 1480 Elizabeth, wife of Wynand van Worden, is mentioned as the former occupant of a tenement leased from Westminster Abbey, the lease standing naturally in her name while her husband was an alien. Caxton was so occupied with editing and translating that it is probable that from the first Wynkyn held an important position in the printing office, and on his master's death in 1491 he took over the business, the earliest books bearing his own name appearing in 1493. From this year to his death in 1534 he was the most prolific of English printers of his day, his total publications still extant amounting to over six hundred, including new editions and broadsides. Of these over one hundred were issued in the fifteenth century. In all his different devices, of which he had at least fifteen, Wynkyn retained Caxton's

initials, and his larger books were mostly reprints of those which Caxton had already published. He introduced some improvements, such as title-pages, and the more frequent use of ornamental initials, and printed some fine books, notably the *De Proprietatibus Rerum* here shown, but he was not a conspicuously good printer. Up to 1500 he continued in Caxton's house, removing in that year to the Sign of the Sun in Fleet Street. On his death his business passed to his executor, John Byddell.

1. About 1493.—‘The lyf of saint Katherine of Senis,’ *i.e.* S. Catharine of Siena.

‘Compiled by a worshypful clerke, fryer Reymond of the ordre of Saynt domynik,’ *i.e.* Raymundus de Vineis. Printed in Caxton's type 4*. (King's Library.)

2. 1494.—Walter Hylton. *Scala Perfectionis.*

A metrical colophon states: ‘th’ auctour Walter Hilton was And Wynkyn de Worde this hath sett in print In William Caxtons hows,’ also that the book was dedicated to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and printed by her command. In later books, printed in the reign of Henry VIII., Wynkyn frequently styles himself printer ‘unto the most excellent princess my lady the King's grandame.’

3. About 1494.—Hours of the Blessed Virgin according to the use of Sarum.

The large woodcuts belong to the set of which Caxton used one in the ‘Fifteen Oes’ (Case xia. 9). They appear to be of Flemish origin.

4. About 1495.—Bartholomaeus De Proprietatibus Rerum.

Printed on paper made at Hertford by John Tate. Some of the woodcuts are copied from those in the Dutch version printed by Bellaert at Haarlem in 1485. Bartholomew was an English Minorite who flourished about 1230. This English version was finished by John Trevisa in 1398. (Grenville Library.)

se prouynce by the whiche the
worlde is generally departyd
somwhat shal be shortly sette
to this werke by helpe of oure
lorde. but not of al. but only
of suche as holy wrytte ma-
kyth remembraunce.

Incipit liber. xv. de prouinci-
is. Capitulū Primum

Prologus

One he worlde wide is depar-
ted in thre as blider sa-
yth li. xv. for one part
hight Alia. a nother Eu-
ropa. the thyrde Africai.
Thise thre partes of the
worlde were assygnyd lyke moche in ol-
de tyme by men. for Alia stretchyth out
of þ south by þ east unto the norche. And
Europa oute of the norche unto þ west.

XIIa. 4. WESTMINSTER, WYNKVN DE WORDE, ABOUT 1495
SECTION OF COLUMN FROM DE PROPRIETATIBUS RERUM

5. 1496.—The Book of St. Albans. Second edition.

This is the earliest edition which contains the treatise on Fishing with an Angle. For the first edition see Case

xv^h. 5. Printed with type which had belonged to Godfried van Os. (King's Library.)

6. About 1496.—Statuta edita in parlamento tento apud Westmonasterium An. xi. Regis Henrici Septimi.

On vellum, with illuminated initials and paragraph marks.

7. 1502.—‘The Ordinarye of Crystyanyte or of Cristen men, newly hystoryed and translated out of Frenshe into Englysshe.’

Translated from *L'Ordinaire des Chrétiens*, a treatise on Baptism, the Commandments, the works of mercy, etc., written in 1467. With numerous woodcuts, none of them, apparently, designed for the book. (Grenville Library.)

8. About 1507.—‘The Dystruccyon of Iherusalem by Vespaizian and Tytus.’

The woodcuts are copied from French cuts used at Paris by Jean Trepperel.

9. 1521.—Whittinton. Grammaticae prima pars.

A specimen of Wynkyn's roman type, and of the very numerous grammatical works by Whittinton, which he printed from 1512 onwards. In this one year, 1521, he is known to have issued thirteen different works by Whittinton, besides three reprints.

10. 1529.—Malory. La Mort d'Arthur.

First printed by Caxton in 1485, reprinted with strange woodcuts by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, and now again in 1529. (Grenville Library.)

Case XII**b**.

BOOKS PRINTED BY RICHARD PYNSON

RICHARD PYNSON was a native of Normandy and probably learned printing at Rouen. Slight, but sufficient, indications show that he took over Machlinia's business in 1490 or 1491, and while making arrangements for carrying it on he had three legal books printed for him by Guillaume Le Talleur of Rouen. He also took Le Talleur's device as the model for the earliest of his own. His first dated book is a *Doctrinale* printed in November 1492, of which the only copy known is in the Grammar School Library at Appleby. When this was published he had already printed a fine edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. During the fifteenth century Pynson is known to have printed over seventy books, and from 1500 to his death in 1529 or 1530, upwards of three hundred more, his total output being thus rather more than half that of Wynkyn de Worde. About 1510 he was appointed printer to Henry VIII., and fully deserved this distinction, his books being better printed and of a more important character than those of Wynkyn. He also took much more pains in illustrating them, though for this he seems to have been dependent mainly on foreign woodcuts or woodcutters. On his death his business was taken over by Robert Redman.

1. 1492.—Chaucer. ‘The boke of the Tales of Canterbury.’

Reprinted from Caxton's second edition, with new illustrations. The state of Pynson's device in this book shows that it was printed earlier than the ‘*Doctrinale*’ of November 1492. (King's Library.)

2. 1493.—Henry Parker. ‘Diues and Pauper, that is to say the riche and the pore

He shal no gospel glōse here ne teche
We leue al in the grete god quod he
He wolde so we som difficultye
D̄ spryngēn cohyl in oure clene corn
And therfore hoost I warne the bifor̄
My toly body shal a tale telle
And I shal lelynke you a toly besle
That it shal walyn alle this company
But it shal nat be of philosophie
Ne of physlias ne termes queynte of lawe
There is but lytell latyn in my mawe

Here endith the squyers prologue
And here begynneth his Tale



a . T surrye in the londe of Tartary
There duelled a knyght that warred russly
Throught whiche ther dyed many a doughty man

fructuously tretyng upon the x. commandments.'

Until the discovery of the 'Doctrinale' of November 1492, this was always quoted as Pynson's first dated book. (King's Library.)

3. 1494.—'The boke callde John Bochas descriuinge the Fall of Princis, Princessis and other nobles, translated into Englisshe by John Ludgate.'

Lydgate's version of the *De Casibus Illustrium Virorum* of Boccaccio, with woodcuts from a French version printed at Paris by Jean Du Pré.

4. 1497.—Terence. *Comoediae sex.*

With the exception of the *Cicero Pro Milone* printed at Oxford, of which only a fragment has been preserved, this is the first Latin classic printed in England. (King's Library.)

5. 1506.—*Manuale ad usum insignis ecclesiae Sarum.*

Printed on vellum, in red and black; one of the finest of Pynson's books.

6. About 1508.—*Petrus Carmelianus.* A Latin description of the reception of the Ambassadors of Maximilian, who came to England in 1508 to arrange a marriage between Charles, Prince of Castile, afterwards the Emperor Charles v., and the Princess Mary.

Printed on vellum, with two interesting woodcuts, very unlike English work of the period. The tract has no title-page or title of any kind. (Grenville Library.)

7. 1509.—‘The Shyp of Folys translated out of Laten, French and Doche by Alexander Barclay.’

Barelay's version of the *Narrenschiff* of Sebastian Brant, with the Latin translation of J. Locher in the margin. The woodcuts are copied from those in the original edition. (Grenville Library.)

8. 1516.—Robert Fabyan. ‘Newe Chronicles of Englande and of France.’

The first edition of Fabyan's chronicles. Some, at least, of the woodcuts in it are taken from French sources. (Grenville Library.)

9. About 1520.—‘The famous cronycle of the warre whiche the romayns had agaynst Jugurth, compyled in latyn by the renowned romayn Salust, and translated into Englysshe by Syr Alexander Barclay.’

The translation was made at the request of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and Pynson was allowed a special privilege for printing it. It has the Latin text in the margin. (Grenville Library.)

10. 1521.—Henry VIII. *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum aduersus Martin. Lutherum.*

The first edition of the work for which Pope Leo x. conferred upon Henry VIII. the title ‘Defender of the Faith.’ Some of the ornaments are copied from designs Holbein made for Froben of Basel. (Old Royal Library.)

Case XIII*a*.ENGLISH PRINTING IN THE SIXTEENTH
CENTURY

PYNSON had been preceded as King's Printer by William Faques, whose extant books, three of them dated 1504, are all admirably printed. He was himself succeeded by Thomas Berthelet, who kept up the tradition of good printing sufficiently well, though he is now perhaps better known as the owner of the bindery at which the chief gilded English bindings of the middle of the century were produced. Berthelet was followed by Richard Grafton, who had taken a prominent part in the publication in England of Coverdale's Bible, and lost his office under Mary for having printed the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. During this period little good printing was done in England save by the royal printers, but neither Jugge and Cawood who succeeded Grafton, nor the Barkers under Queen Elizabeth, could vie with the best work of John Day, the finest English printer since Pynson. Helped by the patronage of Archbishop Parker, Day, who printed from 1546 to 1584, brought out many notable books. He also took an interest in book-illustration, and the woodcuts in Cunningham's *Cosmographical Glass* (probably by foreign workmen), and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (presumably English) are of a more original and ambitious character than any previously attempted in English books. Holinshed's *Chronicles*, Spenser's *Shepherd's Kalender*, and a few later books were similarly illustrated. After this woodcuts became unfashionable and were largely replaced by engravings on copper.

I. London, William Faques, 1504.—*Psalterium.*

A liturgical Psalter according to the use of Sarum. Printed 'ex mandato victoriosissimi Anglie regis Henrici septimi,' Faques being the King's printer. (Grenville Library.)

2. London, Thomas Berthelet, 1532.—Jo. Gower. *De Confessione Amantis.*

The second edition of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, the first having been printed by Caxton. The book is a good specimen of Berthelet's black-letter.

3. London, Thomas Berthelet, 1544.—*Psalmi seu precatio[n]es ex variis Scripturae locis collectae.*

An example of Berthelet's roman type. In its English form this book was known as 'the King's Psalms,' and was often issued with 'the Queen's Prayers or Meditations,' attributed to Katharine Parr.

4. London, Edward Whitchurch, April 1540.—'The Byble in Englyshe, with a prologue therinto made by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury.'

First edition of Cranmer's Bible, being a revision of Coverdale's version as published at the instigation of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in April 1539, by Grafton and Whitchurch in conjunction. The former partners now printed separately, editions by Whitchurch appearing in April and November 1540, and May and November 1541; editions by Grafton in July 1540 and December 1541. This copy, which is printed on vellum, bears an inscription showing that it was presented to Henry VIII. by his 'loving faithfull and obedient subiect and daylye oratour, Anthonye Marler of London, haberdassher.' (Old Royal Library.)

5. London, Richard Grafton, 1547.—'Injunctions geven by Edward the vi. To all and singuler hys louinge subiectes aswel of the Clergie as of the Laietie.'

This book contains specimens of Grafton's printing in black-letter, roman capitals and italics.

6. London, John Day, 1559.—William Cunningham. ‘The Cosmographical Glasse.’

With a fine portrait of Cunningham, a map of Norwich, and numerous pictorial initials.

7. London, John Day, 1563.—John Fox. ‘Actes and Monuments of these latter and perillous dayes,’ generally known as Fox’s Book of Martyrs.

With numerous woodcuts probably by English artists.

8. London, for J. Harrison, 1577.—Raphael Holinshed. ‘The Chronicles of Englande, Scotland, and Irelande.’

With numerous woodcuts.

Case XIII**b**.

ENGLISH BOOKS PRINTED ABROAD

As late as the middle of the seventeenth century English books printed abroad were both numerous and interesting. Until the accession of Elizabeth the most important section of them was formed by the Latin Service-books, for the production of which the printers of Paris, Rouen, and Antwerp were specially well equipped. Before the Reformation began these were supplemented only by a few Latin grammatical works with English glosses, and by about a dozen popular books, of which Gerard Leeu at Antwerp printed four (in 1492-93), Antoine Vérard at Paris two (1503), and John of Doesborgh at Antwerp (1505-1520?) most of the rest. When the Reformation had begun not only were many controversial works printed in Protestant districts abroad, but for twelve years (1525-1537) all editions of Tyndale’s New Testament and both the first and second editions of Coverdale’s Bible were

printed out of England. After the accession of Elizabeth the foreign printing of English books still continued, the presses being employed by Roman Catholic controversialists or by Protestant dissenters, like the Brownists.

1. Antwerp, Gerard Leeu, 1493.—‘Cronycles of the Reame of England.’

The three other popular English books printed by Leeu were *The History of Jason*, *The History of Knight Paris* and *the Fair Vienne*, and *The Dialogue of Solomon and Marcolphus*. While printing *The Chronicles of the Realm of England*, from Caxton’s edition, Leeu died from a blow received in a quarrel with one of his workmen, and his death is thus commemorated in the colophon: ‘Enprentyd by maistir Gerard de Leew, a man of grete wysedom in all maner of kunning, whych nowe is come from lyfe unto the deth, whiche is grete harme for many a poure man. On whos sowle god almygthy for hys hygh grace have mercy. Amen.’ (Grenville Library.)

2. Antwerp, Thierry Martens, 1493.—*Joannes de Garlandia. Synonyma.* With English glosses.

The first book printed by Thierry Martens at Antwerp. The British Museum has two copies. No other is known.

3. Paris, for Antoine Vérard, 1503.—‘Traytte of god lyuyng and good deyng.’

A translation into northern English of *L’Art de bien vivre et de bien mourir* (Case VIII. 4).

4. Paris, Wolfgang Hopyl, for Gerard Cluen and Francis Birckman, 1504.—*Missale ad consuetudinem insignis ecclesiae Sarum.*

Between 1495 and 1520 Hopyl printed several service-books for the English market. Francis Birckman was a citizen of Cologne, who seems to have had agencies at Antwerp (see No. 8), London, and Paris.

5. Paris, for Antoine Vérard, 1506.—*Horae diuae Virginis Mariae secundum usum insignis Ecclesiae Sarum.*

Other French printers and publishers of Sarum Horae were Philippe Pigouchet (Case viii. 8), Simon Vostre, Jean Richard of Rouen, Pierre Guerin, F. Regnault, Thielmann Kerver, and Germain Hardouyn.

6. Antwerp, Jan van Doesborgh, about 1505.—*The Fifteen Tokens of the Day of Doom.*

Among the other English books printed by Doesborgh were 'a gest of Robyn Hode,' 'the lyfe of Virgilius,' 'Frederick of Jennen,' 'Mary of Nemmegen,' 'Howleglas,' 'Of the newe landes founde by the messengers of the Kynge of Portyngale,' etc. Both part of the text and some of the woodcuts of the Fifteen Tokens are ultimately derived from the section on the coming of Antichrist in the French 'Art de Bien Mourir' (Case viii. 4).

7. Rouen, Pierre Olivier for Jacques Cousin, 1516.—*Manuale ad usum insignis ecclesiae Sarum.*

Other Rouen printers and publishers who produced English service-books were Martin Morin (Case viii. 5), Pierre Violette, Eustace Hardy, Jean Caillard, Pierre Olivier, Jacques Cousin, etc.

8. Antwerp, Christophorus Endoviensis for F. Birckman, 1523.—*Processionale ad usum insignis ecclesiae Sarum.*

Christopher of Endhoven, who also calls himself Ruremundensis, besides printing several other Sarum service-books, seems to have had almost a monopoly of Processionals. Of six editions in the Museum printed between 1523 and 1545 all are from his press.

9. Cologne, Peter Quentel, 1525.—The New Testament translated by William Tyndale.

The only known fragment of the uncompleted first edition of Tyndale's New Testament. Three thousand

The first Chapter.



It y begyn
nynge God
created hea
uen & earth:
and y earth
was voyde
and emptie,
and darc
nes was v
pon the de
pe, & y spie
te of God
moued vpon
the water.

And God sayde: let there be light, & there
was light. And God sawe the light that it
was good. Then God deuyded y light from
the darcnes, and called the light, Daye: and
the darcnes, Nighe. Then of the enenyng
and mornynge was made the first daye.

XIIIB. 10. PRINTED ABROAD, 1535
SECTION OF A COLUMN OF THE FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH BIBLE

copies of the first ten sheets (A-K) had been printed at Cologne, when the editors were obliged to flee to Worms and there begin work afresh. (Grenville Library.)

10. Place uncertain, at the expense of Jacob van Meteren, 1525.—‘The Bible, that is the holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament: faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into Englishe.’

The first printed English Bible. Edited and, as regards the parts not already rendered by Tyndale, translated by Miles Coverdale. Probably printed at Zurich. (Grenville Library.)

Case XIVα.

LATER ENGLISH PRINTING

DURING the seventeenth century printing in England, as in other countries, became cheap and bad. In the eighteenth century the founts of Caslon marked a distinct improvement, and those of Baskerville, though now no longer admired as they used to be, may be credited with showing, like the amateur press of Horace Walpole, a renewal of interest in printing as an art.

The revival or re-invention of wood-engraving by Bewick, about 1780, had no good effect on printing, the new illustrations being too delicate to print well with type. The founts also of this period were almost uniformly bad, and there was little improvement until 1844 when the Chiswick Press revived the use of ‘old-faced’ type, such as Caslon’s. Since this date much excellent printing has been done in England, and also in Scotland, where many books published by London firms are now printed. In 1891 a new influence was introduced by the books which William Morris then began to print at the Kelmscott Press, close to his own house at Hammersmith. The types, border-pieces, and initials in these were designed by himself, and the wood-cut illustrations were mostly after drawings by his friend Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Fifty-three books were printed at the Kelmscott Press between 1891 and 1896, when

the press was closed and the wood-blocks of the illustrations, borders and initials presented to the Department of Prints in the British Museum.

1. A Specimen of the Several Sorts of Letter given to the University by Dr. John Fell, sometime Lord Bishop of Oxford. Oxford, 1706.

The types illustrated in this specimen book were almost all obtained from Holland, about 1670.

2. A Specimen of Printing Types by William Caslon, Letter-founder, London. 1766.

The earliest books printed with Caslon's types, an Arabic Psalter and an edition of the works of Selden, were issued in 1725. At the time of his death, a year before this specimen-book was issued, Caslon was recognised as the foremost of English typefounders.

3. Strawberry Hill, private press of Horace Walpole, 1757.—Odes by Mr. Gray.

The first book issued from Walpole's press, the printer employed on it being William Robinson, an Irishman. Walpole writes as to it, 'I found him [Gray] in town last week; he had brought his two Odes to be printed. I snatched them out of Dodsley's hands.' Dodsley, however, remained the publisher. The two Odes are *The Progress of Poetry* and *The Bard*.

4. Birmingham, John Baskerville, 1759.—Milton. *Paradise Lost*.

After experiments extending over several years, Baskerville printed his first book, a quarto Virgil, in 1757. His types excited great controversy, and their success was so partial that for some time after 1763 he almost ceased printing, a Horace of 1770 and some other Latin classics printed in the three years which preceded his death in 1775 being his chief later works. After his death the bulk of his type was purchased by Beaumarchais and

used for printing two editions of Voltaire. Baskerville's printing was much praised by Dibdin and Macaulay, but the old dislike to the exaggeration both of the thin and thick strokes has recently revived.

5. Newcastle, 1818.—The Fables of Aesop. With designs on wood by Thomas Bewick.

Woodcuts had almost disappeared from English books when Bewick was apprenticed to a jobbing engraver at Newcastle in 1767. In 1774 he engraved some illustrations to Gay's Fables, and his edition of that work in 1779, his 'Select Fables' (1784), 'History of Quadrupeds' (1790), and 'History of British Birds' (1797) revived a lost art, though with a new technique. The 'Aesop' of 1818 was his last important work.

6. London, Charles Whittingham the younger, 1844.—'So much of the diary of Lady Willoughby as relates to her domestic history and to the eventful period of the reign of Charles the First.'

The first book in which the use of old-faced type was revived. Whittingham had determined to use Caslon's old types in an edition of Juvenal, but the Juvenal was delayed, and meanwhile the opportunity occurred of printing this seventeenth-century story in a type which would give it an old-world look.

7. Hammersmith, William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1892.—Jacobus de Voragine. The Golden Legend. Caxton's translation.

Although owing to its large size it only appeared in November 1892, when six smaller works had already been issued from the Kelmscott Press, the Golden Legend was the first book which Morris planned when he began printing, and the type used in it was always called the 'Golden' type. The illustrations are from drawings by Sir E. Burne-Jones.

8. Hammersmith, William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1892.—Morris. *A Dream of John Ball and A King's Lesson.*

Printed in the 'Golden' type. The frontispiece is from a drawing by Sir E. Burne-Jones.

9. Hammersmith, William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1893.—The History of Godefrey of Boloyn and of the conquest of Iherusalem.

A reprint of Caxton's edition of 1481. Printed in the large black-letter type first used in the reprint of Caxton's 'The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye,' and thence known as the 'Troy' type. On vellum.

10. Hammersmith, William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1894.—*Psalmi Penitentiales.*

An English rhymed version of the seven Penitential Psalms in the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century. Printed in the smaller form of the Troy type known as the 'Chaucer' type, from its use in the great folio edition of Chaucer's works.

11. Hammersmith, William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, 1896.—Morris. *The Well at the World's End.*

Printed in the 'Chaucer' type. The illustrations from drawings by Sir E. Burne-Jones.

Case XIV*b*.PRINTING IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND
THE COLONIES

THE earliest books known to have been printed in Scotland, the 'Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy,' and ten similar tracts, were the work of Walter Chapman and Andrew Millar, who were licensed by James IV. to set up a press in Edinburgh in 1507; the earliest in Ireland was a Prayer Book printed at Dublin in 1551 by Humphrey Powell, an English printer, whom the Privy Council had encouraged by a gift of twenty pounds to transfer his press to Ireland. Copies of these books are preserved respectively at Edinburgh and Dublin. The examples of Scottish and Irish printing here shown represent the work of Davidson and Bassandyne, the most notable of the sixteenth century printers in Edinburgh, and of William Francke, or Franckton, who was the chief printer in Dublin at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In North America, Stephen Day set up the first press in 1639, in Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, printing in that year the Freeman's Oath and an Almanack, and in 1640 'The Psalms in metre, faithfully translated for the use, edification, and comfort of the Saints in publick and private, especially in New England.' American printing in Colonial days is here represented by the famous Bible in the language of the Massachusetts Indians printed at Cambridge, the New Testament in 1661, the Old in 1663. A similar book, a Prayer-book and Catechism, printed in 1767 at Quebec for the use of the Montagnais tribe, illustrates early printing in Canada, and along with this are shown what are believed to be the first books printed at the Cape of Good Hope, in Tasmania, and Australia.

1. Edinburgh, Thomas Davidson, about 1528.—*Ad serenissimum Scotorum regem Jacobum quintum de suscepto*

regni regimine a diis feliciter ominato
Strena.

The roman type on the title-page of this book was the first used in Scotland. The subject of the book is the assumption of power by James v. in 1528. No other copy is known.

2. Edinburgh, Thomas Davidson, 1536.—
Hector Boece. ‘The hystory and
croniklis of Scotland, translatit be
Maister J. Bellenden.’

The best known of the productions of Davidson’s press, and the one on which his fame as a printer chiefly rests.

3. Edinburgh, T. Bassandyne and A. Arbuthnot, 1576-79.—The Bible and Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament.

The first Bible printed in Scotland. The price of it was fixed at £4. 13s. 4d. Scots. Bassandyne died while the book was in progress.

4. Dublin, at the expense of John Usher, 1571.—John O’Kearney. Aibidil Gaoidheilge, & Caiticiosma.

The first book printed with the Irish type presented to O’Kearney by Queen Elizabeth. The preface alludes to an earlier form of the Catechism; but of this, if it was ever printed, nothing is known.

5. Dublin, John Francke or Franckton, 1602.—Tiomna Nuadh ar dTighearna agus ar Slanaightheora Iosa Criosd.

First edition of the New Testament in Irish. Printed in the type given to O’Kearney by Queen Elizabeth.

6. London, Henry Denham at the cost of Humphrey Toy, 1567.—*Testament Newydd ein Arglwydd Jesu Christ.*

The first portion of the Bible in Welsh. Translated by W. Salesbury and R. Davis, Bishop of St. Davids.

7. Cambridge, Massachusetts, S. Green and M. Johnson, 1661-62.—John Eliot's translation of the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts Indians.

The first Bible printed in America. (King's Library).

8. Quebec, Brown and Gilmore, 1767.—Prayer-book and Catechism compiled by J. B. de La Brosse for the use of the Montagnais Indians.

Said to be the first book printed at Quebec.

9. The Cape of Good Hope, 1814.—*Grand Narrative of the Life of a Gentleman long resident in India.*

The first book printed in South Africa.

10. Hobart Town, Andrew Bent, 1818.—‘Michael Howe, the last and worst of the Bushrangers of Van Diemen's Land.’

The first book printed in Tasmania.

11. Sydney, R. Howe, 1825.—*Busby. A treatise on the culture of the vine.*

The first book printed in Australia.

Cases xv. and xvi.

IN the first of these cases are exhibited the Bible of 1611, the first edition of the English Book of Common Prayer together with some of the previously authorized service-books out of which it was compiled, the first folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays and specimens of two of the earlier quarto editions. In the note to the description of the Bible of 1611, references will be found to the Cases in which earlier editions of the Bible are exhibited. In Case XVI. are shown copies of the first editions of some of the chief masterpieces of English literature, from the poems of Surrey and Wyatt in 'Tottel's Miscellany,' to the first edition of Tennyson's Poems, published in 1830.

Case xv.

1. An exhortation vnto prayer, thought mete by the Kynges maiesty, and his clergy to be reade to the people in euery churche afore processions. Also a Letanie with suffrages to be sayd or songe in the tyme of the sayd processions.—London, Thomas Petyt, 1544.

The first edition of the Litany as now, with slight alterations, in use in the English Church.

2. The Primer in Englishe and Latyn set forth by the Kynges Maiestie and his Clergie to be taught, learned, and read, and none other to be used throughout all his dominions. London, R. Grafton, 1545.

Revised primers had previously been edited by William Marshall and by John Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester. But it was not until 1545 that the 'Prymers of Salisbury use' were superseded by authority.

3. The Order of the Communion. London,
R. Grafton, 1548.

This is not a complete Communion service, but an interpolation in the missal to be used 'immediatly after that the preest him selfe hath receiued the Sacrament, without the variyng of any other Rite or Ceremony in the Masse, untill other Order shalbe prouided.'

4. The Book of the Common Prayer and administracion of the Sacramentes, and other rites and ceremonies of the Churche: after the use of the Churche of Englande. London, E. Whitchurch, 7th March 1549.

First edition of the first Prayer Book of Edward vi. At the back of the last leaf is the King's Proclamation ordering copies to be sold unbound at not more than two shillings, those bound 'in paste or boards' at not more than three shillings and fourpence.

5. The Holy Bible, conteyning the Old Testament, and the New: newly translated out of the originall tongues: with the former translations diligently compared and reuised by his Maiesties speciall commandement. Appointed to be read in Churches. London, Robert Barker, 1611.

First edition of the so-called 'King James' Bible,' or Authorized Version. Of the versions by which it was preceded the first editions of Tyndale's New Testament and Coverdale's Bible are shown in Case xiiib. These were prohibited in England, but a revision of Coverdale's translation, printed in 1537, was 'set forth with the Kinges most gracyous lycence,' and this was further revised and reprinted under the auspices of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex in 1539. A corrected edition of this, 'apoyncted to the use of Churches,' was published

C H A P. I.

The creation of Heauen and Earth, 3 of the light, 6 of the firmament, 9 of the earth separated from the waters, 11 and made fruitfull, 14 of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, 20 of fish and fowle, 24 of beasts and catell, 26 of Man in the Image of God. 29 Also the appointment of food.



B*the beginning
God created the
Heauen, and the
Earth.

2 And the
earth was with-
out forme, and
void, and darke-
nesse was vpon
the face of the deepe: and the Spirit
of God mooued vpon the face of the
waters.

3 And God said,* Let there be light:
and there was light.

4 And God saw the light, that it was
good: and God diuided[†] the light from
the darkenesse.

in April 1540 (see Case XIIIa.). The other important Bibles which preceded the Authorized Version were the Geneva Bible (1557-60), the Bishops' Bible (1568), and the Roman Catholic annotated translation, of which the New Testament was printed at Rheims in 1582, and the Old at Douay in 1609-10. The first printed Latin Bibles will be found in Case II., and important German, Italian, French, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh editions in Cases IV., VII., VIII., and XIV^l.

6. Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies. Published according to the true Originall Copies. London, Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623.

The first collected edition of Shakespeare's Plays. With dedication to William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomery, signed by John Heminge and Henry Condell, the actor-editors. The portrait is by Martin Droeshout; the lines facing it by Ben Jonson.

7. An excellent conceited Tragedie of Romeo and Iuliet. As it hath been often (with great applause) plaid publiquely, by the right Honourable the L. of Hunsdon his Servants. London, J. Danter, 1597.

The first edition. Bequeathed by David Garrick.

8. The excellent History of the Merchant of Venice. With the extreme crueltie of Shylocke the Iew towards the saide Merchant, in cutting a just pound of his flesh. And the obtaining of Portia, by the choyse of three Caskets. Written by W. Shakespeare. London, J. Roberts, 1600.

One of two editions published in 1600. The other, also in the Museum, was printed by I. R. for Thomas Heyes.

Case XVI.

1. 'Tottel's Miscellany.'—Songs and Sonettes written by the right honorable Lorde Henry Haward, late Earl of Surrey, and other. London, R. Tottel, 1557.

The first English anthology, and one which remained very popular throughout the sixteenth century. The poems of Sir Thomas Wyatt were first printed in it, and among the other poets represented were Sir F. Bryan, Lord Vaux, Nicholas Grimald, and Thomas Churchyard.

2. Sir Philip Sidney. An Apologie for Poetrie. London, for H. Olney, 1595.

This, like all Sidney's writings, was first published after his death. It was written between 1579 and 1585. An edition under the title 'The Defence of Poesie' was printed in the same year for William Ponsonby, who was the only authorized publisher of Sidney's books.

3. Edmund Spenser. The Faery Queene. Disposed into twelve books fashioning XII. morall vertues. London, for W. Ponsonbie, 1590.

The first three books only. The second three were published in 1596.

4. Francis Bacon. Essays. Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and disswasion. London, J. Windet for H. Hooper, 1597.

In the dedication to his brother Antony Bacon writes: 'I do now like some that have an orchard ill-neighoured, that gather their fruit before it is ripe, to prevent stealing. These fragments of my conceit were going

to print: to labour the stay of them had been troublesome and subject to interpretation; to let them pass had been to adventure the wrong they mought receive by untrue copies. Therefore I held it best discretion to publish them myself.' This first edition contains only ten essays; that of 1612 has thirty-eight; that of 1625 fifty-eight.

5. Robert Herrick. *Hesperides, or the works both humane and devine of Robert Herrick, Esq.* London, for J. Williams and F. Eglesfield, 1648.
6. John Milton. *Paradise lost. A poem written in ten books.* By John Milton. Licensed and entred according to order. London, Peter Parker, 1667. X
7. Izaac Walton. *The Compleat Angler or the Contemplative man's Recreation.* Being a discourse of fish and fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most anglers. London, T. Maxey for R. Marriot, 1653.
8. John Bunyan. *The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come delivered under the similitude of a Dream, wherein is discovered the manner of his setting out, his dangerous journey, and safe arrival at the desired country.* London, for N. Ponder, 1678.
9. Daniel Defoe. *The Life and strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, who lived*

eight and twenty years all alone in an un-inhabited island on the coast of America near the mouth of the great river of Oroonoque, etc. London, for W. Taylor, 1719.

Before publication as a book *Robinson Crusoe* had been printed in Nos. 25-289 of 'The Original London Post, or Heathcot's Intelligence.'

10. Jonathan Swift. Travels into several remote nations of the World. By Lemuel Gulliver, first a surgeon and then a captain of several ships. London, for Benj. Motte, 1726.
11. Oliver Goldsmith. The Vicar of Wakefield; a tale: supposed to be written by himself. Salisbury, B. Collins for F. Newbery, London, 1766.
12. Robert Burns. Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. Kilmarnock, John Wilson, 1786.
13. Wordsworth and Coleridge. Lyrical Ballads. With a few other poems. Bristol, printed by Biggs and Cottle for T. N. Longman, London, 1798.
14. Sir Walter Scott. Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years since. Edinburgh, printed by James Ballantyne and Co., for Archibald Constable, etc., 1814.
15. Alfred Tennyson. Poems, chiefly lyrical. London, Effingham Wilson, 1830.

Case XVII.

PRINTING IN GREEK AND HEBREW

PRINTED Greek characters were used for Greek quotations in Latin books printed at Mainz and Subiaco as early as 1465, though the Mainz Greek is mixed with Roman letters and ludicrously inaccurate. An undated edition of the Greek text of the *Batrachomyomachia*, accompanied by two Latin versions, appears to be the work of Thomas Ferrandus of Brescia, and may have been produced about 1474. But the first book printed wholly in Greek, and the first Greek text with a certain date, the Grammar of Lascaris (No. 1), was printed at Milan in 1476 with type cut under the direction of Demetrius Damilas, a Cretan of Milanese origin. During the next eighteen years a few Greek books were printed at Milan, Florence (where the Greek press was practically an off-shoot of the Milanese), Parma, Venice, and Vicenza. In 1494-5, Aldus set up his press at Venice and began printing Greek books in much greater numbers, replacing the older and more dignified founts by new ones based on the current Greek writing of his day. His high reputation as a publisher caused the form of Greek letter he thus adopted to be generally imitated, and modern Greek types still show the influence of his innovation.

The first Hebrew printed books may have been issued in 1475. The earliest is said to have been printed at Reggio and finished in February of that year, but its existence is disputed. The date of another book, printed at Piove di Sacco, is sometimes interpreted as July 1475, sometimes as 1478. Hence the books issued by Abraham Conathat at Mantua from May 1476, and by Abraham ben Chajjim dei Tintori at Ferrara from May 1477 (No. 9), are the earliest undisputed productions of Hebrew presses. But the most important of the fifteenth century printers of Hebrew are those of Soncino (1483) and Naples (1488), who founded a school which carried the printing of Hebrew into many distant places, including Constantinople.

1. Milan, Dionysius Paravisinus, 1476.—Constantine Lascaris. Greek Grammar.

The first book printed wholly in Greek. The type was cut under the direction of Demetrius Damilas, a Cretan, of Milanese descent. It was used afterwards at Florence to print the works of Homer and other books. (King's Library.)

2. Milan, printer uncertain, about 1479.—The Idylls of Theocritus and the Works and Days of Hesiod.

An example of the second Greek fount used at Milan after Bonus Accursius of Pisa had become superintendent of the press in place of Damilas. The printer at this period is not certainly known. This and an undated Aesop, in the type of the Lascaris, and a *Batrachomyomachia*, also undated, probably printed at Brescia, are the first Greek texts of the classical period which appeared in print.

3. Florence, Lorenzo di Alopa, about 1494-5.—Euripides. Four Tragedies.

Printed entirely in majuscules, on the model of Greek lapidary inscriptions. Before the experiment was abandoned as unsatisfactory, five books had been thus printed. The earliest of them was the Greek Anthology, issued in 1494. (King's Library.)

4. Venice, Laonicus Cretensis, 1486.—*Batrachomyomachia*.

The first book wholly in Greek printed in Venice. With interlinear glosses in red. The type is remarkable for its archaic appearance. (King's Library.)

5. Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1495.—Lascaris. Greek Grammar.

The first book printed by Aldus, and the only one in this earliest variety of his new 'modern-face' type, which was immediately afterwards modified. It has a Latin translation on alternate pages. (King's Library.)

6. Venice, Zacharias Callierges, 1499.—*Ety-
mologicum Magnum.*

The first of four books issued in 1499 and 1500, at the expense of Nicolaus Blastus, a Cretan merchant, all remarkable for the richness of their ornament. (King's Library.)

7. Alcala de Henares, Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar, about 1514.—*Musaeus. Hero and Leander.*

The type here used was cut in preparation for the New Testament of the great Polyglott Bible, printed under the superintendence of Cardinal Ximenes at Alcala (Complutum) in 1514. It is supposed to have been imitated from the writing of an early Greek manuscript sent from the Vatican Library to the editors for use in editing the text.

8. London, Reginald Wolfe, 1543.—*S. Chrysostom. Two Homilies.*

The first Greek text printed in England. It is accompanied by a Latin version by Sir John Cheke.

9. Ferrara, Abraham ben Rabbi Chajjim dei Tintori, 1477.—*Levi ben Gerson. Commentary on Job.*

The first book printed by Abraham ben R. Chajjim, who afterwards went to Bologna and thence to Soncino, where he directed the famous press of Joshua Solomon called Soncino, and his two nephews.

10. Place, printer and date uncertain, perhaps Brescia, about 1500.—*Isaac ben Solomon Sahula. Book of Fables.*

Remarkable among Hebrew books for its woodcut illustrations.

11. Lisbon, Rabbi Eliezer, 1491.—Pentateuch in Hebrew, with a commentary.

Rabbi Eliezer was the first printer in Lisbon (1489), where no Christian printer was at work before 1495. In the fifteenth century there were only five presses in Portugal, and three of these were Hebrew. Printed on vellum. (King's Library.)

Case XVIII.

DURING the fifteenth century several attempts were made to print woodcut illustrations in various colours. Thus in 1457 Fust and Schöffer printed the large initials of their *Psalter* in red and blue, in 1485 Erhard Ratdolt at Venice printed an astronomical diagram in red, black, and yellow, in 1490 Jean du Pré at Paris tinted the illustrations in a *Horae* in different colours, and a few other experiments were made, two of which are here shown. Erhard Ratdolt was the most persevering in these attempts; other printers quickly abandoned them as too costly, and it was recognised that the only way to introduce contrasts of colour (other than red and black) into books was by hand-work. Books thus decorated compare very poorly with illuminated manuscripts, but a few examples are here shown, both of original designs in colours painted in special copies, and also of the commoner practice of painting over woodcuts.

1. Venice, Johann Herzog, 1490.—*Crispus de Montibus. Repetitio tit. Institutio-num de Heredibus.*

An example of printing in red, brown and green.

2. Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1493.—*Mis-sale Brixinense.*

Colour printing supplemented by hand-work.

3. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1482.—Euclid's Geometry in Latin.

An example of Ratdolt's decorative innovations in another direction, the dedicatory letter to the Doge, Giovanni Mocenigo, to whom this vellum copy was presented, being printed in gold. The border design is hand-painted. (King's Library.)

4. Paris, Gering, Friburger and Crantz for G. Fichet.—Fichet. *Rheticorum libri.*

Special copy on vellum for presentation to Sixtus IV., with an illumination of the author handing his book to the Pope. (Cracherode Library.)

5. Paris, P. Pigouchet, 1498. *Horae ad usum Romanum.*

On vellum, with the printed illustrations painted over by hand.

6. Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1501.—Martial. *Epigrammata.*

On vellum. With illuminated design. (King's Library.)

7. Florence, Giunta, 1514.—Plautus. *Comœdiae.*

On vellum. Probably the presentation copy to Lorenzo II. de' Medici, to whom the book is dedicated. With an illumination. (King's Library.)

8. Travelling Library of Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls in the reign of James I.

With a catalogue of the books on the panel, within an ornamental design. The bindings of the religious works are stamped with an angel, of the historical with a lion, of the poetical with a wreath. Most of the books are printed at Leyden.

Case xix. RECENT ACCESSIONS

SOME of the more interesting of the books acquired from time to time by the Museum, by purchase or presentation, are temporarily exhibited in this Case. At the back of it are at present shown some English Proclamations of historical interest.

Case xx.—POSTAGE STAMPS

IN 1891 Mr. Thomas Key Tapling, M.P., bequeathed to the British Museum his great collection of Postage Stamps, then valued at about £50,000, and now at considerably more. Selections from these stamps, changed from time to time, are here exhibited.

Cases XXI., XXII.—MUSIC

IN the earliest books requiring musical examples blank spaces were left for the music to be written by hand. Later on, either the notes were printed and the lines of the stave left to be inserted in manuscript, as in Gerson's 'Collectorium super Magnificat' (Esslingen, Conrad Fyner, 1473), or the lines were printed and the notes written, as in Francisco Tovar's 'Libro de Musica Pratica' (Barcelona, J. Rosenbach, 1510). Use was also sometimes made of wooden or metal blocks, a method which first appears in the 'Musices Opusculum' of Nicolaus Burtius (Bologna, Ugo de Rugeriis, 1487), and in the 'Flores Musice' of Hugo Spechtshart (Strassburg, J. Pryss, 1488), and which was occasionally used (as in Turberville's 'Booke of Faulconrie,' 1575), long after type-printing had been brought to perfection. In Germany, movable music-types were first used in the 'Missale Herbipolense' (Würzburg, 1481), printed by Jörg Reyser, the second

edition (1484) of which is exhibited. Almost simultaneously Octavianus Scotus of Venice printed plain-song in the same way, *i.e.* from movable types, with two printings. Further important progress was made by Ottaviano Petrucci (Venice and Fossombrone), Erhard Oeglin (Augsburg), Andreas Antiquus de Montona (Rome), and Pierre Attaingnant (Paris), examples of whose printing are shown. One of the earliest dated engraved musical works (Verovio's 'Diletto Spirituale,' Rome, 1586), and rare works in Organ, Lute and Guitar Tablature are also exhibited. In the lower divisions of the Cases will be found some fine choir-books and full scores, remarkable for their great size.

1. Esslingen, Conrad Fyner, 1473.—Jean Charlier de Gerson. *Collectorium super Magnificat.*

The first book containing printed musical notes. The notes are printed from punches, the lines of the stave being left blank, to be filled in by hand. (King's Library.)

2. Venice, Theodorus Francus, 1480.—Franciscus Niger. *Brevis Grammatica.*

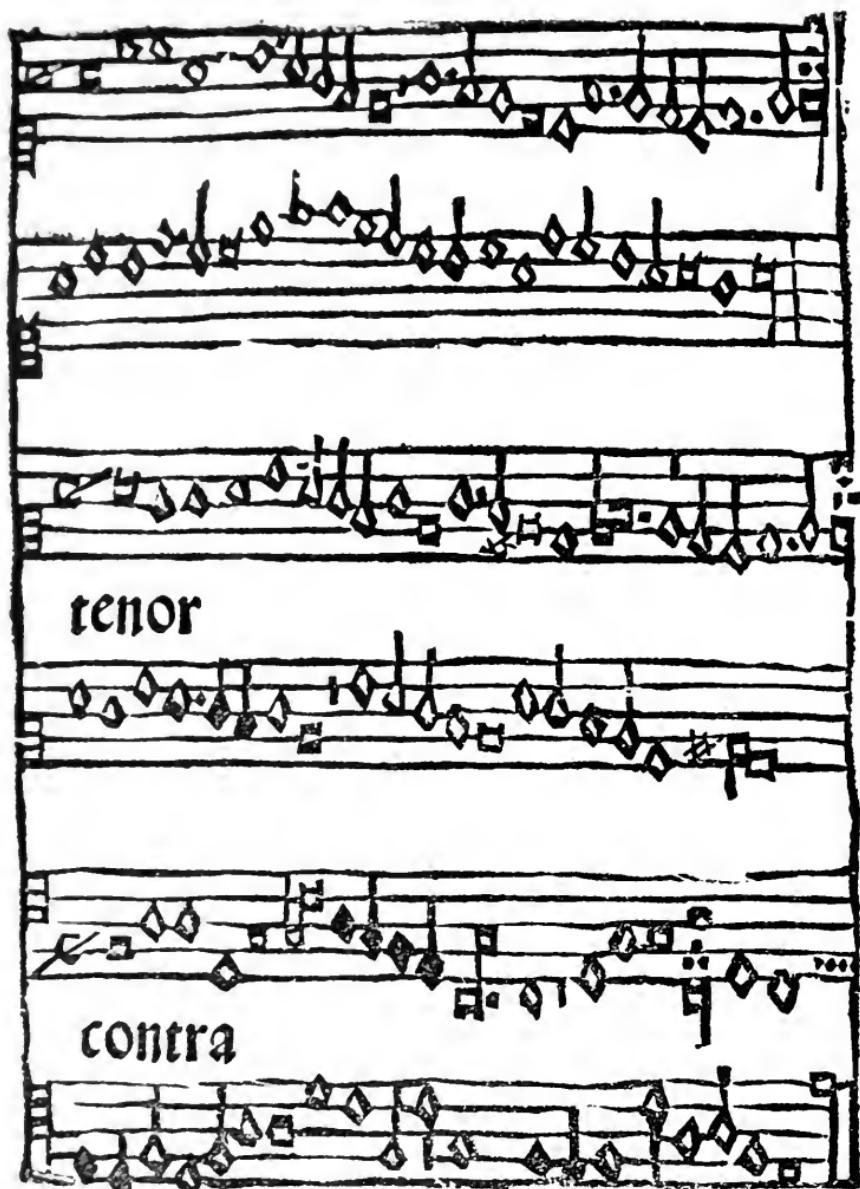
The musical notes are printed from type, the space for the lines left to be filled in by hand. (King's Library.)

3. Venice, Octavianus Scotus, 1482. Dominican Missal.

The second work printed by Scotus containing plain-song in Roman notation printed from movable types.

4. Würzburg, Jörg Reyser, 1484. *Missale Herbipolense.*

This is the second issue of Reyser's Würzburg Missal of 1481, the first work containing plain-song in Gothic notation printed from movable types.



Demōstrata īsurati cāt' fabrīcatōe: mō dicēdū ȳlf

XXI. 5. BOLOGNA, UGO DE RUGERIIS, 1487
BURTIUS, MUSICES OPUSCULUM

5. Bologna, Ugo de Rugeriis, 1487.—
Nicolaus Burtius. *Musices Opusculum.*

The earliest book containing music printed from blocks. (Grenville Library).

6. Strassburg, J. Pryss, 1488.—Hugo Spechtshart. *Flores Musice omnis cantus Gregoriani.*

7. Seville, 'por quatro alemanes compañeros,' 1492.—Domingo Duran. *Lux Bella.*

The first Spanish work containing printed music.

8. Westminster, Wynkyn de Worde, 1495.—The *Polychronicon* of Ralph Higden, translated into English by John de Trevisa.

The first book printed in England containing musical notes. The passage in which they occur describes the consonances of Pythagoras. The double octave is wrongly printed, containing a note too much. (King's Library).

9. Venice. Joannes Emericus for Lucantonio Giunta, 1499-1500. *Graduale Romanum.*

10. Cologne, H. Quentel, 1501.—Nicolas Wollick. *Opus Aureum.*

11. Venice, Octaviano Petrucci, 1503.—*Misse Petri de la Rue.*

One of the earliest books printed by Petrucci.

12. Valladolid, Diego de Gumiel, 1506.—Bartholome de Molina. *Arte de canto llano Lux videntis dicha.*
13. Augsburg, Erhardt Oeglin, 1507.—P. Tritonius. *Melopoiae sive Harmoniae Tetracenticae.*
14. Barcelona, J. Rosenbach, 1510.—Francisco Tovar. *Libro de Musica Pratica.*
In this work the staves only are printed, the notes being written by hand.
15. Paris, J. Badius Ascensius, 1510.—Joannes Mauburnus. *Rosetum exercitiorum spiritualium et sacrarum meditationum.*
This work contains musical examples in block-printing and early representations of musical instruments.
16. Venice, A. de Zannis de Portesio, 1512.—Franchinus Gaforus. *Practica Musicae.*
17. Antwerp, Jan de Gheet, 1515.—A Collection of Wood-cuts, Verses, and Music in praise of the Emperor Maximilian.
The music, which is probably the first printed at Antwerp, is by Benedictus de Opitiis. Printed from wooden blocks.
18. Rome, Andreas Antiquus de Montona, 1516.—*Liber quindecim Missarum*, by Josquin de Près, Brumel, Fevin, Pierre de la Rue, J. Mouton, Pippelare and P. Rosselli.
The earliest musical work printed at Rome.

19. Venice, Bernardinus Vercelensis, 1523.—Marco Antonio de Bologna. *Recerchari, Motetti, Canzoni.*
The earliest collection of organ or virginal music in modern notation.

20. London, Wynkyn de Worde, 1530.—The Bass and part of the Treble Part of a collection of twenty English Songs by Cornysh, Taverner, Cowper, Fayrfax, and others.
The earliest collection of music printed in England.

21. Nuremberg, Hieronymus Formschneider, 1532.—Hans Gerle. *Musica Teusch, auf die Instrument der grossen vnnd kleinen Geygen, auch Lautten, welcher . . . in die Tabulatur, zu ordnen . . . ist.*

22. Valladolid, Diego Hernandez de Cordova, 1538.—Luys de Narbaez. *El Libro del Delphin de Musica de cifras para tañer Vihuela.*
A collection of compositions and arrangements for the Vihuela, a six-stringed instrument analogous to the guitar. Printed in Tablature, which was first introduced into Spain from Italy by Narbaez.

23. Lyons, Jacques Moderne, 1539.—Le Parangon des Chansons. *Quart Livre.*

24. Paris, Pierre Attaingnant, 1540.—Clement Jannequin. *Huitiesme Livre*

quod Master Taverner



fed I mankynd haue not in mynd my lone
that mornyngh for me for me who is my lone but god al bone

contenant xix. Chansons nouvelles à quatre parties.

The Contra-tenor and Bassus Parts.

25. Venice, Antonio Gardano, 1549.—Giacques Buus. *Intabolatura d'Organo di Recercari. Novamente stampata con carateri di stagno.*
26. London, R. Grafton, 1550.—John Merbecke. *The Booke of Common Praier noted.*
27. Mexico, Johannes Paulus Brissensis, 1556.—*Ordinarium sacri ordinis heremitarum Sancti Augustini.*
The first music printed in America.
28. Venice, Angelo Gardano, 1566.—Melchior Neysidler. *Intabolatura di Liuto. Libro I., II.*
29. Rome, apud Haeredes Valerii et Aloysii Doricorum fratrum, 1567.—G. Ani-muccia. *Missarum Liber Primus.*
30. Leipzig, by the heirs of J. Berwald, 1571.—E. N. Amerbach, organist of the church of St. Thomas, Leipzig. *Orgeloder Instrument-Tabulatur.*
This volume formerly belonged to J. S. Bach, and contains his autograph.
31. London, H. Bynneman for C. Barker,

1575.—G. Turberville. *The Noble Arte of Venerie.*

With musical examples printed from blocks.

32. Munich, Adam Berg, 1580.—*Orlando di Lasso. Officia aliquot, de praecipuis festis anni, 5 vocum.*

Printed at Munich. Part III. of the great edition of Lasso's sacred music, published under the collective title of 'Patrocinium Musices.'

33. Rome, Simone Verovio, 1586.—*Diletto Spirituale. Canzonetti a tre et quattro Voci composti da diversi ecc^{mi}. musici . . . con l'intavolatura del Cimbalo et Liuto.*

Edited and engraved by Simone Verovio in 1586. This work and Peetrino's 'Melodie Spirituale' (issued by Verovio in the same year) are the earliest dated examples of Music printed from copper plates.

34. Rome, Jacobus Tornerius and Bernardinus Donangelus, 1589.—*G. P. da Palestrina. Hymni totius anni . . . quattuor vocibus concinendi.*

35. Munich, Adam Berg, 1594.—*Cesare de Zaccari. Hymni quinque vocum de tempore per totum annum.*

36. Munich, N. Heinrich, 1610.—*Orlando di Lasso. Missae Posthumae.*

Edited by Rud. de Lasso.

37. Printer and date uncertain.—*Il primo, secondo e terzo Libro della Chitarra Spagnola.*

By an anonymous composer known as 'l'Academico

Caliginoso detto Il Furioso.' Probably printed at Rome, about 1610.

38. London, engraved by William Hole for Dorothy Evans, printed by G. Lowe, about 1611.—*Parthenia, or the Mayden-head of the first Musicke that ever was printed for the Virginalls.* By William Byrd, Dr. John Bull and Orlando Gibbons.
39. London, engraved by William Hole, 1613.—*Angelo Notari. Prime Musiche nuove à una, due e tre voci, per cantare, con la Tiorba et altri Strumenti.*
40. Mainz, Christopher Küchler, 1666-67.—*Cantus Gregoriano-Moguntinus, Breviario Romano accomodatus.*
41. Clavier Uebung. Theil II. By J. S. Bach.

Published at Nürnberg, by C. Weigel, in 1735. A set of proof-sheets containing many corrections in Bach's handwriting.
42. De Profundis. Psalm for sixteen-part chorus and orchestra, by D. F. E. Wilsing.

Published at Berlin, in 1853, by Schlesinger, at the expense of Frederick William IV., King of Prussia.
43. Mass, for Solos, Chorus, Organ and Orchestra, composed for the consecration

of the Cathedral of Gran, by Franz Liszt.

Full score, printed in 1859, at the Imperial Printing Press, Vienna.

Cases XXIII., XXIV.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PRINTING AND BOOK ILLUSTRATION

THESE two Cases belong to the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts. Attention may be drawn here to the earlier exhibits, more especially to the Buddhist Dharani of the eighth century, the earliest specimens of printing known to us as existing in any part of the world, and the Chinese Encyclopaedia printed in Korea from movable types in 1337.

Cases XXV.-XXVIII.—TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

DURING the last few years temporary exhibitions have been arranged in these Cases from the Museum collections of Italian, French, and Spanish illustrated books, the books printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press, the works of Chaucer, English books with engraved illustrations, etc. These temporary exhibitions are changed at intervals of about a year.

Cases XXIX.-XXXIV.
BOOKBINDINGS

THE last six Show-cases in the Gallery contain examples of bindings of printed books, in continuation of the exhi-

bition of bindings of manuscripts in the Grenville Room. The Library of the British Museum is particularly rich in fine bindings, both English and foreign—the English consisting principally of the books belonging to the Old Royal Library, given by King George II. to the nation in 1757—while the foreign are generally found in the magnificent collection bequeathed to the Museum in 1799 by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, who had been able to take full advantage of the great dispersion of valuable books consequent upon the French Revolution.

In Cases XXIX. and XXX. are exhibited books which have been bound for English Kings and Queens from Henry VIII. to George IV., mostly by English binders. The specimens exhibited in Cases XXXI. to XXXIV. are arranged, as far as the difference in their sizes will permit, in chronological order, so as to illustrate the history of bookbinding in Germany, Italy, France and England.

Cases XXIX., XXX.

ENGLISH ROYAL BINDINGS

THE Kings and Queens of England were great admirers of fine bindings, and many handsome examples which belonged to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, are to be found in these Cases. James I. possessed a large number of superbly bound books, resplendent with gold tooling; the sides being generally ornamented with his arms and initials, and thickly studded with heraldic thistles, fleurs-de-lis, etc. Henry Prince of Wales inherited from his father the love of fine bindings, and several which belonged to him are exhibited in Cases XXIX. and XXXIV. When the library of Lord Lumley was purchased by this accomplished young prince, he appears to have had most of the books rebound in calf, with his arms in the centre of the covers, and crowned roses, fleurs-de-lis, Prince of Wales' feathers, or crowned lions rampant in the corners. During the troubled reign of Charles I., comparatively few books were added to the royal collection, but his son Charles II.

increased it very considerably. His books are generally handsomely but plainly bound in red morocco, the sides and backs being stamped with his cypher. Some of the bindings executed for this monarch, however, are most elaborately tooled; one of singular beauty is exhibited in Case XXX. Samuel Mearne was his bookbinder. Many other English bindings worthy of special notice will be found in this exhibition.

1. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.—Centre portion of an old binding inlaid in modern work. With initials H. A. on either side of crowned Tudor rose, and legends: *La loy a este donne par Moyse. La Grace et la verité est faicte par Iesu Christ.* Probably bound for presentation to the Queen. Ascribed to Thomas Berthelet, the King's binder. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

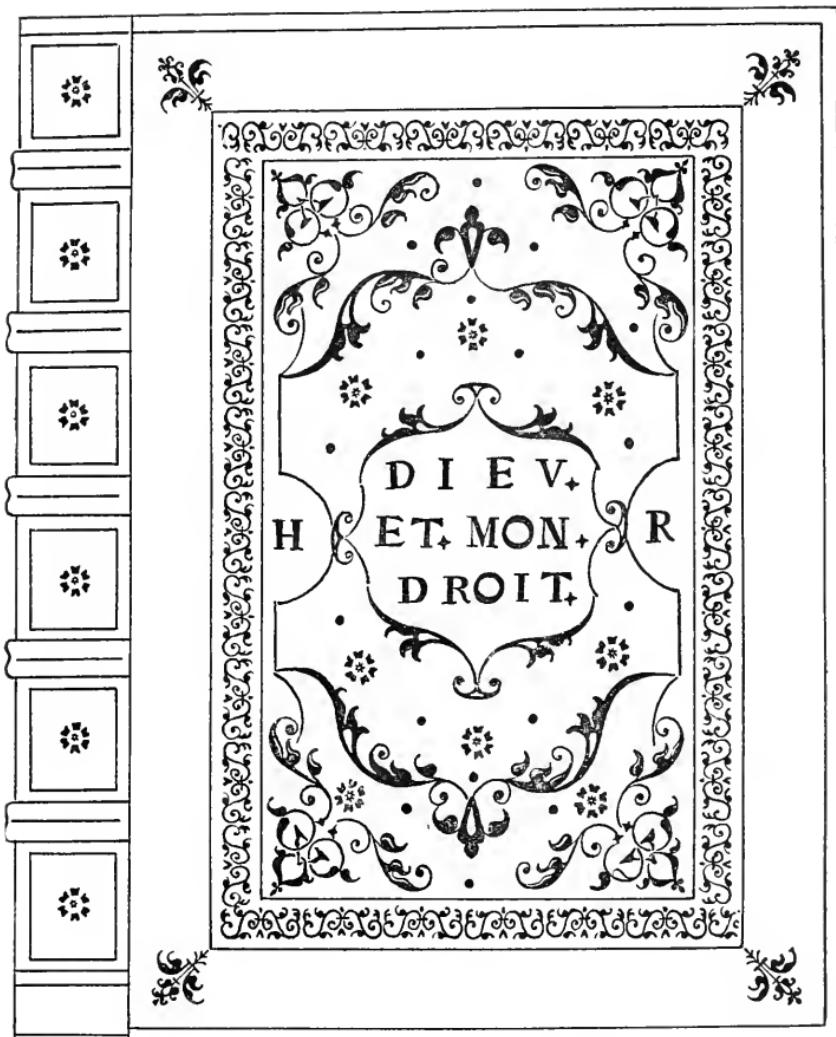
La Sainete Bible. Antwerp, 1534.

2. Henry VIII.—Royal arms with supporters and Tudor badges, including a crowned rose, and initials K. H. Ascribed to Berthelet. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Opus eximum de vera differentia regiae potestatis et ecclesiasticae. London, 1534.

3. Henry VIII.—With motto 'Dieu et mon Droit,' and initials H. R. The edges of the leaves are inscribed: 'Rex in aeternum vive.' Ascribed to Berthelet. White deerskin. (Old Royal Library.)

Elyot. The Image of Governance. London, 1541.



XXIX. 3. ENGLISH. A BINDING BY THOMAS BERTHELET FOR
HENRY VIII.

4. Henry VIII.—Orange velvet binding, embroidered with gold cord. Initials H. R. Ascribed to Berthelet. (Old Royal Library.)
Latin Bible. Zurich, 1543.
5. Katharine Parr.—Purple velvet, embroidered with the Queen's arms.
Petrarch. *Opere volgari*. Venice, 1544.
6. Henry VIII.—Red satin, embroidered with gold cord. The edges of the leaves are inscribed: 'Rex in aeternum vive.' Ascribed to Berthelet.
Bede. *De Natura Rerum*. [With other works.] Basel, 1526-36.
7. Edward VI.—Each side bears the royal arms, crowned initials E. R., the motto 'Dieu et mon Droit' and date MDLII. Ascribed to Berthelet. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Petri Bembi *Historia Veneta*. Venice, 1551.
8. Queen Mary.—Each side bears the royal arms and initials M. R. Ascribed to Berthelet. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Epitome operum diui Augustini. Cologne, 1549.
9. Queen Elizabeth.—Green velvet binding (restored), with gold enamelled plaques. On one side are the royal arms of

England, on the other a crowned Tudor rose. (Old Royal Library.)

Nouum Testamentum Graece. Paris, 1550.

10. Queen Elizabeth.—With the Queen's arms and initials. A presentation copy from Archbishop Parker, in whose house it may have been bound, perhaps by the workmen of John Day, the printer. On the corner-pieces are the initials I. D. P. Brown calf inlaid with white deerskin. (Cracherode Library.)

Flores Historiarum per Matthaeum Westmonasteriensem collecti. London, 1570.

11. Queen Elizabeth.—Binding with sunk panels, painted with the Queen's arms and the name 'Elisabetha.' Italian work. Red morocco inlaid with red and pale brown morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Mascher. *Il fiore della retorica.* Venice, 1560.

12. Queen Elizabeth.—Green velvet, inlaid with satin, embroidered with pearls and the Queen's arms. (Old Royal Library.)

Christopherson. *Historia Ecclesiastica.* Louvain, 1569.

13. Queen Elizabeth.—Crimson velvet, with centrepieces, corners and clasps of enamelled gold. The centrepieces bear a double red rose crowned, with the initials E. R. (King's Library.)

Meditationum Christianarum libellus. Lyons, 1570.

14. Queen Elizabeth.—With the Queen's badge, a crowned Falcon bearing a sceptre. Brown calf.
Trogi Pompeii historiarum Philippicarum Epitoma.
Paris, 1581.
15. James I.—With the King's arms and the initials I. R. Dark green morocco.
(Old Royal Library.)
Thevet. Pourtraits et vies des hommes illustres.
Paris, 1584.
16. James I.—With the King's arms on a field of thistles, fleurs-de-lys, etc. Olive morocco.
(Old Royal Library.)
Pontificale Romanum. Rome, 1595.
17. James I.—With the King's arms, with supporters, on a field of thistles. Olive morocco.
(Old Royal Library.)
Godwin. Rerum Anglicarum Annales. London, 1616.
18. James I.—With the King's arms on a field of flowers. White vellum.
(Old Royal Library.)
Abbot. De Gratia et Perseverantia Sanctorum.
London, 1618.
19. Henry, Prince of Wales.—With the Prince's ostrich-feather badge. Olive morocco.
(Old Royal Library.)
Rivault. Les éléments de l'artillerie. Paris, 1608.
20. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Ostrich-feather

badge and initials H. P. Brown calf.
(Old Royal Library.)

Commentaires de messire Blaise de Monluc. Bordeaux, 1592.

21. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Crimson velvet, stamped with ostrich-feather badge in gold and silver. (Old Royal Library.)

Becano-Baculus-Salcolbrigiensis. Oppenheim, 1611.

22. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Arms, and in the corners crowned lions rampant. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Froissart. Chroniques. Paris, 1518.

23. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Arms, and in the corners fleurs-de-lys. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Lycosthenes. Prodigiorum chronicum. Basel, 1557.

24. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Arms, and in the corners crowned Tudor roses. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Bouchet. Les Annales d'Acquitaine. Paris, 1540.

25. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Arms, and in the corners the ostrich-feather badge in silver. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Adam Goddam super quattuor libros sententiarum. Paris, 1512.

26. Henry, Prince of Wales.—Ostrich-feather badge in gold and silver, with initials

H. P. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

La Mareschalerie de Laurent Ruse. Paris, 1563.

27. Charles I.—With the King's arms. Black morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Williams. The right way to the best religion. London, 1636.

28. Charles II.—‘Cottage’ design, stained in black, with the King's cypher, crowned, between palm branches. Attributed to Samuel Mearne. Red morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Common Prayer. London, 1669.

29. Charles II.—With the King's cypher, crowned, between palm branches. Attributed to Samuel Mearne. Red morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Sixteenth century Tracts.

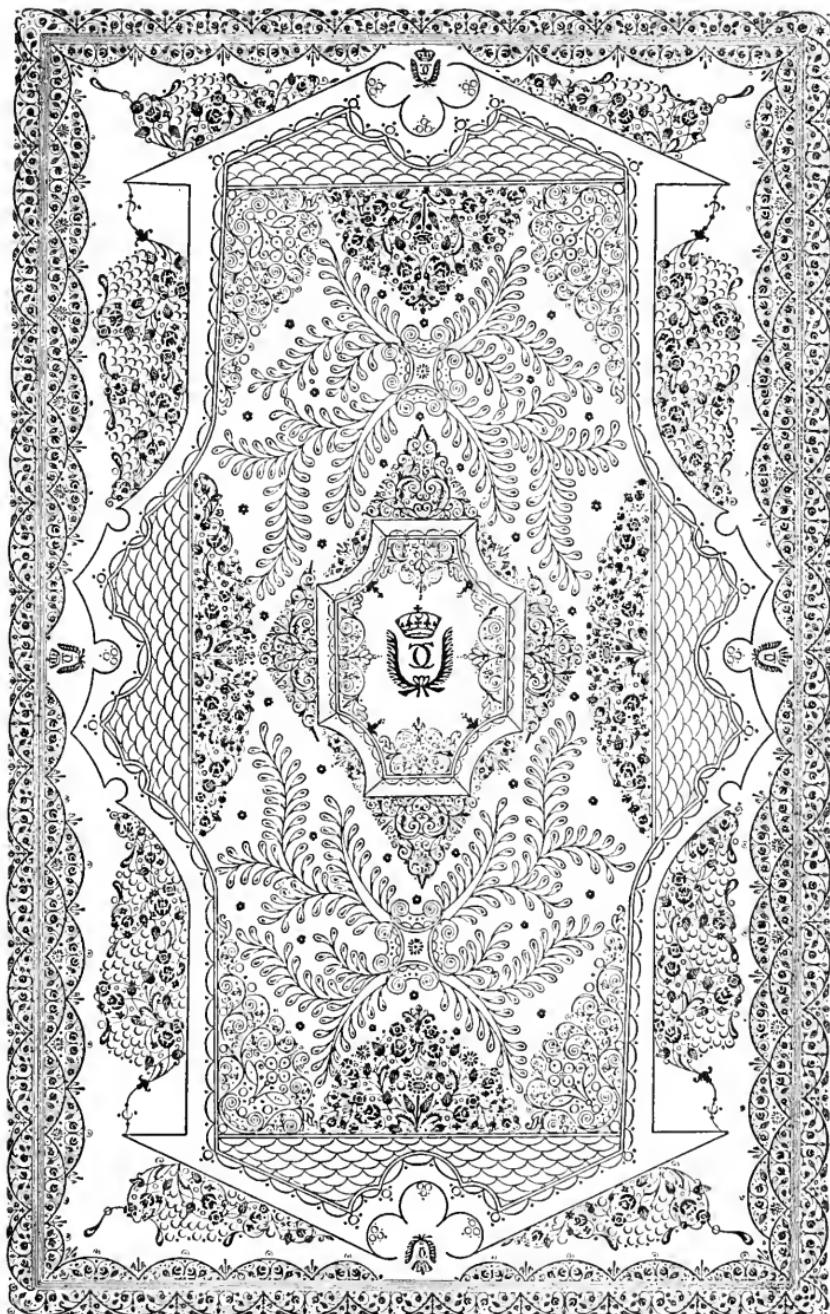
30. James II.—With the King's cypher, crowned, between palm branches. Attributed to Charles Mearne. Red morocco. (King's Library.)

Common Prayer. Oxford, 1681.

31. William III.—With the King's arms. Red morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Memoirs of the Earl of Castlehaven. London, 1681.

32. William III.—With the King's cypher,



XXX. 28. BINDING BY SAMUEL MEARNE FOR CHARLES II.

crowned, between palm branches. Red morocco.

Recueil de diverses pièces servans à l'histoire de Henri III.

33. Queen Anne.—‘Cottage’ design, with the Queen’s initials, crowned, between palm branches, in each corner. Red morocco. (King’s Library.)

Aeltric. An English Saxon Homily on the birthday of St. Gregory. London, 1709.

34. George I.—With the King’s arms and crowned cypher. Red morocco.

Account of what passed in a conference concerning the succession to the Crown. MS.

35. Caroline, Princess of Wales.—With the arms of the Princess. Red morocco. (King’s Library.)

Playford. Wit and Mirth. London, 1714.

36. George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.—Ostrich-feather badge and initials G. P. Red morocco. (King’s Library.)

Musgrave. Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicae. Exeter, 1719.

37. George II.—With the King’s arms. Red morocco. (King’s Library.)

Chandler. A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity. London, 1728.

38. George, Prince of Wales, afterwards

George III.—Mosaic binding, with the Prince's arms and cypher. Bound by Andreas Linde. Red morocco, with black and yellow inlays. (King's Library.)

Der Gantze Psalter. London, 1751.

39. George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. — Mosaic binding, with ostrich-feather badge. Red and black morocco. (King's Library.)

London and its Environs described. London, 1761.

Case XXXI.

STAMPED BINDINGS, WITH EXAMPLES OF GERMAN AND DUTCH WORK OF LATER DATE

IN Case VIII. of the Exhibition of Manuscripts in the Grenville Library may be seen fine examples of the different styles of bookbinding in use during the five centuries which preceded the introduction of printing,—the metal covers, enriched with jewels and enamels, chiefly used for Gospel-Books; the ivory and embroidery found on smaller volumes of unusual value; and the leather impressed with small stamps (ungilded), which, at least from the eleventh century, formed the binding of books in ordinary use. Similar blind-stamped bindings are found on the earliest printed books, many of them being protected by the brass bosses and corner-pieces which had recently come into fashion, and were really useful as long as the medieval custom of keeping books lying on their sides, instead of standing upright, still continued. Besides bosses and corner-pieces, early printed books are also occasionally found with chains attached to

them, the use of chains, which lasted in English churches till the eighteenth century and even later, being in the fifteenth century almost universal in public libraries. About 1470 large panel stamps came into fashion, being used at first for the centre of large designs and afterwards as the sole ornament of small bindings. In France these panel stamps mostly took a pictorial form, representing scenes from the Bible, figures of saints, etc. In England the examples which have been preserved are mainly heraldic or floral. In Germany, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, portraits of celebrated persons, such as Luther, Melanchthon, the Emperor Charles V., etc., were frequently used as stamps. The white pigskin bindings on which they are usually found, although the stamps seldom show clearly on the hard leather, are the most characteristic examples of German work, which in subsequent centuries developed little originality. With the German bindings are exhibited a few Dutch ones, the more notable being the work of Poneyn and Magnus, both of whom in their designs show the influence of Le Gascon.

1. German cut and blind-stamped binding.
Brown calf.
Rainerus de Pisis. *Pantheologia.* Basel, 1475.
2. German blind - stamped binding, with
bosses, chain and label. The name of
the binder, Conradus de Argentina is
on a scroll. Black calf.
Bartolus de Saxoferrato super Infortiato. Venice,
1471.
3. German blind - stamped binding with
colour, signed and dated by the binder,
'Io. Richenbach 1475.' Pigskin.
Jacobus de Voragine. *Legenda Sanctorum.* Basel,
1474.

4. German blind-stamped binding, with large panel stamp. Brown calf.
Postilla Thome de Aquino in Job. Esslingen, 1474.
5. German blind-stamped half binding. Pigskin on oaken boards.
Terentii Opera. Lyons, 1493.
6. French blind-stamped binding, with large panel stamp of the vision of 'Ara Coeli,' and the initials and device of Julian Notary. Brown calf.
Ovidius Naso. Epistolae. Lyons, 1528.
7. English blind-stamped binding, with small bosses. Attributed to Thomas Hunte of Oxford. Brown calf.
Nider. Consolatorium. Paris, 1478.
8. English blind-stamped binding by Richard Pynson, with panel stamps of double rose and device. Brown sheepskin.
Abbreviamentum Statutorum. London, 1499.
9. English blind-stamped binding, with panel stamps of the arms of Henry VIII. and double rose. Brown sheepskin.
Beroaldus. Opuscula. About 1510.
10. English blind-stamped binding, with Tudor badges and the initials N. S., *i.e.* Nicholas Spierinck of Cambridge. Brown calf.
Le Fèvre. Liber Trium Virorum. Paris, 1513.

11. English blind-stamped binding, with panel stamps of the arms of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon. Brown calf.

Whittinton. *De octo partibus orationis.* London, 1521.



XXXI. 8. ENGLISH BLIND-STAMPED BINDING
BY RICHARD PYNSON

12. English blind-stamped binding by John Reynes, with panel stamp: 'Arma

Redemptoris Mundi.' Brown sheep-skin.

Henrici VIII. ad M. Lutheri epistolam responsio. London, 1526.

13. German blind-stamped binding, with panel portraits of the Emperor Charles v. and John Frederick, Duke of Saxony. Brown calf.

Camerarius, *Kατίχησις τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ*. Leipsic, 1570.

LATER GERMAN AND DUTCH BINDINGS

14. German blind-tooled binding, with small stamps. Pigskin.

Sacerdotale. Venice, 1587.

15. German binding, with portraits in gold. Dated 1563. Brown calf.

New Testament in Croatian. Tübingen, 1563.

16. German armorial binding. Dated 1568. Brown calf.

Kirchengeseng. [A Moravian hymnbook.] 1566.

17. German coloured binding, with silver fillets. Pale calf. (Slade Bequest.)

Der Stat Nürnberg verneüte Reformation. Frankfort am Main, 1566.

18. German coloured binding, from the library of Albert v. Duke of Bavaria. With emblematic figures. Red morocco.
Canisius. *De Maria virgine.* Ingolstadt, 1577.
19. German binding (probably of the seventeenth century), with stamps of the Crucifixion and S. John in gold. Brown calf.
Catechismus. Strassburg, 1582.
20. Dutch binding, with central panel stamp and large cornerpieces. With the name of the owner: D. Joannes Baptista Bovrier. Brown calf.
David. *Veridicus Christianus.* Antwerp, 1601.
21. Dutch binding by Poncyn of Amsterdam. Red morocco.
Biblia. Amsterdam, 1655.
22. Dutch binding by Magnus of Amsterdam. Red morocco.
Missale Romanum. Antwerp, 1663.
23. German or Dutch binding, with silver bosses, clasps and corners.
Biblia, Deutsch. Lüneburg, 1683.
24. German binding in silver, with niello and filigree work.
Bussières. Flosculi Historiarum. Cologne, 1688.

25. German binding, with the arms of Bernardus Abbas Ethalensis in the centre of a floral design. Brown calf.

Braun. *Historia Augusta.* Augsburg, 1698.

26. German tortoiseshell binding, with inlays of silver and mother-of-pearl. (Slade Bequest.)

Arndt. *Gebetbuch.* Ulm, 1722.

Case XXXII.

ITALIAN BINDINGS

THROUGH the trade of Venice with the East, Italian binders in the second half of the fifteenth century adopted patterns and methods of ornamentation not previously in use in Europe. In the Show-case of 'Bindings of Manuscripts' (Grenville Room, VIII. 21) may be seen a fine blind-tooled design, consisting of a panel and border of interlaced cable pattern, set with bead-like dots and with minute rings or roundels of metallic lustre. The cable pattern or 'Arabic knots' will be found on several early Venetian and Florentine bindings of printed books here shown, while the binding of *Omnibonus 'De octo partibus orationis'* offers an example of the use of the gilt roundels. The use of gold tooling was also introduced into Europe through Venice, where it became common in the last years of the fifteenth century. Many of the earliest bindings on which it is found cover books printed by Aldus, who may have had his own bindery. Three fine bindings exhibited, two of them with sunk cameo designs, belong to books printed at Florence, and were probably made in that city. Eastern influences survived for many years at Venice in the richly decorated sunk-panel bindings, of which examples are shown in No. 15 of this Case, and No. 11 of the English Royal Bindings (Case XXIX.), but about 1520, for ordinary gilt leather bindings the Oriental rope-patterns were superseded by

lighter geometrical designs, which were so often used on books bound for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy (who in 1510 succeeded his father as treasurer of the Duchy of Milan) that they have become associated with his name. Two of these Grolier books are here shown, with two books bound for another famous collector, Tommaso Maioli, about whom little is known, and an example of the famous cameo bindings at one time owned by Demetrio Canevari. Towards the middle of the century the geometrical designs on bindings tend to grow heavier, and the strap-work patterns are often found painted in various colours. After about 1560 Italian binding degenerated very rapidly, but in the seventeenth century the art was temporarily revived by the use of some very decorative and effective 'fan' patterns, of which examples are shown in Nos. 18 and 19 of this Case.

1. Blind-stamped binding, with small gilt roundels. With metal bosses and clasp. Pale brown calf.

Omnibonus. *De octo partibus orationis.* Venice, 1474.

2. Blind-stamped binding, with gilt roundels and coloured cameo designs of Curtius leaping into the abyss in the Roman Forum, and Horatius Cocles defending the Sublician bridge. Grolier's copy, containing his autograph. Deep brown morocco. (Grenville Library.)

Celsus. *De Medicina.* Venice, 1477.

3. Venetian binding, with Arabic knots and the small 'Aldine' leaf, surrounded by borders of figured and knotted work. Olive morocco.

Petrarch. *Sonetti e Canzoni.* Venice, Aldus, 1501.

4. Florentine binding, with sunk cameo portraits of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, with borders of interlaced work. Deep red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Greek Anthology. Florence, 1494.
5. Florentine binding, blind-tooled, with small cameo portrait of Julius Caesar. Brown morocco.
Bonini. *'Εγχειρίδιον γραμματικῆς.* Florence, 1514.
6. Florentine binding, with Arabic knots and figured border. Olive morocco.
Caesar. *Commentaria.* Florence, 1514.
7. Venetian binding, made for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, perhaps by the firm of Aldus, with interlacing geometrical design, enclosing scroll work and two Arabic knots. On the upper cover are the Author's name and the inscription : Io. Grolierii et Amicorum ; on the lower is one of Grolier's mottoes : Portio mea Domine sit in terra viventium. Citron morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Silius Italicus. *De Bello Punico secundo.* Venetiis, in aedibus Aldi, 1523.
8. Binding with interlaced geometrical design, made for Jean Grolier, with inscription : Io. Grolierii et Amicorum, and motto : Portio mea Domine sit in

terra viventium. Citron calf. (Cracherode Library.)

Wittichindi Saxonis rerum ab Henrico et Ottone I. Impp. gestarum libri III. Basel, 1532.

9. Binding with borders of arabesque design on a ground of gold dots, with a central cartouche. Made for Tommaso Maioli, with his monogram and inscription, Tho. Maioli et Amicor. Brown morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Caesar. Commentarii. Rome, 1469.

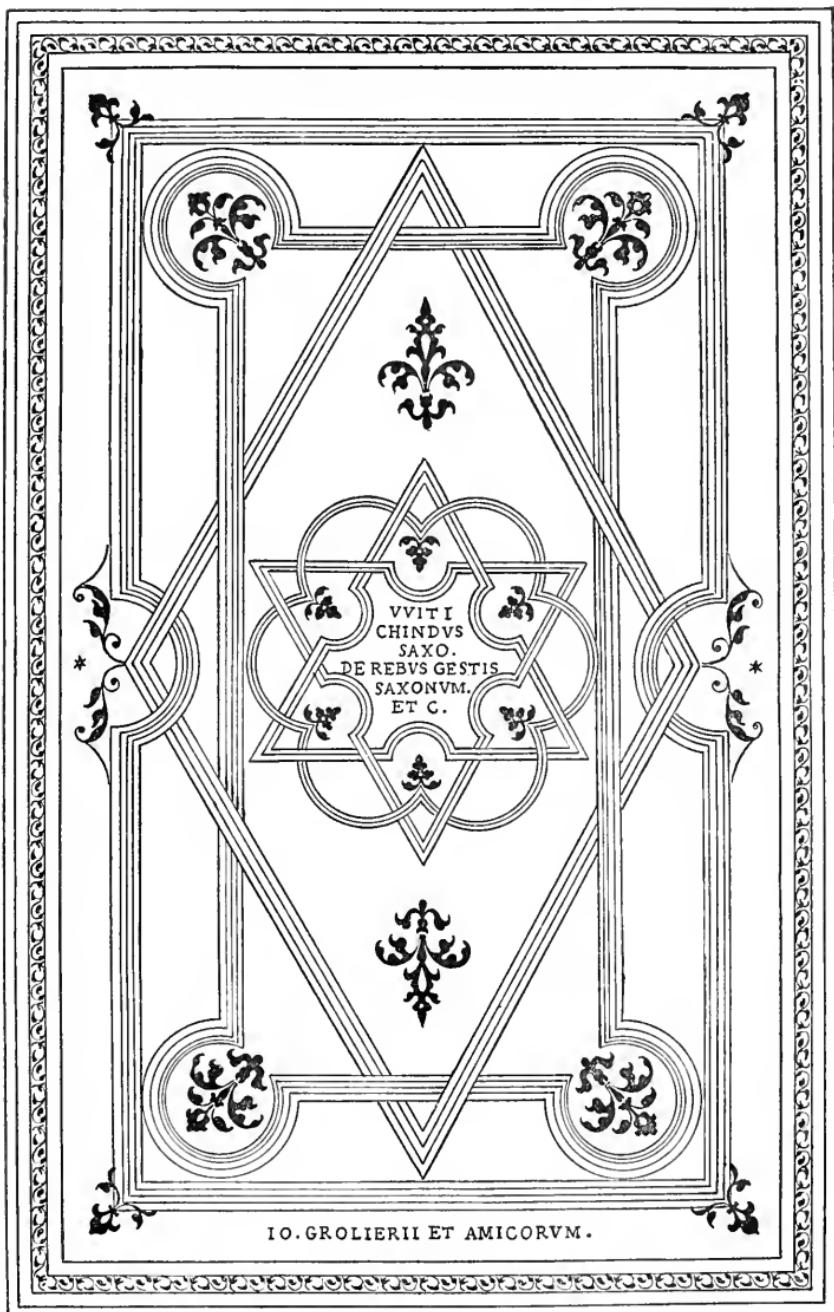
10. Binding with borders of arabesque design, partly stained black, partly studded with gold dots, with a central cartouche. Made for Tommaso Maioli, with his monogram and inscription, Tho. Maioli et Amicorum. Olive morocco inlaid with pale brown. (Cracherode Library.)

Hypnerotomachia Poliphili. Venice, 1499.

11. Binding with coloured cameo design of Apollo in his chariot. Part of a collection at one time owned by Demetrio Canevari, physician to Pope Urban VII. Dark olive morocco.

Polydori Vergilii Anglicae Historiae libri xxvi. Basel, 1534.

12. Binding with cameo stamp of an eagle soaring over a rocky sea, with motto, Este Procul. Made for Apollonio Filareto,



XXXII. 9. ITALIAN BINDING FROM THE LIBRARY OF JEAN GROLIER

Secretary of Pierluigi Farnese. Brown morocco. (Slade Bequest.)

Ptolemy. *Geographica Enarratio*. Lyons, 1541.

13. Coloured binding, with strap-work pattern. Brown morocco.

Zantani. *Le Imagini*. Parma, 1548.

14. Coloured binding, with large centre stamp. Brown morocco.

Petrarca. *Opere*. Venice, 1550.

15. Venetian binding inlaid in oriental style, with sunk panels. Red morocco inlaid with black and yellow. (Slade Bequest.)

Piccolomini. *Della Institutione morale*. Venice, 1560.

16. Armorial binding, with floral scroll-work. Red morocco.

Elysius. *Christiana Religionis Arcana*. Venice, 1569.

17. Coloured binding, with the arms of Cardinal Barberini. Brown morocco.

Lauro. *Pianta e historia di Malta*. Rome, 1639.

18. Binding with outer border in compartments, and fan-pattern centre and corner-pieces. Brown morocco. (Presented by Sir R. C. Hoare.)

Ripamonti. *Historia Patriae*. Milan, 1641.

19. Binding with outer border of spirals, and fan-pattern centre and corner-pieces. Red

morocco. (Presented by Sir R. C. Hoare.)

Ripamonti. *Historia Patriae*. Milan, 1648.

20. Coloured armorial binding, with the arms of Pope Clement XIII. Dull red morocco.

Oddi. *Constitutiones Synodales*. Viterbo, 1763.

21. Armorial binding, with the arms of Pope Clement XIII. Brown morocco.

Allegrini. *De Laudibus S. Stanislai Kostkae oratio*. Rome, 1767.

Case XXXIII.

FRENCH BINDINGS

THE designs on which gold-tooling was first used in France are for the most part clumsy imitations of Venetian work. In the bindings of the artist-printer Geoffroy Tory the influence of the earlier Italian designs is still evident, though they are used in a more individual manner and combined with Tory's own device of a broken vase and a 'toret,' or wimble. After Grolier returned from Italy in 1529 he is said to have introduced Italian binders into France, the books presumed to have been bound for him at Paris being distinguishable only by minute differences, and perhaps by a slightly greater precision of style, from those of Venetian workmanship. The bindings here shown executed for Henri II. illustrate the continued survival of Italian influence, but the general handling is original, and about the year 1560 French binders took the place of Italian as the finest in Europe. The work associated with the name of Nicolas Ève illustrates two entirely new styles, of French origin, which began about

this time, the use of the 'semis,' or repetition of the same small stamp at regular intervals over the greater part of the binding, and the so-called 'fanfare' style, in which the ground is closely covered with combinations of small tools representing branches of palm and laurel, floriated spirals and other ornaments. The 'semis' is found on the binding of the 'Statuts de l'ordre du Saint Esprit,' for which the bill of Nicolas Ève has been preserved; the theory that all or most 'fanfare' designs may be attributed to him is much less certain. These designs are found on royal bindings of later date, but a sumptuary law issued by Henri III. in 1577 seems to have compelled private book-lovers to content themselves for some years with stamping only their coats of arms on their books, a simple method of decoration to which the excellence of the leather in many cases lends great dignity and distinction. For royal bindings the 'semis' continued in use, some bindings in this style being ascribed to Clovis Ève (probably a son or nephew of Nicolas), to whom are attributed the very decorative bindings, supposed to have been made for Marguerite de Valois, of which an example is shown. At the beginning of the seventeenth century a new fashion arose, the 'pointillé' work (designs made up of very fine dots), which is especially associated with an anonymous binder referred to as Le Gascon. These designs continued in vogue for many years, and were largely imitated both in Holland and England. In the eighteenth century the most important styles are the 'dentelle' (floral or conventional designs with indented borders, resembling lace) and the fine inlaid work in different coloured leathers. Bindings with these designs are associated with the names of Monnier, and of members of two great families of binders, the Padeloups and Deromes. Simple armorial bindings continued in use through both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the latest examples of them here shown being from the libraries of the three daughters of Louis XV.

1. Binding with the arms of Henry VIII., and motto: 'Dieu et mon droit.' Partly stamped in blind, partly in gold, with

imitations of Venetian patterns. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Galen. *Methodus medendi.* Paris, 1519.

2. Central portion of a binding with the arms, device and crowned initials of Francis I., King of France. Brown calf inlaid in modern leather. (Grenville Library.)

C. Suetonii Tranquilli *Duodecim Caesares.* Venice, 1521.

3. Binding with device of Geoffroy Tory, and imitations of Venetian stamps. Olive morocco.

Petrarca. *Opere.* Venice, 1525.

4. Coloured binding, in Venetian style, made for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, with his inscription and motto. Brown calf. (Cracherode Library.)

Machiavelli. *Il Principe.* Venice, 1540.

5. Armorial binding, with the arms, initials and badges of Henri II., King of France. Olive morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Moschopuli de ratione examinandae orationis. Paris, 1545.

6. Coloured binding, with cameo portrait of Henri II., King of France. Pale calf.

Coustumes du Bailliage de Sens. Sens, 1556.

7. Binding with arabesque design in imitation of Italian work. Olive morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Lucretius. *De Rerum Natura.* Paris, 1563.

8. Coloured binding, with the arms of Catherine de' Medici. Olive morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Dionysii Areopagitae opera. Paris, 1562.

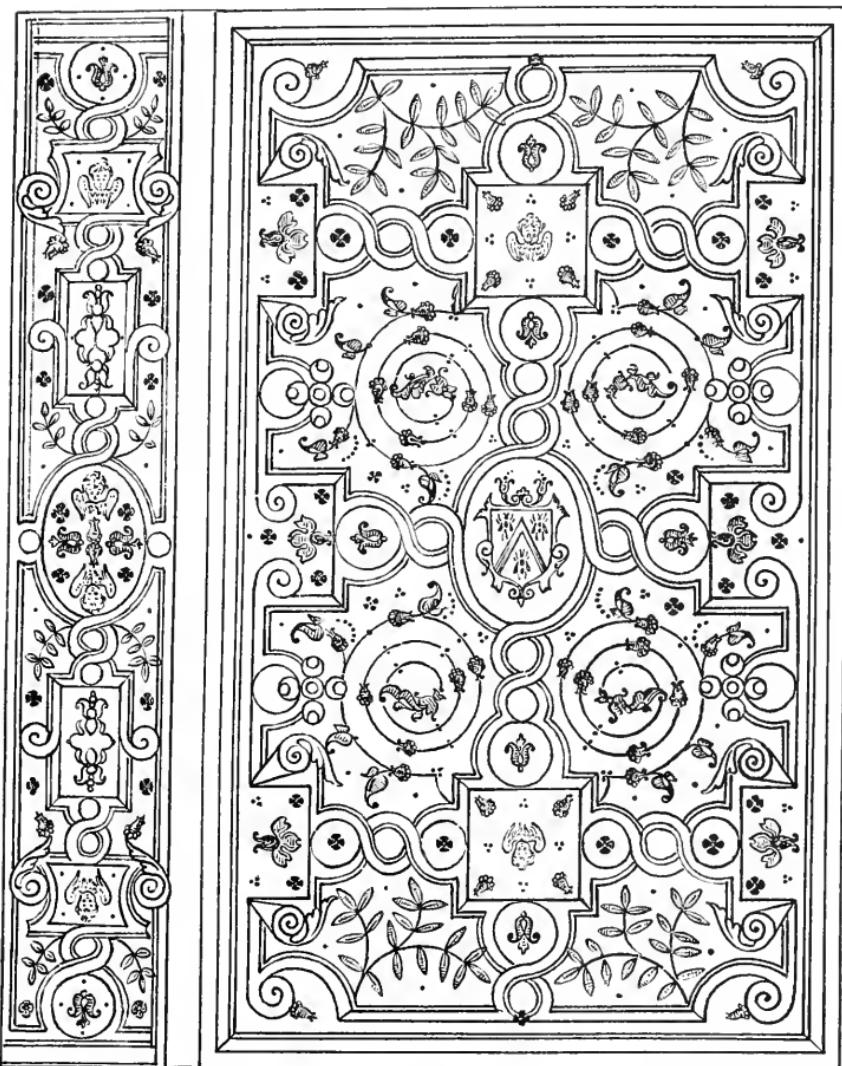
9. Binding with oval panel surrounded by arabesques. Made for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Agusy, with his inscription and motto. Olive morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Aeneas Vicus. Commentaria in vetera imperatorum Romanorum numismata. Venice, 1560.

10. Binding with geometrical design, with the arms of Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis de Seignelay, subsequently added. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Novum Testamentum. Paris, 1565.

11. 'Fanfare' binding, with the arms of Jacques Auguste de Thou. Attributed to Nicolas Eve. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Poetae Graeci. Paris, 1566.

12. 'Fanfare' binding, with the arms of Jacques Auguste de Thou. Attributed to Nicolas Eve. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Valerius Maximus. Dictorum factorumque memorabilium libri ix. Antwerp, 1574.

13. Binding with a 'semis' of fleurs-de-lys and tongues of fire, with the arms of



XXXIII. 12. 'FANFARE' BINDING FOR JACQUES AUGUSTE DE THOU

Henri III., King of France, the badge of the Saint Esprit, and the monogram of

Henri and his Queen, Louise of Lorraine, in the corners. One of forty-two copies of the Statutes of the Order of the Saint Esprit bound by Nicolas Ève in 1579. Orange morocco. (Presented by Lady Banks.)

Le Livre des Statuts de l'Ordre du Saint Esprit. Paris, 1578.

14. Binding with a semis of fleurs-de-lys, with the arms of Henri III. and one of the monograms from the collar of the Order of the Saint Esprit. Olive morocco. (Grenville Library.)

L'Histoire des Faicts des Roys de France. Paris, 1581.

15. Binding with a semis of fleurs-de-lys, with the arms of Henri III. Olive morocco.

Horatius Flaccus. Opere d'Oratio. Venice, 1581.

16. Binding with a floral diaper, the upper cover bearing a shield charged with three fleurs-de-lys on a bend, the lower a similar shield with three lilies, surrounded by the motto: 'Expectata non eludet.' Usually asserted to have been bound by Clovis Ève for Marguerite de Valois, Queen Consort of Henri IV. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Caesar. Commentarii. Paris, 1564.

17. Armorial binding, with the arms and monogram of Jacques Auguste de Thou and his first wife, Marie Barbançon. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
 Apollonii Alexandrini de Syntaxi libri iv. Frankfort, 1590.

18. Armorial binding, with the arms and monogram of Jacques Auguste de Thou and his second wife, Gasparde de la Chastre. Pale brown morocco, with a stamped and coloured pattern. (Cracherode Library.)
 Phaedri Fabulae. Paris, 1617.

19. Armorial binding, with the arms and initials of Henri iv. King of France. Red morocco. (Old Royal Library.)
 J. A. de Thou. Historia sui temporis. Paris, 1604.

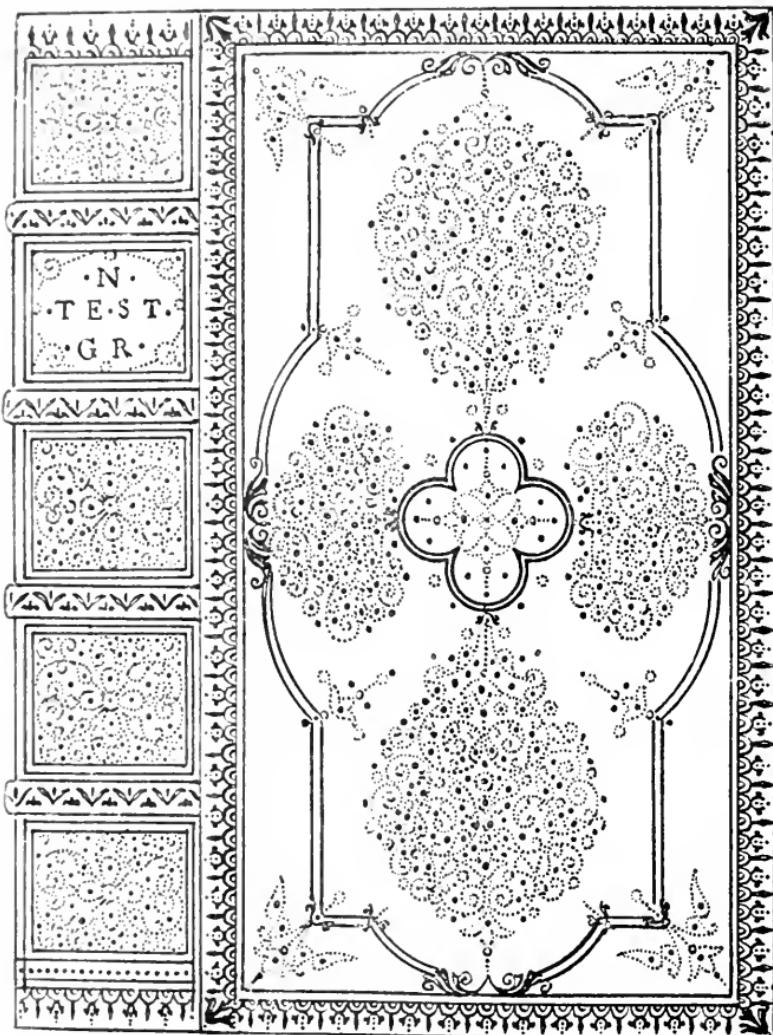
20. Armorial binding, with the arms of Mary de' Medici, widow of Henri iv., with semis of fleurs-de-lys, and the Queen's monogram. Olive morocco.
 Dion Cassius. Historia Romana. Hanover, 1606.

21. Armorial binding, with the arms of Louis xiii., and semis of his crowned initial. Brown morocco. (Grenville Library.)
 Ammianus Marcellinus. Rerum gestarum libri xviii. Hamburg, 1609.

23. Inlaid 'pointillé' binding by Le Gascon.

Red morocco with olive and citron inlays.
(King's Library.)

Chacon. *Historia Belli Dacici.* Rome, 1616.



XXXIII. 24. BINDING BY LE GASCON

24. 'Pointillé' binding by Le Gascon. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Novum Testamentum Graece. Amsterdam, 1633.

25. Armorial binding, with the arms of Feydeau de Brou. Red morocco.
Languet. *Epidotae*. Groningen, 1646.

26. Binding made for the Baron de Longepierre, with his badge of the Golden Fleece. Attributed to Du Seuil. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Claudianus. *Opera*. Leyden, 1650.

27. Armorial binding by the younger Padeloup with the arms of the Comte d'Hoym. Black morocco.
Eutropius. *De Gestis Romanorum*. Paris, 1539.

28. Inlaid diaper-pattern binding by the younger Padeloup. Brown morocco with olive and crimson inlays. (Slade Bequest.)
Office de la Semaine Sainte. Paris, 1712.

29. Inlaid floral binding by Jean Monnier. Crimson morocco with inlays of many colours. (Slade Bequest.)
La Sainte Bible. Cologne, 1539.

30. Inlaid and painted floral binding, perhaps by J. A. Derome. Red morocco with inlays of many colours. (Slade Bequest.)
Heures nouvelles. Paris, 1749.

31. 'Dentelle' binding by J. A. Derome, with the arms of the Right Hon. Thomas

Grenville added. Citron morocco.
(Grenville Library.)

Philelphi Satirae. Milan, 1476.

32. 'Dentelle' binding by J. A. Derome, with the arms of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. Blue morocco. (Cracherode Library.)

Taciti Opera. Venice, 1473.

33. Armorial binding, with the arms of Madame Adelaide, eldest daughter of Louis xv., King of France. Red morocco.

Abbadie. *L'art de se connoître soi-même.* The Hague, 1749.

34. Armorial binding, with the arms of Madame Victoire, second daughter of Louis xv., King of France. Olive morocco.

L'Anti-Lucrèce. Par M. le Cardinal de Polignac. Paris, 1754.

35. Armorial binding, with the arms of Madame Sophie, third daughter of Louis xv., King of France. Citron morocco.

Chevreau. *Histoire du Monde.* Paris, 1717.

Case XXXIV.

ENGLISH BINDINGS

THE imitation of Italian artistic binding quickly spread over the greater part of Europe, reaching England in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. Thus we find Thomas Berthelet, the king's printer and binder, in a bill which is extant, charging Henry the sum of £117, os. 6½d. for supplying certain works, and also for printing and binding various books and proclamations, some of them being described as 'gorgiously gilted on the leather,' with 'arabaske drawing in golde on the transfile,' and others as bound 'after the facion of Venice.' These 'gorgiously gilted' bindings quickly superseded the plain stamped ones of Reynes, Pynson, Notary and other early English binders, of which examples are shown in Case XXXI.; and up to nearly 1570 the imitation of Italian designs still continued, the bindings on the books of the English collector Thomas Wotton being frankly modelled on those made for Grolier. As in printing, however, so in bookbinding, the work of John Day, carried on with the active help of Archbishop Parker, shows marked originality, and his bindings in brown calf, with white inlays, are especially notable. Throughout the century, also, another native style of binding, that in embroidered velvet, continued in use, being exchanged under the Stuarts for the gayer and more elaborate, but not more decorative, embroidery on silk and satin with silver guimp. In leather bindings the French 'fanfare' style failed to cross the Channel, but the 'semis' was extensively used in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Under Charles I. a lighter style of decoration came into fashion, and bindings of considerable beauty and originality were produced at Oxford and Cambridge, as well as in London. After the Restoration the royal binder, Samuel Mearne, by a combination of the pointillé work of Le Gascon, with larger sprays and with

the curious gabled rectangles known as 'Cottage' designs, produced some very pleasing work, the general effect of which is hardly diminished by the irregularities in its execution. Under Mearne and his successors this style of decoration enjoyed a long life, lasting with slight modifications till the reign of George II. In the middle of the eighteenth century English binding was at a very low ebb, but Roger Payne, who began work a little before 1770, speedily revived the art, and was a worthy rival of the best French binders.

It should be noted that, as illustrations of the historical development of English binding, the books in Cases XXIX. and XXX. should be studied as supplementing those here shown.

1. Armorial binding, with the arms and initials of Edward VI. Attributed to Thomas Berthelet. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Andreasius. *De amplitudine misericordiae Dei.*
Basel, 1550.

2. Armorial binding, with the arms of Queen Mary. Attributed to Thomas Berthelet. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)

Bonner. *A profitable and necessarye doctrine.*
London, 1555.

3. Binding with central panel stamp surrounded by a Venetian border. Ascribed to Thomas Berthelet. White deerskin. (Grenville Library.)

Joannes a Lasco. *Tractatio de sacramentis.* London,
1552.

4. Binding of Italian design, with the white horse and oak spray badge of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, inlaid. Pale brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Biblia. Venice, 1544.
5. Coloured armorial binding, with the arms of Mary Queen of Scots, with supporters. Black morocco. (King's Library.)
The Black Acts. Edinburgh, 1556.
6. Green velvet armorial binding, inlaid with coloured silk and stamped in gold, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. (Old Royal Library.)
Biblia. Zurich, 1544.
7. Inlaid armorial binding, painted with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. Black morocco, the corners inlaid with white deerskin. (Old Royal Library.)
Nicolay. *Navigations et Peregrinations orientales*. Lyons, 1568.
8. Coloured binding in the 'Grolier' style, with the inscription, 'Thomae Wottoni et Amicorum.' Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Cicero. *Questions Tusculanes*. Lyons, 1543.
9. Coloured binding in the 'Grolier' style, with the arms of Thomas Wotton. Brown calf.
Plinius Secundus. *Historia Naturalis*. Lugduni, 1548.

10. Binding with the Bear and Ragged Staff badge of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his initials. Brown calf. (Grenville Library.)
Clemens Alexandrinus. *Opera*. Florence, 1550.
11. Coloured binding, with the Bear and Ragged Staff badge of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Plato. *Convivium*. Paris, 1543.
12. Binding with the names of 'William' and 'Mildred Cicyll' (Lord and Lady Burghley) stamped on the covers. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Basilii Magni et Gregorii Nazanzeni *Eistolae Graecae*. Hagenau, 1528.
13. Inlaid armorial binding, probably by John Day, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. Brown calf inlaid with white deerskin. (Cracherode Library.)
The Gospels in Anglo-Saxon and English. London, 1571.
14. Green velvet binding embroidered in gold and silver threads and coloured silks, probably in the house of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. (Old Royal Library.)
Parker. *De Antiquitate Britannicae Ecclesiae*. London, 1572.

15. Armorial binding and 'semis' of roses, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. Brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
 Grant. *Graecae Linguae Spicilegium*. London, 1577.

16. Black velvet embroidered with gold and silver threads and coloured silks. (Old Royal Library.)
Orationis Dominicae Explicatio. Per L. Danaeum. Geneva, 1583.

17. Purple velvet embroidered with silver thread. (Old Royal Library.)
Vermigli. Common Places of Peter Martyr. London, 1583.

18. Armorial binding, with the arms of James I. and supporters, with a semis of small fleurs-de-lys. Pale brown calf. (Old Royal Library.)
Casaubon. De rebus sacris et ecclesiasticis exercitationes. London, 1614.

19. Crimson velvet binding stamped in gold. (Old Royal Library.)
In Jacobi regis felicem in Scotiam redditum Academiae Edinburgensis congratulatio. Edinburgh, 1617.

20. Armorial binding, with the arms of James I., and semis of flowers. Olive morocco. (Old Royal Library.)
Thomae Bradwardini Arch. Cantuariensis de causa Dei contra Pelagium. London, 1618.

21. Purple velvet binding, mounted in silver. On the centre ovals are engraved the

arms of James I., and on the corner-pieces and clasps the royal badges and initials. (Old Royal Library.)

James I. A meditation upon the Lord's Prayer. London, 1610.

22. Armorial binding, with the arms of Charles I. Some of the roundels in the design are coloured red. Olive morocco. (Old Royal Library.)

Dallington. Aphorismes Civill and Militarie. London, 1613.

23. Armorial binding, with the arms of Charles I. Blue morocco.

Corpus Statutorum Univ. Oxon. Oxford, 1634.

24. White satin binding, embroidered with symbolical figures of Peace and Plenty.

Booke of Psalmes. London, 1635.

25. Blue velvet binding stamped in gold and silver. Some of the stamps appear to be those used by the Cambridge binder Thomas Buck, and also at Little Gidding.

Notitia Dignitatum. Lyons, 1608.

26. Crimson velvet binding mounted in silver. The centre plaques contain portraits of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria.

New Testament and Book of Common Prayer. London, 1643.

27. Inlaid Cottage design binding. Black morocco inlaid with crimson and yellow. Bible. London, 1658.

28. Coloured binding, the design pieced out with silver paint. Attributed to Samuel Mearne. Black morocco. Discourse of Parliaments. 1677.

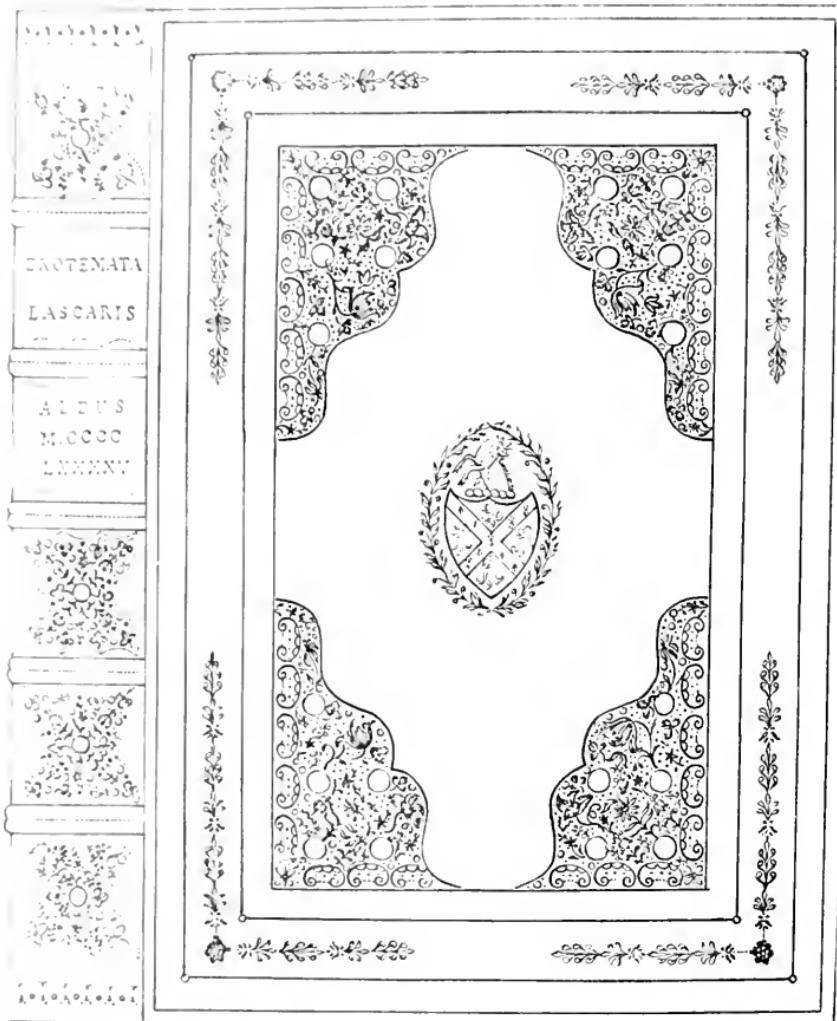
29. Coloured Cottage design binding. Attributed to Samuel Mearne. Red morocco. Common Prayer. London, 1678.

30. Cottage design binding, probably by Charles Mearne. Blue morocco. Bidpai. Fables. London, 1699.

31. Cottage design binding. Red morocco. Ashmole. History of the Order of the Garter. London, 1715.

32. Painted armorial binding covered with transparent vellum. By James Edwards of Halifax. With the arms of Charlotte, Queen Consort of George III., with supporters. Common Prayer. Cambridge, 1760.

33. Armorial binding by Roger Payne, with the arms of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. Red morocco. (Cracherode Library.) Cicero. *De oratore*. Rome, 1468.



XXXIV. 34. BINDING BY ROGER PAYNE FOR THE
REV. C. M. CRACHERODE

34. Armorial binding by Roger Payne, with the arms of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. Olive morocco. (Cracherode Library.)
Lascaris. *Erotemata.* Venice, 1495.

35. Binding by Roger Payne, with the arms of the Rt. Hon. Thos. Grenville added. Olive morocco. (Grenville Library.)
Tasso. *La Gerusalemme Liberata.* Genoa, 1590.







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